

Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary, May 16, 2014

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WI WEATHER REVIEW

Continued wet conditions across much of the state delayed planting. Several rounds of showers and thunderstorms affected southern and central Wisconsin early in the week as warm, humid air streamed into the region ahead of a low-pressure system. Some thunderstorms on May 12 became severe and produced heavy downpours, damaging winds and large hail up to two-inches in diameter across the southern counties. A few locations, such as Sullivan (4.96 inches), Pell Lake (4.01 inches) and Whitewater (5.32 inches), received in excess of four inches of rain for the day. The rainfall caused localized flooding. Southerly winds associated with the storms also carried significant numbers of black cutworm moths into southwestern Wisconsin, as well as a variety of other migratory insect pests. (WI Pest Bulletin May 15, 2014)

Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1° to 2° below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 61° to 68°, while average low temperatures ranged from 43° to 46°. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.02” in Madison to 0.50” in Green Bay. (WI Crop Report May 12, 2014)

Average soil temperatures at 2” as of May 15, 2014: Hancock, 55.5°; Arlington, 55.3°.

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_{mod50} in Wisconsin ranged from 36.0 to 284.0. Following is a list of GDD as of May 15, 2014 for the following cities: Bayfield 36.0, Beloit 284.0, Crandon 72.0, Cumberland 104.0, Dubuque 265.0, Eau Claire 154.0, Fond du Lac 153.0, Green Bay 103.0, La Crosse 205.0, Madison 216.0, Milwaukee 149.0, Wausau 106.0. 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

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): Silver maple, first bloom, 34; Corneliancherry dogwood, first bloom, 40; silver maple, full bloom, 42; red maple, first bloom, 44; speckled alder, first bloom, 52; northern lights forsythia, first bloom, 58; Japanese pieris, first bloom, 60; red maple, full bloom, 75; star magnolia, first bloom, 83; border forsythia, first bloom, 86; **eastern tent caterpillar, egg hatch, 92**; Manchu cherry, first bloom, 93; northern lights forsythia, full bloom, 94; Norway maple, first bloom, 116; border forsythia, full bloom, 116; chanticleer callery pear, first bloom, 123; sargent cherry, first bloom, 127; **larch casebearer, egg hatch, 128**; Japanese pieris, full bloom, 129; saucer magnolia, first bloom, 133; common flowering quince, first bloom, 137; 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; 'Pink Princess' weigela, first bloom, 316; blackhaw viburnum, full bloom, 322; redosier dogwood, first bloom, 323; dwarf fothergilla, full bloom, 325; 'Winter King' hawthorn, first bloom, 328; **lilac borer, adult emergence, 330**; slender deutzia, first bloom, 338; Japanese kerria, full bloom, 342; common horsechestnut, full bloom, 344; red chokeberry, full bloom, 351; doublefile viburnum, first bloom, 353; Pagoda dogwood, first bloom, 363; red Java weigela, first bloom, 365; black cherry, first bloom, 368; common sweetshrub, first bloom, 371; **lesser peach tree borer, adult emergence, 372**; Ohio buckeye, full bloom, 374; **holly leafminer, adult emergence, 375**; Vanhoutte spirea, full bloom, 406; **euonymus scale (first generation), egg hatch, 406**; black cherry, full bloom, 419; Miss Kim Manchurian lilac, first bloom, 422; **locust leafminer, adult emergence, 437**; doublefile viburnum, full bloom, 444; black locust, first bloom, 467; common ninebark, first bloom, 478; **oystershell scale, egg hatch, 497**; andsmokebush, first bloom, 501.

INTRODUCTION

The host for today's WHU was Diana Alfuth. PDDC Director Brian Hudelson, Insect Diagnostic Lab Interim Manager P. J. Liesch and Vegetable Lab pathologist Amanda Gevens were special guests. Participants in today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: (Brown (Vijai Pandian), Columbia (George Koepf), Kenosha (Master Gardeners Margaret and Leon), La Crosse (Steve Huntzicker), Marinette (Scott Reuss), Pierce (Diana Alfuth), Waukesha (Ann Weid), and Winnebago (Kim Miller).

HORTS' SHORTS

Agents reported the following issues to be of interest this week.

It was a cool, wet week with little advancement in spring development. Flooding occurred in some areas earlier in the week. Soil temperatures dropped to the mid-40s in parts of the state. Frost was on the ground in some areas and forecasted again tonight. The cool temperatures have kept insects at bay, although there were questions about ants and emerald ash borer. Lawns were greening up, and trees were budding in the north and slowly leafing out in the south. Early spring shrubs and trees were starting to blossom. Homeowners were concerned about lawn care and weed control, extensive maple seed germination in lawns, and moles. Dieback in both deciduous trees and evergreens continued to be a worry.

SPECIALIST REPORT: Insect Diagnostic Lab Update

Presented by P. J. Liesch, Interim Assistant Faculty Associate, UW-Madison Department of Entomology, and Interim Manager of the UW-Extension Insect Diagnostic Lab pliesch@wisc.edu

Ground bees

There are a number of native bee species that nest in the ground and are evident now. In general they are solitary bees and, unlike yellow-jackets or honeybees, they do not have a colony to defend. They tend to be docile and are only active for a short period. Identification of the family or genus is difficult without a photo. A UW-Madison graduate student has produced a Wisconsin spring bee website with pictures and a simple key to identification.

WI wild bee guide: <http://energy.wisc.edu/bee-guide/>

Lone star tick

A second lone star tick was identified in the lab this season, this one from Brown Co. It is possible that this tick may be establishing in the state.

Wisconsin ticks and tick-borne diseases (UW): <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/wisconsin-ticks/wisconsin-ticks/amblyomma-americanum-lone-star-tick/>

Click beetles

A common insect found in woodlands this time of year, click beetles appear to be associated with spring woodland ephemerals.

Wireworms and click beetles (WSU): <http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/homehort/pest/wireworm.htm>

Millipedes

This past week, there have been calls about millipedes found in garages. Millipedes typically live in cool, dark and damp places, and wander into garages where they may be found near foundations or walls. Since garages are not good environments for their survival, they usually die on their own. There is no need to control them in the garage, because that is not where they are coming from. Sweeping them up or vacuuming them is all the management necessary.

Millipedes (UWEX): <http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Millipedes.pdf>

Zimmerman pine moth

What is the best time to control Zimmerman pine moth? In the southern part of the state, the treatment window of control has passed; it is usually mid-to late-April. According to GDD data, the northern part of the state may still be in the treatment window, if Zimmerman pine moth has been historically a problem.

GDD of conifer insects (MSU): http://www.ipm.msu.edu/agriculture/christmas_trees/gdd_of_conifer_insects

Zimmerman pine moth (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Zimmerman_Pine_Moth.pdf

Looking ahead

With the extensive amount of rain the past week, it may be safe to predict mosquitoes will be popping up around Memorial Day.

Wisconsin mosquitoes and control (UW): <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/mosquitosite/>

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

The PDDC update is attached to the end of this summary.

Winter burn on conifers

It seems that every type of evergreen, from spruce to pine, arborvitae, juniper and yew, has been a victim of winter burn. Calls continue to come in on these injuries.

Winter burn on Minnesota's evergreens (UMN): <http://blog.lib.umn.edu/efans/ygnews/2014/03/winter-burn-on-minnesotas-ever.html>

Rhizosphaera needle cast

Rhizosphaera needle cast is a common problem of blue spruce, but not as common on black spruce. This week a black spruce sample was found to have a fair number of fruiting bodies of the *R. kalkofii* pathogen popping up on brown needles, a probable cause of its symptoms in this case.

Rhizosphaera needle cast (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Rhizosphaera_Needle_Cast.pdf

SNEED

Another sample of spruce needle drop was seen in the lab this week. It is typically considered a stress-related "disease". Although it has never been confirmed as a true disease, it is associated with the fungus *Setomelanomma holmii*.

SNEED (UIUC): <http://urbanext.illinois.edu/hortanswers/detailproblem.cfm?PathogenID=229>

Vegetable diseases

A greenhouse-grown basil was submitted with a *Pythium* root rot.

A classic example of viral symptoms was seen on horseradish, presenting with ring spots and veinal yellowing. Basic virus tests were negative, but symptoms suggest it had turnip mosaic virus. Further tests would be needed to confirm the suspected diagnosis.

Impatiens necrotic spot virus, a thrip transmitted virus, was found on a greenhouse grown pepper. Greenhouse growers need to be vigilant in keeping thrip populations managed to prevent this particular virus from spreading.

Rather obvious symptoms of herbicide damage were seen on a tomato. Determining how it was exposed was a challenge.

Root rots in the garden (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Root_Rots_in_the_Garden.pdf

Turnip mosaic virus (Hawaii): <http://www.extento.hawaii.edu/kbase/crop/type/turnvir.htm>

Impatiens necrotic spot virus (PSU): <http://extension.psu.edu/pests/plant-diseases/all-fact-sheets/impatiens-necrotic-spot-virus>

Herbicide damage (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Herbicide_Damage.pdf

Questions

Dieback on Japanese willow

Is Japanese willow susceptible to Verticillium wilt? The shrub, mulched with rock and placed near a charcoal grill, is showing dieback.

It is somewhat unlikely for willow to have Verticillium wilt, and is more likely to be affected by cankers. True willows are prone to cankers if it is undergoing stress from lack of water.

Salix integra 'Hakuro-nishiki' (Missouri BG):

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c811>

SPECIALIST REPORT: Commercial Crop Production

Update

Presented by Amanda Gevens, Assistant Professor plant pathology, UW-Extension pathologist gevens@wisc.edu

In commercial production, very few vegetable transplants are going out now, although some are being seen in the southern part of the state. Mint transplants and onion sets are going in commercially now.

Some diseases are being seen in vegetable transplants grown in greenhouses and high tunnels.

Commercial potato crops, especially those in central Wisconsin, are seeing 10-20% emergence in the early crops. Planting will continue for the next month.

With the prolonged early cold, field production is slowly moving on.

SPECIAL TOPIC: Late Blight

Presented by Brian Hudelson and Amanda Gevens

The PDDC will test for suspected late blight on tomato and potato samples free of charge. The Wisconsin First Detector Network citizen scientists will be looking for late blight throughout the state, and will be submitting suspected samples under their program.

Host range

Potato and tomato are the only crops susceptible to late blight. The newer predominant strain of the pathogen, US-23, is found on tomato and potato crops grown from home gardens to commercial operations.

In 2014, late blight is expected in the state as it has been for the past five years. Nationally it has existed in 20 states and it is likely to continue spreading. It will be difficult to eliminate because the pathogen gets into the potato production system and agricultural environments in tomato, and there is risk of carryover in plant volunteers, nightshade weeds and other sources.

Symptoms

One of the best approaches to combat the disease is to be aware of its early symptoms when purchasing tomato transplants or seed potatoes.

Tomato

On tomato, lower stem and leaf spotting or blotchiness are early symptoms. The spots can vary. Brown spots, appearing a bit greasy, are known as water soaked. They are a little bit darker in color, the green hue is a little off, and they look wet when the humidity is high. When the humidity is low, the lesions turn a bit tan or brown and papery in texture. Another distinctive feature in high humidity is that the lesions will bear a fuzzy white appearance with the productions of spores. That is the active phase of late blight; making more spores that can readily become airborne and move about.

If late blight is seen on plants on store shelves, or is purchased, communicate with a county agent to let the vegetable clinic or PDDC know. Further investigation may be carried out to prevent further spread.

Potato

When the infection is severe on potatoes, there will be late blight diagnostic features seen on both the outside and inside of the tuber. On the outside, brown to almost purple firm sunken lesions will be seen. When the tuber is cut, a copper- or brown-colored, firm but very granular, discolored tissue will be noticed. The inner lesion will seem grainy and dry. Potatoes suspected to have late blight should not be planted in a home garden or production field. The pathogen likely to be on the tissue may revive and become active when planted, producing spores and creating a source for further spread of the disease.

Resistant tomato varieties

Five new hybrid varieties resistant to the US-23 late blight strain to consider are 'Magic Mountain', 'Magic Merit', 'Plum Regal', 'Defiant', and 'Iron Lady'. 'Iron Lady' provides more robust Ph-2 and Ph-3 resistance coming from both of the breeding parents. 'Iron Lady' transplants may be hard to find and there are few online seed sources, but seed is still available as an option for this season. The five varieties meet multiple market demands; some are smaller compari types, a plum type and a medium-sized slicer.

Resistance means that some infection can be tolerated. The Ph-2 and Ph-3 resistant varieties are not completely immune but may be able to survive without fungicide use.

Weed management

Potential late blight inoculum sources are any nightshade weeds in the area. Black nightshade, velvetleaf, hairy nightshade are some of the potential hosts. If they are unmanaged or unprotected, they can become infected with the late blight pathogen and produce spores for the main crop. They need to be controlled to prevent the spread of the disease.

Volunteers management

Potato volunteers are a greater risk, but newer research has revealed that tomato volunteers may be a particular source of the US-23 late blight strain. US-23 seems to survive quite well under very cold temperatures for prolonged periods of time. Resist encouraging tomato and potato volunteers from growing on; control them so they will not be potential sources of the pathogen.

Late blight status

The UW-Extension Vegetable Crop Updates include weekly information on the status of late blight in the state as well as on the national scene. Fungicide use, if that is the chosen management option, should not be applied if the disease is not an actual risk in the region yet.

The website, usablight.org, is an excellent resource, including reports across the US of late blight confirmations. Although not totally comprehensive, it includes pathologist and home garden reports from most of the potato and tomato producing states. The website also features information on the nature of the disease, symptoms and management.

Fungicide options

When the pathogen has been detected in the region and there are susceptible crops to protect, there are options for the home gardener, the organic grower and the conventional grower. UW-Extension bulletin XHT1211 includes home garden vegetable fungicides for a number of key diseases found in Wisconsin. Late blight control for tomato and potato include listings for various copper formulations, such as Bonide® Garden Dust and Earth-tone®. In the conventional category, two prime fungicides are available; chlorothalonil found in products such as Fung-onil™, Daconil® and Ortho® MAX Disease Control, and mancozeb found in Mancozeb Flowable. These products are common in garden centers and are quite effective. Fungicide use should be held off until there is an actual disease risk in the area.

Environmental conditions awareness

Monitoring the UW-Extension Blitecast is another way to be proactive in managing late blight. Environmental conditions favoring the disease are included in the weekly Vegetable Crop Updates. Blitecast is a weather and disease forecasting model indicating favorable conditions to promote late blight. When the Blitecast reaches the severity threshold, which is defined and described in the newsletter, it indicates the pathogen is present and temperature and moisture conditions are prime for promoting the disease. Many commercial growers use Blitecast as a cue to begin preventative fungicide applications; the same integrated strategy is applicable for the home garden and small farm as well.

Late Blight (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Late_Blight.pdf

Home vegetable fungicides (UWEX):

http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Home_Vegetable_Garden_Fungicides.pdf

UW Pathology Vegetable Crop Update (including Blitecast):

http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/contents_pages/veg_crop_updates.html

Late blight resistant tomato varieties (Cornell):

http://www.longislandhort.cornell.edu/vegpath/pdfs/late_blight_resistant_varieties.pdf

Ready to plant 'Iron Lady' punches out blights (Cornell): <http://www.news.cornell.edu/stories/2013/03/ready-plant-iron-lady-tomato-punches-out-blights>

USAblight project: <http://usablight.org>

Questions

Overwintering late blight in weeds

Late blight was found in Marinette and Oconto last year for the first time in twenty-five years.

We have a lot of perennial nightshade family weeds. What is the actual risk of the disease overwintering in the crowns, and does it hold true for all types of nightshade weeds?

Our program did not investigate late blight overwintering within the crowns, but has looked at a probable greater concern, overwintering in the weed seeds/ berries. The leaves of the nightshade weeds are quite susceptible to late blight, tending to get the disease earlier than commercially-produced tomato or potato crops, and potentially making them a very early source of the disease. The weed leaves drop very quickly when infected, but the berries hang on to the plants longer, even beyond the living foliage of any tomato and potato in the crop production season. In our research, we found that when the berries were wounded in some way, they could become infected by late blight. Because the berries were built to last, they would fall to the ground and over-season very well, creating a risk of spreading the disease. When considering where late blight may overwinter in nightshade weeds,

it seems the greatest risk is in the berries. I would extend our knowledge on a few nightshade types we studied to the larger group of nightshade weeds. Management of the weeds so they do not reach mature stage to produce fruit is particularly important.

Late blight resistant tomatoes

Are the tomato varieties you mentioned the only resistant ones?

There is a much more extensive list of varieties in the Late Blight factsheet. When we wrote it we looked at about a dozen heirlooms in addition to the resistant hybrids. At this time there is more information on newer hybrids and on some of the heirlooms. The factsheet will be updated to consider this new information.

Late blight (UWEX): http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Late_Blight.pdf

Availability of resistant tomato varieties

I had great results with 'Mountain Magic', 'Plum Regal' and 'Defiant', but had to work with a grower to grow them for me because they were not available in garden centers. How can we get growers to make these plants more available?

I noticed the same thing, that transplants could not be found in garden centers but seed had to be bought. I don't know how to encourage their production. Typically garden centers focus on a few commonly recognizable and marketable varieties. I am not quite sure how to push the resistant types into the market. It is a challenge. If there are any suggestions, I am open to listening.

Trialing 'Iron Lady'

I am trialing 'Iron Lady' in Marinette Co. with Master Gardeners because it is suggested it has resistance to Septoria leaf spot, early blight and late blight. Do you have experience with its Septoria resistance?

'Iron Lady' came out of a Cornell breeding effort intentionally included for its Septoria resistance. It should have heightened early blight resistance as well, which is why we are looking at it more carefully as well. Feedback on 'Mountain Magic' and 'Plum Regal' suggests that late blight resistance is good, but growers feel they may have seen more Septoria and early blight on them in the past few years. 'Iron Lady' will be evaluated in the Hancock area for early blight and Septoria resistance as well as for late blight. The breeding stock which produced 'Iron Lady' should have a greater resistance to the more mundane foliar pathogens.

How is the taste of 'Iron Lady'? Historically, it seems varieties that tend to have disease resistance may not be that flavorful.

In the Marinette trial, the primary intent is to have twenty to thirty gardens growing 'Iron Lady' next to disease susceptible types, to see if it is tolerant or resistant to Septoria and early blight. In the evaluation, growers will be asked if they would grow it again because they liked eating it.

How large is the fruit of 'Iron Lady'?

The description states the fruit are 3" - 4" in diameter, weighing about 5 oz. on a compact plant. It seems to be a small to medium slicer.

High Mowing organic seeds: <http://www.highmowingseeds.com/Organic-Iron-Lady-F1-Hybrid-Tomato-Seeds.html>

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Responding to Horticultural Inquiries

The 2014 Responding to Horticulture Inquiries will feature update sessions, an "Answering Horticultural Inquiries in County Offices" session and more. These will be open to UW-Extension agents, educators, office staff and plant health advisors. RSVP Brian Hudelson bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu

<http://fyi.uwex.edu/wihortupdate/2014/04/19/responding-to-horticulture-inquiries-2014/>

The program will be offered at the following locations:

Brown Co., Brown Co. Extension Office, Green Bay May 22, 2014, 8:45 AM - 4:55 PM

Eau Claire Co., Expo Center May 28, 2014, 8:45 AM - 4:45 PM

Turfgrass Field Day

As usual, the last Tuesday in July is WI Turfgrass Association Summer Field Day. This year it will be held July 29 at the OJ Noer Research and Education Facility. The morning session will feature programs on general lawn and sports turf. The afternoon session will be on golf greens. Lunch will be provided. County agents are invited to attend without charge. RSVP Doug Soldat. djsoldat@wisc.edu

http://www.wisconsinturfgrassassociation.org/Field_Day.htm

Requests for Trial Specimens

Chris Williamson is looking for white birch affected with bronze birch borer, to conduct bronze birch borer efficacy trials.

Chris Williamson is looking for growers that have adult black vine weevils.

Contact Chris at rcwilliamson@wisc.edu

FINAL NOTES

Next week's host will be Scott Reuss. The special guest, Mark Dwyer from Rotary Gardens, will speak about new and exciting herbaceous plants.

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:

Vegetable Crop Update

Vegetable Crop Update Newsletter #5 is available at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

Topics covered in the issue include:

- Blocker 4F 2(ee) label in WI for potato common scab
- Late blight reminders, updates, and a look at Blitecast
- Vegetable crop disease diagnostic report
- Hops pesticide application workshop advertisement

Emerald ash borer awareness week

DATCP announces May 18-24 as Emerald ash borer awareness week.

See announcement at end of this summary.

PDDC UPDATE

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

Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Erin DeWinter and Joyce Wu, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

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 10, 2014 through May 16, 2014.

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
BROAD-LEAVED WOODY ORNAMENTALS			
Oak (Bur)	Bur Oak Blight	<i>Tubakia iowensis</i>	Waukesha
HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS			
Heuchera 'Citronella'	Sunburn	None	McHenry (IL)
NEEDED WOODY ORNAMENTALS			
Arborvitae	Winter Injury	None	Dane
Fir	Winter Injury	None	St. Croix
Juniper	Cytospora Canker	<i>Cytospora</i> sp.	Dane
	Root Rot	<i>Pythium</i> sp.	Dane
	Sphaeropsis Canker	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.	Dane
	Winter Injury	None	Dane
Pine (Unidentified)	Winter Injury	None	Dane
Spruce (Black Hills)	Rhizosphaera Needle Cast	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i>	Wood
Spruce (Blue)	Rhizosphaera Needle Cast	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i>	Wood
Spruce (Unidentified)	Rhizosphaera Needle Cast	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i>	Barron, St. Croix, Fond du Lac
	Spruce Needle Drop	<i>Setomelanomma holmii</i>	Barron
	Winter Injury	None	St. Croix
Yew	Winter Injury	None	Dane
VEGETABLES			
Basil	Root Rot	<i>Pythium</i> sp.	Columbia
Horseradish	Virus Disease	Unidentified virus (suspected turnip mosaic virus)	McHenry (IL)
Pepper	Gray Mold	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Adams
	Impatiens Necrotic Spot	<i>Impatiens necrotic spot virus</i>	Adams
Tomato	Herbicide Injury	None	Winona (MN)

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at pddc.wisc.edu.



May 18-24 is Emerald Ash Borer Awareness Week

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MADISON – At least 20 Wisconsin counties now harbor emerald ash borer, the exotic insect that has decimated urban trees and forests in the eastern half of the nation.

Although we continue to detect EAB in new locations around the state, humans can help keep it from leapfrogging to whole new areas. They can slow down the spread, to give science time to find more and better controls, and give communities and landowners time to replace ash trees with species that are not susceptible to the pest.

To remind Wisconsinites that they have a role to play in the battle, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has declared May 18-24 Emerald Ash Borer Awareness Week. This particular week was chosen nationwide because it includes Memorial Day weekend, the beginning of the summer tourism season, when the risk is high for people to move EAB and other pests to new areas inadvertently on firewood.

Brian Kuhn, director of the Plant Industry Bureau in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, notes that Wisconsin's forests include more than 765 million ash trees, and that an average of 20 percent of urban street trees in the state are ash. Losing those trees to EAB may impact air and water quality, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and property values, he said.

"Emerald Ash Borer Awareness Week is an opportunity for the government to join with schools, businesses, industries, environmental groups, community organizations, tourist and citizens to take action against the spread of the EAB," Kuhn said.

In the past year, EAB has been found in seven new Wisconsin counties. Most of those new finds can likely be attributed to human actions, because they are in areas far from previous known infestations in southeastern and western Wisconsin. Some of them were at campgrounds or boat landings.

This summer, state and federal agencies will set more than 1,500 traps around Wisconsin to monitor for the presence of the EAB.

People can help slow the spread of EAB by:

- Following all quarantine guidelines. For most people, that means not moving firewood out of the quarantine counties.
- Buying firewood near camp sites or buying it from a state-certified firewood vendor. The list of vendors is at <http://datcp.wi.gov/uploads/Plants/pdf/CertifiedFirewoodDealers.pdf>.
- Learning about the signs of EAB infestation. Visit www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov.
- Reporting ash trees that show signs of infestation by calling the EAB hotline toll-free at 1-800-462-2803 or emailing DATCPemeraldashborer@wi.gov.

Since 2008, EAB infestations have been confirmed in Brown, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago counties. Those counties are under quarantine. Sheboygan County is also quarantined, because there are infestations close by in neighboring counties. The quarantine means that hardwood cannot be moved out of the counties without an agreement with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

EAB, native to Asia, attacks all species of North American ash trees. Since being discovered near Detroit in 2002, it has spread to 21 states and two Canadian provinces.

Wisconsin's EAB program is a cooperative effort of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA-Forest Service, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and UW-Extension. ###