

# Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary May 17, 2013

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## WI WEATHER REVIEW

For the week ending May 13, 2013, warm, dry weather early in that period melted the last of the snow cover in northern Wisconsin, but soils remained wet in many areas of the state. Late in the week, rain, cold temperatures, and hard frosts prompted concerns for budding fruit trees, but flower development was not so advanced as to cause concerns as during the killer frosts of April 2012.

Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week ranged from normal to 3° above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 63° to 71°, while average low temperatures ranged from 39° to 46°. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.57" in La Crosse to 1.57" in Madison. (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 104.3 to 319.4. Following is a list of GDD as of May 17, 2013 for the following cities: Bayfield 104.3, Beloit 319.4, Crandon 160.2, Cumberland 167.0, Dubuque 280.2, Eau Claire 190.6, Fond du Lac 193.4, Green Bay 155.7, La Crosse 217.2, Madison 250.5, Milwaukee 187.4, Wausau 175.3. 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 233; 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 Lisa Johnson. PDDC Director and WHU website coordinator Brian Hudelson, insect diagnostician extraordinaire Phil Pellitteri and turf specialist Doug Soldat were special guests. Participants in today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: Brown (Vijai Pandian), Columbia (George Koepf), Dane (Lisa Johnson), La Crosse (Steve Huntzicker), Marinette (Scott Reuss), Outagamie (Jill Botvinik), Walworth (Chrissy Wen) and Waukesha (Ann Wied).

## HORTS' SHORTS

Agents reported the following issues to be of interest this week: The state is in gorgeous bloom! Spring flowering has been compressed into two glorious weeks, with late spring bulbs, Callery pear, cherry, saucer magnolia, serviceberry, and early bloom on crabapple and lilac all blossoming this week. Adding to color in the landscape, but not to gardeners' delight, were bumper crops of dandelion and garlic mustard flowers. Homeowner questions ranged from turf problems and renovation, weed control, adjusting clay soils, early signs of eastern tent caterpillar webbing, cabbage moth flying, continued indoor guests of boxelder bugs, moving transplants outdoors, how to tell if arborvitae will live, and diagnosing blackened shoots on peony.

## 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)

### Slow but Sure: Early Spring Insect Pests

Many of the early spring insects are on hold this season. If they do not show up in the next week, this will go down as a very quiet spring, insect-wise.

In landscapes and gardens where specific insect problems were evident before, it is definitely time to scout. Careful observation will show many of the spring sawflies are becoming active and feeding now: European pine sawfly, azalea sawfly, sawfly on columbines and roseslug.

Early season plant bugs on ash and honeylocust should become active soon.

The imported cabbageworm butterfly has been out and about for the past week; monitor for eggs or larvae on early transplants.

Eastern tent caterpillar tents have been out in low numbers so far, indicating this may not be a good year for them.

Two reports of termite swarms came in this week, unusual for this climate.

Pine Disorder: European Pine Sawfly (UWEX):

<http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/diaglab/pdfs/landscape/Eurpean%20pine%20saw.pdf>

Azalea sawflies (UMN): <http://www.extension.umn.edu/yardandgarden/yglnews/yglnews-june0106.html#azalea>

Columbine sawfly (Purdeu): [http://ppdl.agriculture.purdue.edu/dd/id/columbine\\_sawfly-columbine.html](http://ppdl.agriculture.purdue.edu/dd/id/columbine_sawfly-columbine.html)

Roseslug Sawfly (UWEX): <http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Roseslug%20Sawfly.pdf>

Ash and Honeylocust Plant Bugs (UMN): <http://www1.extension.umn.edu/garden/insects/find/ash-and-honeylocust-plant-bugs/>

Imported Cabbageworm (UWEX): <http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Imported%20Cabbageworm.pdf>

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

Termites in Wisconsin (UWEX): <http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/diaglab/labnotes/Wltermite.pdf>

Termites (URI): <http://www.uri.edu/ce/factsheets/sheets/termite.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)

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

### Volutella on Pachysandra

Two samples of Volutella blight on Pachysandra were submitted recently. *Volutella* causes roundish to oval lesions on the leaves, often with a concentric ring target pattern to the necrotic tissue.

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

### Greenhouse Woes

Greenhouse samples of gray mold on begonias were submitted to the lab, not an unusual problem on greenhouse-grown plants. Gray mold is caused by a fungus that tends to be opportunistic, and can definitely be an issue in the greenhouse when it is very, very humid and wet.

Tomatoes grown in a hoophouse presented with some physiological problems.

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)

### Bacterial Blight on Perennial Geranium

Bacterial blight was diagnosed on perennial geranium samples from northern Illinois. A *Xanthomonas* disease, the blight symptoms on the perennial geranium were purplish, roundish spots with a good amount of bacterial streaming in the tissue. These symptoms were quite different from the more commonly found disease on potting geraniums that shows angular wedge-shaped necrotic areas with yellow halos. A dipstick test was used to confirm the disease.

# SPECIALIST REPORT: Renovating Lawns

Presented by Doug Soldat, Associate Professor, Turfgrass, Urban Soils, Nutrient Management [djsoldat@wisc.edu](mailto:djsoldat@wisc.edu)

## Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab News

Bruce Schweiger is the new manager of the turfgrass diagnostic lab. A graduate of the Turf program, Bruce has decades of experience in the turf industry, serving many roles, among them sales distributor, and consultant to golf courses, parks and municipalities. Paul Koch, previous manger, remains with UW, serving as a postdoctoral researcher.

In his first week on the job, Bruce sent out a memo regarding the severe damage to turfgrass throughout the state. He points out it was not only the drought affecting turf damage, but also a hard winter, with ice cover and long-lasting snow killing some of the grass. The combination of the two factors has led to the many bare spots in the lawn, and millions of questions on how to deal with them.

Severe Damage to Turfgrass around the State: [http://turf.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/TDL\\_WinterDamage2013.pdf](http://turf.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/TDL_WinterDamage2013.pdf)

## Lawn Renovation Resource

Throughout the state, there are lawns with lots of bare grass; in parks, cemeteries, golf courses and home lawns. An excellent UW resource we are recommending for everyone to read is "Lawn Establishment and Renovation" (A3434) by John Stier, available through the Learning Store. This thorough, very detailed, up-to-date publication addresses complete renovation, partial renovation, slit seeding and optimal timing for herbicides.

Lawn Establishment and Renovation (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3434.pdf>

## Kentucky Blue Wins

Fine fescues did very poorly in 2012 -- unfortunate because we had been recommending them highly recently. Kentucky bluegrass survived the best, and after seeing its performance last summer and following winter, it is considered the best grass for most spots, except for heavy shade. Its ability to survive and recuperate from extreme stress is excellent. The biggest problem with Kentucky bluegrass is the germination time; even under optimal conditions it takes 21 days, but as much as four weeks in cold weather. Most of the sod grown in the state is Kentucky bluegrass, so it is a good option for establishing a very quick turf cover. Another problem with Kentucky bluegrass is the breeding for slow growing, dwarf-type, dense, prostrate growth. The sod varieties are often more of the dwarf type. The characteristics sound great, but in reality are not so good when trying to out-compete weeds and grow through stress. The older seed varieties, often sold in the big box stores and some garden centers, produce a good amount of seed, are high yielding and tend to be related closely to the forage type; they are good choices and most people have access to them. There are some sod growers in Wisconsin starting to switch to the older, hardier varieties.

Lawn Establishment and Renovation (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3434.pdf>

## War on Weeds

Spring is not the optimal time to repair lawns, because of weed pressure. As we see now, dandelions are growing very strongly, so lawn seedings are not expected to be problem free. There will probably be a need to apply herbicides in fall to clean up some of the weeds. An option to use at seeding time is siduron, an ingredient that could be put down when seeding. However, it is very expensive and hard to find. Tenacity® is another herbicide option for weed control in newly seeded areas, but it is not available to homeowners. Tenacity®, with the active ingredient mesotrione, is a commercial product available to lawn care providers and golf course superintendents. A publication from the University of Nebraska goes into detailed explanations on herbicides that are safe in new seedings.

Turfgrass Update, Spring 2013 (UNL): <http://turf.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Herbicides-safe-on-seedlings-Reicher-2013.pdf>

## Thatch

Q. *We have had two different clients call about their turf is in such poor condition the grass comes up, roots and all, when raked. What should we be addressing?*

A. It could be a thatch problem. It is interesting, when looking at lawns in Dane Co., the amount of dead area is 30% or less on any lawn, regardless of whether it was irrigated or not. The reason for dead grass is almost certainly because of a soil problem. In clay soils, the soil may have been so compacted the roots are limited to about the top one-inch, and so cannot send roots down to get the water it needs. For that problem, amending the soil is the only recommendation. Core aeration is an option but it is not a long-term solution because it only addresses the top 1- to 2-inches of soil. A deeper, more aggressive approach is necessary, but changing the root zone is very hard work. Ideally, to renovate the root zone deeply, rototill a load of compost into the top 6- to 8-inches of soil. If that seems unacceptable, there is an easier, but much slower method to modify the soil on an existing lawn; put down, and rake in, ¼- to ½-inch compost as top dressing every spring and fall. It will take a number of years, but a healthier root zone will be built up.

Lawn Aeration and Topdressing (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/A3710.pdf>

## Lawns in Shade

Q. *A lot of clients have issues with shade. We used to recommend fine fescues for dry shade, is that still recommended?*

A. Dry shade is the only situation where the fine fescue survived last year. Last year fine fescue lawns in the sun burned. The grass does not like heat; shade gives it the protection allowing it to survive. Normally in Wisconsin, fine fescue was recommended for both dry sun and dry shade and it did well in the cooler years, but now that recommendation may be limited to northern Wisconsin. It should continue to do well in shade and dry shade throughout the state.

Q. *The shade-lawn and dense shade-lawn seed mixes available to the consumer in big box stores and garden centers do not have the right proportions of fine fescues as recommended by UW publications. The recommendation is at least 50% fine fescue for dry shade, but the available mixes only 20-25% fine fescue.*

A. The regular lawn mixes would have 20-25% fine fescue, but the dense shade mixes should be different. In Madison, the common brand, Earth Carpet, provides many different varieties and ratios.

Growing Grass in Shade (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/A3700.pdf>

## Tall Fescue Lawns

Q. *The good news is that some lawn seed companies are starting to sell tall fescue mixes, with about 90% of the seed being tall fescue.*

A. Tall fescue mixes should be 80-90% tall fescue seed, with the remaining Kentucky bluegrass. Some companies have lower percentages, but that is not a good idea. With a smaller proportion, the tall fescue, a deeply-rooted grass with a wider, fatter leaf blade, looks like a clumpy weed in the lawn. It can be mistaken for crabgrass or quack grass when it comes into a lawn.

Tall fescue is a very good grass for hot and sunny areas; it is not very competitive in shady environments. It will not tolerate ice and should not be used in low-lying areas. I planted a tall fescue lawn in 2006. The front yard is south facing, sloped and sunny; the tall fescue is doing well. The back yard planted with tall fescue has less than 50% tall fescue now, with Kentucky bluegrass creeping in and taking over.

Q. *The turf trial demonstration area at the Brown Co. Extension office is eye opening for many consumers. The tall fescue has been performing very well for the past three years. I have noticed that tall fescue seed is very reasonably priced.*

A. Tall fescue is a great low maintenance grass. It does not require a lot of fertility like some of the new varieties of Kentucky bluegrass. It may not replace every lawn in the state, but it is an under-utilized option.

Lawn seed prices can fluctuate wildly. The prices can rise 300% in one year. It is all related to what the seed growers plant or which field had success or not. It is quite volatile and hard to predict what seed prices are going to be, season to season. Last year, tall fescue seed was incredibly expensive and hard to find; with lower prices this year, they may have compensated or over-compensated by planting too much.

Tall Fescue (Oregonstate): <http://horticulture.oregonstate.edu/system/files/TallFescue-1-5-05V.pdf>

## Quackgrass

Q. *Are there any quackgrass control options once it is established in a lawn, other than starting over?*

A. This is a very bad year for quackgrass because it is one of the weeds that survived and thrived last year. It has very deep roots and thick rhizomes that will regenerate even if the top crowns are killed off. On the UW-Madison campus, quackgrass has increased its population 20-30% just last year alone.

Since it is one of the hardest weeds to control, the best recommendation is to spray it with glyphosate completely and then remove the soil. It is an option very few want to follow. The University of Nebraska and Purdue University have recommendations of spraying glyphosate repeatedly, about six times a year; kill it and wait, repeatedly. UW does not make that recommendation, but it is an option that does not require removal of the soil. Even if only a few rhizomes are deeply buried and grass is planted over it, within two to three years, there may be another infestation.

A selective control product, called Certainty® Turf Herbicide, was available in this market for a few years, but the company removed the cool season label because the product was found harmful to tall fescue and perennial ryegrass. There were too many complaints from people that Certainty® killed desired grasses. Currently in this region, there are no legal herbicide options to kill quackgrass except for glyphosate.

Quackgrass (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3924-28.pdf>

Identification and Control of Perennial Grassy Weeds (Purdue): <http://www.agry.purdue.edu/turfnew/pubs/AY-11.pdf>

## Corn Gluten Recommendations

Q. *Would you update us on the use of corn gluten meal? Are there any new recommendations, information or changes?*

A. In the publication “Organic and Reduced Risk Lawn Care” (A3958), corn gluten meal is addressed as an alternative preemergence herbicide option to conventional preemergence herbicides. It will not perform as well as the conventional recommended herbicides, with decent control achieved only at very high use rates, such as 50 lbs. per 1000 square feet. Due to the high nitrogen content (10%), however, the UW feels it is not responsible to apply more than 12 to 20 lbs per square feet at one time. The efficacy of corn gluten meal as a preemergence herbicide at the rate of 20 lbs per 1000 square feet is about 60 -70% reduction of germinating weeds. Problems reported with using the product are that it is slimy, hard to handle and very timing specific; if it put down too early or too late there will not be any control. For homeowners, the publication “Do-It-Yourself Alternative Lawn Care” (A3964) addresses corn gluten meal and other techniques to weed control.

Organic and Reduced Risk Lawn Care (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3958.pdf>

Do-it-Yourself Alternative Lawncare (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3964.pdf>

## Crabgrass Preemergence Herbicides

Q. *Please comment of the different crabgrass preventative products. What is the most effective one?*

A. There are three commonly used preemergence herbicide products: Dimension® (dithiopyr), Barricade® (prodiamine), and pendimethalin. They are considered primarily for crabgrass control, but they have activity on most germinating seeds. Dithiopyr is the most expensive, but it is the only one that acts both as a preemergence and as an early postemergence herbicide, killing plants at the one or two leaf stage. It is often used as a split application, with half-rate in early spring and half-rate in late spring. Commercial lawn care companies have some

flexibility using dithiopyr over a longer period of time because of the dual activity. Prodiamine and pendimethalin form a barrier in the soil against seeds germinating; they are very effective as long as they are applied before seeds germinate. Pendimethalin is orange and tends to stain sidewalks so it is not as commonly used. In our UW turf trials last year all three products provided identical control in our situation with high crabgrass pressure.

Crabgrass Pre-emergence Timer (UW): <http://turf.wisc.edu/growing-degree-day-maps/crabgrass-pre-emergence-timer/>  
Lawn Weed Prevention and Control (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3964.pdf>  
Crabgrass Control in Home Lawns (UNL): <http://turf.unl.edu/pdfcaextpub/Crabgrasscontrolhomelawn2010b.pdf>

## Dandelion Dilemma

Q. *Dandelions are going crazy this year! Would you just touch base on some the broadleaf controls for turf?*

A. Spring is not the optimal time for weed control, but most of it goes out at this time of the year, right around dandelion bloom. The very best weed control timing for perennial weeds is in late fall around first frost.

Dandelions are relatively easy to control with the phenoxy herbicides such as 2-4 D and others that produce the twisted, spindly growth. There are two formulations of the herbicides, the amine form and ester form. On our turf website, there is a growing degree-day map indicating the optimum time for different formulations for the best control of broadleaf weeds. The ester formulations are better in cold weather (110-150 GDD<sub>50</sub>), the amine formulations are better in warm weather (200-600 GDD<sub>50</sub>), and products available containing both ester and amine combinations that are intermediate (150-200 GDD<sub>50</sub>).

Spring Broadleaf Herbicide Timer (UW): <http://turf.wisc.edu/growing-degree-day-maps/purdue-broadleaf-timer/>  
Lawn Weed Prevention and Control (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3964.pdf>

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Updated Garden Facts

There is a new mechanism to find new and updated Wisconsin Garden Facts. They are now linked to the PDDC website; on the right side margin is a widget titled "Fact Sheet News" with a list of new fact sheets and updated fact sheets. That will link to the main fact sheet list where they can be downloaded. Fact Sheet News lists new and updated publications since Nov. 1, 2012; the lists will be updated as publications become available.

PDDC homepage: <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/>

### 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:

- **CANCELLED: Iowa County** May 23, 2013
- **Marathon County** May 30, 2013 9 AM – 5 PM, Marathon County UW-Extension, 212 River Dr., Wausau, WI 54403

The May 23 program has been canceled due to insufficient enrollment. The May 30 program still has seats available. Please contact Brian Hudelson (608-262-2863 or [bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu)) to reserve a spot or if there are questions.

# FINAL NOTES

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 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/>

## WHU “OFF THE AIR”

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

### Timing of EAB Insecticide Treatments in SE WI

Sharon Morrissey (Milwaukee Co.) forwarded this message from WDNR SE Regional Urban Forestry Coordinator, Kim Sebastian:

#### Timing of EAB insecticide treatments in southeast Wisconsin

May 10, 2013

Due to the delayed spring weather in 2013, southeast Wisconsin communities should consider extending their windows of spring EAB treatments by about two weeks. Growing degree day data is currently forecasting that EAB adult emergence will begin in mid-June, and egg hatch beginning in early July. Treatments should be timed so that an insecticide is thoroughly distributed in a tree before the eggs hatch.

- ❖ For Tree-age applications, treat in late May or early June after ash leaves are fully developed.
- ❖ For most other tree injections, soil drenches and soil injections, treat in mid- or late May. This will allow for enough time to distribute the insecticides throughout the tree. Larger trees will require more time to thoroughly distribute the insecticides.

Below are links to UW-Extension's insecticide treatment recommendations. Note: DNR does not endorse any specific insecticides or products. Follow the product label.

- ❖ Homeowner Guide:  
<http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/eab/files/2012/12/Homeowner-Guide-to-EAB-Insecticide-Treatments.pdf>
- ❖ Professional Guide:  
[http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Professional%20Guide%20to%20EAB%20InsecticideTreatments%20Revised%20version\\_0\[1\]\\_0.pdf](http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Professional%20Guide%20to%20EAB%20InsecticideTreatments%20Revised%20version_0[1]_0.pdf)
- ❖ Is My Ash Tree Worth Treating For Emerald Ash Borer?  
<http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/eab/files/2012/12/Is-My-Ash-Tree-Worth-Treating-for-Emerald-Ash-Borer.pdf>

#### Timing of EAB trap placement in southeast Wisconsin

As mentioned above, EAB adult emergence is forecast to begin in mid-June. If your community is hanging traps for EAB detection, it is suggested that they be hung in early June.

Purple panel trap assembly and placement instructions can be found on page 4 of the 2013 USDA EAB survey guidelines:

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/emerald\\_ash\\_b/downloads/survey\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/emerald_ash_b/downloads/survey_guidelines.pdf).

Remember to keep the lures in the freezer until used, and replace them at a mid-season trap check (if one is done) or after 60 days.

If you have questions about EAB traps, contact Bill McNee ([bill.mcnee@wisconsin.gov](mailto:bill.mcnee@wisconsin.gov) or 920-892-8756 x3043).

## 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 and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from May 11, 2013 through May 17, 2013.

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
<b>BROAD-LEAVED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Pachysandra	<a href="#">Volutella Blight</a>	<i>Volutella pachysandricola</i>	Eau Claire
<b>FRUIT CROPS</b>			
Apple 'Gala'	<a href="#">Sooty Mold</a>	<i>Fumago vagans</i>	Dane
Apple 'Golden Delicious'	Phomopsis Canker	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	Dane
<b>HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Begonia	<a href="#">Gray Mold/Botrytis Blight</a>	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Waukesha
Geranium 'Crystal Rose'	Bacterial Blight	<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> pv. <i>pelargonii</i>	McHenry (IL)
<b>NEEDED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Pine	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Pythium</i> sp., <i>Phytophthora</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp., <i>Cylindrocarpon</i> sp.	Calumet
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Tomato	Graywall	None	Vernon

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