

# Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary, June 12, 2015

---

## Table of Contents

<b>WI WEATHER REVIEW</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<i>Growing degree days (GDD)</i> .....	2
<b>WI CROP PROGRESS AND CONDITION</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>HORTS' SHORTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>SPECIALIST REPORT: Insect Diagnostic Lab Update</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<i>White spotted sawyer</i> .....	4
<i>Rose Chafers</i> .....	4
<i>Viburnum Leaf Beetle</i> .....	4
Questions .....	4
<i>Spittle bug population</i> .....	4
<i>Forest tent caterpillars in an urban setting</i> .....	4
<i>Foam eating critters</i> .....	4
<i>Leaf galls</i> .....	4
<b>SPECIALIST REPORT: Plant Diagnostic Disease Clinic</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<i>Cucumber Mosaic Virus and Tobacco Mosaic Virus on Vinca</i> .....	5
<i>Hosta Virus X</i> .....	5
Questions .....	5
<i>Management of Hosta Virus X</i> .....	5
<b>SPECIAL TOPIC: Trees for the Urban Landscape</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<i>Special Considerations for Urban Trees</i> .....	5
<i>Planting and Selection Tips</i> .....	5
<i>Native vs. Non-Native Selections</i> .....	5
<i>Tree Diversity</i> .....	5
<i>Recommended Cultivars for an Urban Landscape</i> .....	6
Questions/Comments .....	8
<i>Honeylocust Lifespan?</i> .....	8
<i>Tree Pits of Doom</i> .....	8
<i>Planting Season for Platanus x acerifolia</i> .....	8
<i>Trees and pH Tolerance</i> .....	8
<i>Oaks and Oak Wilt</i> .....	8
<i>St. Croix Elm</i> .....	8
<b>FINAL NOTES and ANNOUNCEMENTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>UW LINKS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>WHU "OFF THE AIR"</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>VEGETABLE CROP UPDATE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>PDDC UPDATE</b> .....	<b>10</b>

## WI WEATHER REVIEW

Humid, summery weather prevailed, favoring late-season planting and accelerating crop development. Afternoon temperatures were the warmest of the year so far, with highs on June 9 exceeding 90°F at Monroe, La Crosse, Mineral Point, Platteville and several other locations. Periods of rain boosted soil moisture supplies, which averaged 91% adequate or surplus statewide at the start of the week, while above-normal temperatures promoted rapid growth of field, fruit and vegetable crops. During the second half of the week, temperatures cooled to the 70s and several rounds of showers and thunderstorms brought heavy rainfall to Wisconsin. Crop prospects generally continued to improve with the heat and precipitation, and the latest USDA NASS report rates 84-95% of the state's corn, oats, potatoes and soybeans in good to excellent condition. (Issue No.8 of Wisconsin Pest Bulletin)

Average soil temperatures at 2" as of June 13, 2015: Hancock 65.8, Arlington 65.9  
([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 328 to 841. Following is a list of DD as of June 13, 2015 for the following cities: Appleton-630; Bayfield-429; Beloit-841; Big Flats-730; Cumberland-620; Crandon-508; Crivitz-510; Eau Claire-713; Fond du Lac-623; Green Bay-550; Hancock-730; Hartford-610; Juneau-691; LaCrosse-829; Lone Rock-802; Madison-778; Medford-569; Milwaukee-552; Port Edward-699; Racine- 544; Sullivan-610; Waukesha-610; Wausau-594. 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): common lilac, full bloom, 315; 'Pink Princess' weigela, first bloom, 316; blackhaw viburnum, full bloom, 322; redbud 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**; and smokebush, first bloom, 501; catawba rhododendron, full bloom, 503; white fringe tree, full bloom, 517; arrowwood viburnum, first bloom, 534; American yellowwood, first bloom, 546; **bronze birch borer, adult emergence, 547**; multiflora rose, first bloom, 548; black locust, full bloom, 548; and **emerald ash borer, adult emergence, 550**. American yellowwood, full bloom, 599; arrowwood viburnum, full bloom, 621; multiflora rose, full bloom, 643; northern catalpa, first bloom, 675; black vine weevil, first leaf notching due to adult feeding, 677; Washington hawthorn, full bloom, 731; calico scale, egg hatch, 748; greater peach tree borer, adult emergence, 775; rhododendron borer, adult emergence, 815; northern catalpa, full bloom, 816; mountain laurel, full bloom, 822; dogwood borer, adult emergence, 830; oakleaf hydrangea, first bloom, 835; cottony maple scale, egg hatch, 851; panicle hydrangea, first bloom, 856; fall webworm, egg hatch (first generation), 867; mimosa webworm, egg hatch (first generation), 874; fuzzy deutzia, full bloom, 884; winged euonymus scale, egg hatch, 892; spruce budscale, egg hatch, 894; winterberry holly, full bloom, 897; squash vine borer adult emergence, 900.

## 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\\_06\\_14\\_15.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2015/WI_06_14_15.pdf)

## INTRODUCTION

The host for today's WHU was Diana Alfuth from Pierce County (substituting for Chrissy Wen, Walworth County), PDDC Director Brian Hudelson and PJ Leisch, Manager of the Insect Diagnostic Lab, were the specialist participants. Dr. Laura Jull, UW Madison Department of Horticulture was the special guest giving a presentation "Trees to Use in the Urban Landscape". Participants in today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: Brown (Vijai Pandian), Columbia (George Koepf), Jackson (Trisha Wagner), Outagamie (Ann Donnellan), Pierce (Diana Alfuth), Portage (Walt), Racine (Patti Nagai), Rock (Christy Marsden), Winnebago (Kimberly Miller), and Wood (Peter Manley).

## HORTS' SHORTS

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

**Brown County:** We have had rain and everything is very green. We are still dealing with tree decline, with one citizen reporting that she had an ash tree that did not leaf out at all. Other trees such as lindens, Japanese maples are also affected. We have really had a speckled fruit worm infestation this year. Beneficials such as wasps and lady bug larvae are active.

**Columbia County:** We had a good steady rain that wasn't too hard and accumulated 2 inches. I posted a picture of radishes with white spots on the root on Plant Doc. If anyone has any ideas what that might be, let me know.

**Jackson County:** Nothing much to add to everyone else.

**Pierce:** We have had steady rain and received 1 inch yesterday, but we've been getting showers every couple of days. We have had an explosion of leaf galls, especially on maples but other species have also been affected. We are seeing fungal diseases already. Mock orange and baptisia are blooming. We are seeing very large bumblebees this year. Questions have been mostly about weed ID.

**Portage County:** My rain gauge is at 0.75 inch. Green worm activity with one report of a defoliated oak. We also had a call from a client that said his oak tree had been treated for anthracnose for two years and now the arborist thinks it is oak wilt. We have seen a couple of giant ichneumon wasps with the very long ovipositor. They are laying eggs in the horntails in the trees.

**Rock County:** Japanese lilac trees already fading, but strawberries are in full force. It has finally started to heat up which is good for growth. We are seeing a lot of EAB in the county and we may lose most of our ashes in the next couple of years.

**Winnebago County:** We had a good rain (2-3 inches since yesterday) and it is still raining. Questions have been about diseases such as bacterial canker and Hosta virus X as well as ID.

**Wood County:** We are similar to most of the other counties. We got 1 inch of rain this week and have had regular rain the last 2 or 3 weeks, which is good since we were dry. Everyone is happy about all of the moisture except those who are haying. We are seeing a ramp up in insect activity both pantry and outside insects.

## 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)*

There is still a lot of caterpillar activity, but it is starting to slow down in the southern part of the state as they get ready to pupate. We had been getting reports of eastern and forest tent caterpillars, fruitworms, and euonymus caterpillar. We have had sawfly activity such as rose sawfly, hibiscus sawfly. I saw a Japanese beetle on a linden tree on campus and it is about 3 weeks early. However, this linden tree is growing by a southern facing wall across from a steam tunnel and the warmth may have pushed it along. We have had sawfly activity such as rose sawfly, hibiscus sawfly on glade mallow, and columbine sawfly. Squash bugs are starting to be active and we can expect squash vine borers in the next two weeks. Other insects this week are listed below.

## White spotted sawyer

This is a native long-horned black beetle with a distinctive white spot at the bottom of its wing covers right between its “shoulder blades”. This spot is a good way to distinguish it from the non-native Asian long-horned beetle. They live in dead and dying pines and other conifers. They are common in the northern part of the state.

<http://www.uvm.edu/~albeetle/identification/index.html>

<http://bugguide.net/node/view/7432>

## Rose Chafers

We are getting reports of rose chafers in sandy areas. The beetles feed for 3-4 weeks on ornamental plants. Unlike Japanese beetle pheromone traps, pheromone traps are effective and do help protect trees.

<http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/insects/find/rose-chafers/>

## Viburnum Leaf Beetle

We had another report of this invasive pest this year. One was reported in Glendale, WI last year and the one this year was found about two miles from last year’s sighting. I hope to do a site visit and get more information.

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/sc195/013.html>

## Questions

### Spittle bug population

*Are we having an especially good year for spittle bugs?*

I have seen quite a few on pines and herbaceous plants, but the damage is cosmetic so I don’t get too worked up about it.

### Forest tent caterpillars in an urban setting

*Is it unusual to see forest tent caterpillars active in an urban setting?*

Not really. They feed on a variety of trees. In a rest stop south of Hancock, there were lots of them in the trees.

### Foam eating critters

*Do you have any idea what might be eating the foam spray insulation on a client’s home? They see debris inside and outside but don’t see any insects.*

My first guess would be carpenter ants. They like softwood and rotting wood, but will get into insulation. The homeowner should be able to collect and examine the debris around the damaged places and find ant pieces like antennae and leg pieces.

### Leaf Galls

*We are seeing many leaf galls here in Pierce County, especially on silver maple, hackberry, and even shrubs. Did the mild winter allow greater survival?*

I have a number of calls about galls, but I think that it is comparable to last year. I have been getting reports of them on linden and oak, anyway. I am not sure if there is an actual increase or people are just more observant this year.

## 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)

Wet weather brought an increase in sample submissions which I love. I am expecting leaf diseases because of the wet weather but haven't yet had a lot of samples. We saw root rot (*Pythium* sp. and/or *Rhizoctonia* sp.) on crabapple, redbud and blueberry. We had foliar fungal diseases such as grey mold on begonia and elephant ears, and powdery mildew on dwarf sage. Needled evergreens are showing canker diseases. A Scots pine was dropped off that was diagnosed with diplodia and we also saw that pathogen on spruce. For that one, an entire tree was dropped off, roots and all. We had a third case of white mold on hoophouse grown tomato. The hoophouse had been erected over a former soybean field and soybeans are susceptible to white mold so the pathogen was present. All of these cases have been on the lower stem and the grower had mentioned he had pruned low on the stem and that may have given the pathogen an entry point. I also suspect that poor rotational practice is contributing to the problem.

### Cucumber Mosaic Virus and Tobacco Mosaic Virus on Vinca

We also received a vinca sample that was diagnosed with both of these viruses.

<http://extension.psu.edu/pests/plant-diseases/all-fact-sheets/cucumber-mosaic-virus>

<http://extension.psu.edu/pests/plant-diseases/all-fact-sheets/tobacco-mosaic-virus-in-greenhouses>

### Hosta Virus X

This was not a submission but a chance encounter with an infected hosta on my walk to work. With all of the different variegated hosta cultivars, sometimes I am hard pressed to tell if the disease is present without a dipstick test. Kim had sent me photos of hosta with all of the classic symptoms such as vein bleeding, and line patterns in the leaves, but some of the other photos were not as definitive.

<http://extension.psu.edu/pests/plant-diseases/all-fact-sheets/cucumber-mosaic-virus>

## Questions

### Management of Hosta Virus X

*Is there any control of Hosta Virus X?*

No. Once the plant is infected it should be removed and hosta should not be replanted in the same spot. Ben Lockhart, a virologist from Minnesota, has mentioned that if new plants are planted right away they can become infected presumably because root injury on the new plants allows an entry point for the virus. If a grower waits several months before replanting, infection is less likely.

*What is the main transmission vector for Hosta Virus X? Is it an insect?*

No, it seems to be mechanical. If infected plants are divided, the clones will be infected and then the virus is introduced into the landscape. If those plants are then divided and the shovel is not disinfested, healthy plants that are divided with that shovel can become infected. Also, string trimmers that come in contact with infected plants can get coated with sap and harbor the virus on the string and infect healthy plants that the string contacts. It isn't as bad as TMV, which is touch transmitted. I would really like to see a study on whether the virus can be moved around by slugs. I have two patches in my yard that are well separated and have not made contact by anything I have done, yet both patches are infected.

[http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Hosta\\_Virus\\_X.pdf](http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Hosta_Virus_X.pdf)

## SPECIAL TOPIC: Trees to Use in the Urban Landscape

*Presented by Dr. Laura Jull, UW Madison/Extension Department of Horticulture*

Laura Jull sent a powerpoint that accompanies this talk and the link can be found on the WHU site. She gave a brief update prior to the presentation regarding the issues she has been seeing. People have been sending pictures of dying or dead trees like maples, ash, and birch. Birches may have bronze birch borer or ashes may have EAB. For maples, even if people say they haven't seen that kind of decline, the pictures show trees planted too deeply or showing girdling roots.

The first part of the presentation was some general information regarding some special challenges when populating an urban landscape with trees and the second part is a list of recommended species and cultivars.

## Special Considerations for Urban Trees

### Planting and selection tips

Girdling roots can cause slow death. The wire basket on large tree rootballs needs to be removed, especially the top and sides of the basket.

Urban tolerance means trees that are heat, drought, cold hardy, and salt tolerant. Urban trees must withstand all of these as well as soil compaction, poor drainage, low fertility, restricted root growth, and air pollution,

Give large trees a minimum of an 8 foot planting space for root and branch growth. Buildings can also restrict growth when trees get larger. The slide shows the planting spaces on State Street in Madison; it is nowhere near 8 feet. Medium trees need 6-8 feet; smaller trees need 4-6 feet. The tree will compensate for root restriction by sectionally dying off. Lack of growing space leads to maintenance issues.

Do not choose trees that have weak narrow crotches or poor branch structure with multiple branches coming from one point leading to included bark (i.e the Freeman maples, especially 'Autumn Blaze', but also catalpa).

Other desirable characteristics for urban trees are lack of litter like fruit or nuts (like hickories and black walnuts), commercial availability, pest resistance, aesthetically pleasing.

### Native vs. Non-native Selections

One question that Laura frequently addresses is why more native species are not recommended. The urban environment is not a native environment because of poor soils. Sometimes an exotic or non-native species will do better in an urban environment.

### Tree Diversity

Tree diversity applies to both species and age diversity. Regardless of whether a native or a non-native is planted, species diversity is very important in limiting the possibility of one disease or insect killing all the trees. Dutch Elm Disease, Chestnut Blight and Emerald Ash Borer are devastating afflictions because monocultures are susceptible to large scale effects. The excessive planting of Freeman maple is a concern right now.

The urban landscape is dominated by just a few species that are easily propagated, have desirable ornamental characteristics and are propagated vegetatively so genetic diversity is limited. Some of the urban tolerant trees such as Norway maple, Amur maple, Siberian elm, and black locust are very invasive. The Wisconsin DNR guideline for planting trees is no more than 20% of a family (i.e. Betulaceae)/10% of a genus (i.e. Betula(birches), Carpinus(ironwood, musclewood, hornbeam), Ostrya (hophornbeam), or Corylus (Turkish hazlenut)/ or 5% of a species( i.e. B. lenta, B. nigra, B. papyrifera or B. populifolia). Even if this guideline is followed, scatter any individual species within the landscape. Avoid planting long boulevards of the same species as they are prone to vascular wilt problems.

Do not plant invasive species such as Norway maple or Amur Maple even if they are urban tolerant.

Maintain trees of different ages. The normal life span of an urban tree downtown is 7-10 years, while it is 10-25 years in yards or streets. Most of poor life span is due to human error such as not planting in the right spot, poor growing conditions, and vandalism. The number one and number two reasons for tree failure is planting too deep or not planting in the right conditions.

## Recommended Cultivars for an Urban Landscape

The presentation lists cultivars with their trademarked names as appropriate.

1. Acer miyabei 'Morton'-State Street™-a maple that does very well in urban settings. I like this one even though we overplant maples.
2. Acer truncatum x platanoides 'Warrenred': Pacific Sunset™, Norwegian Sunset™, and Crimson Sunset™. All of these have red or purple foliage but are non-invasive. These are southern Wisconsin varieties.

3. Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) 'Prairie Sentinel'. This is a nice columnar variety although it does get cosmetic nipple galls. Hackberries are not normally columnar so it could have a place in the urban landscape.
4. Turkish hazelnut (*Corylus colurna*). This tree takes several years to get established but is drought tolerant once established.
5. Gingko biloba 'Autumn Gold'. You will want to plant a male to avoid the stinky fruit but sometimes it takes 20 years to distinguish between males and females. Gingkos are very tough plants with few disease issues.  
*Comment from Brian: Occasionally there are root rot issues or pseudomonas leaf blight, but in general they are pretty tough. They aren't grown that much and maybe we would see more problems if they were more widespread.*
6. Thornless honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*. This is way overplanted, but very tough. All of the newer cultivars are thornless. Plant males to avoid the pods, however be advised that honey locust can change gender. They are polygamo dioecious which means that the plant is mostly one gender, but sometimes sprouts a branch of the other gender. If that happens, fruit can follow if the flowers are pollinated. You will also want to plant these sparingly because there are many but also because they are susceptible to insect/disease problems.
7. Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*). This is another native tree for which males should be planted to avoid the pods. This is a bottomland species subject to periods of flooding and drought. One characteristic is that in winter it looks bare because it is not twiggy. The male cultivar Espresso™ is widely available, but the other cultivars listed may not be so easy to find.
8. Corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*)-'Longenecker'-Eyestopper™. This cultivar found right here in Madison has bright yellow fall foliage and corky bark. The female reseeds readily, but Eyestopper™ is a male and is not invasive.
9. London planetree, *Platanus x acerifolia* 'Morton Circle'. This tree can be susceptible to frost cracking and hardiness issues, but this one is hardy. This was bred by George Ware at Morton Arboretum.
10. Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) is a native that resists oak wilt. We had an outbreak of oak wilt at the Arboretum and many oaks died, but not this one. It can take flooding and drought, but can get chlorotic at high pH. 'American Dream' is a nice variety and has a faster growth rate.
11. *Quercus bimundorum* is a cross between the columnar English oak and swamp white oak. 'Crimschmidt' Crimson Spire™ has burgundy fall color and is narrow growing. Skinny Jeans™ is a columnar variety. These hybrids resist powdery mildew to which English oaks are susceptible. Other hybrids are listed on the powerpoint.
12. *Quercus schuettei*, a hybrid of swamp white oak with bur oak, occurs naturally in Wisconsin. This hybrid grows faster than either species. Johnson's Nursery carries this species.
13. *Quercus macrocarpa*, Bur oak is very tough and slow growing but Cobblestone™, available from Schmidt's Nursery, is faster growing than the species and has good form. 'Urban Pinnacle' is narrower but not quite columnar.
14. *Quercus macdenielli*, 'Clemons' or Heritage™ Oak. It has very dark green leaves and grows pretty fast. It is a hybrid between swamp white or white oak (not exactly sure of the parentage) and bur oak.
15. *Quercus muehlenbergii*, Chinkapin oak. This species can tolerate a higher pH and they are found naturally on limestone outcrops.
16. *Quercus x warei* is a hybrid between white oak and English oak. 'Long': Regal Prince™ is one cultivar that does well.
17. *Taxodium distichum*, bald cypress can have variable hardiness, but tolerates wet or dry conditions. It only forms knees in wet conditions. Try to use 'Mickelson' Shawnee Brave which comes from a nursery in northern Illinois and is hardy to zone 4b. If you are going to grow bald cypress, try to find out where the seeds come from because this species does not root from cuttings. It is grown from seed or budded.
18. *Tilia* 'Redmond' is hardy to zone 4a and is the only linden on my list. Lindens are a favorite of Japanese beetles which turns the trees paper bag brown, and most can not tolerate road salt. I am not a fan of *Tilia cordata* or little leaf linden. Stay away from 'Greenspire' which is subject to so many structural problems, even though it is fast growing. I wish the nurseries would quit propagating this one.



19. American elm, *Ulmus americana*. There are some Dutch elm disease resistant native cultivars hardy to zone 3a. Schmidt's and Bailey's Nurseries grow these and our Wisconsin nurseries order from them. Keep in mind that resistance does not mean immune. It just means that are more resistant than the native variety.

20. *Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese lacebark elm (not Siberian elm, which is a weed) is a true southern Wisconsin variety. These have beautiful exfoliating bark and a burgundy fall color.

21. *Ulmus* hybrids, such as 'Morton': Accolade™ and 'Morton Glory': Triumph™ elm, are hardy to zone 4. The latter has clean, glossy dark green leaves that are not fed on as much as other varieties. 'Frontier' is hardy to zone 5 and has beautiful burgundy fall color.

Laura's contact information is on Slide 38 of the powerpoint.

## Questions/Comments

### Honeylocust lifespan?

*Are honeylocust short-lived?*

In urban landscapes, but in native stands may have trees 75-100 years old.

### Tree Pits of Doom

*Are honeylocusts planted in these because they are tolerant of these small planting areas?*

Nothing should be planted there because anything is more susceptible to disease, but I have seen some elms do well. In the northeast, they have connected structural cells made out of plastic with a drainage system and irrigation. They are filled with good soil and the roots can run. It is a costly investment but the results are astounding.

### Planting season for *Platanus x acerifolia*

*Should these be planted in the fall or spring? None of the ones we planted last fall here in Winnebago County overwintered.*

Either fall or spring should be okay. The trees are rated to zone 4 or 5 so maybe it was a hardiness issue. Try planting in spring.

### Trees and pH tolerance

*What is the pH tolerance of the trees on the slides? You mentioned that the chinquapin oak does well on alkaline soils. We do have some more alkaline soils in the southeast part of the state, but most people have mildly alkaline soils (just above pH 7).*

All do well except the bald cypress. It gets chlorotic at high pH. I have seen tremendous variance of pH tolerance with provenance seed. Some stay dark green and others get chlorotic. I am really impressed by Shawnee Brave™. It will tolerate pH 7.2 to 7.5, but not pH 8.

### Oaks and Oak Wilt

*Are any oaks immune to oak wilt?*

No oaks are completely resistant.

*Comment from Brian: Resistance is relative term. White oaks are more tolerant than the red oak group, but no oaks are immune.*

### St. Croix Elm

*Is the St. Croix elm readily available?*

I can't find it at Schmidt's, Bailey's, or Carlton's. It may be because they have not yet sufficiently built up their stocks.



# FINAL NOTES and ANNOUNCEMENTS

Next week, the host will be George Koepp from Columbia County and the special topic will be on hazlenuts, presented by Jason Fischbach of UW-Ashland/Bayfield Extension.

**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://rangemastergardenervolunteers1.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 [xiaxia@sbcglobal.net](mailto:xiaxia@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 Newsletters #13 is available at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

Topics in issue #13 (June 10, 2015) include:

Disease forecast updates (PDays and DSVs)  
 Season limits for mancozeb and chlorothalonil usage  
 Information resources for fungicide info for late blight control in potato

## PDDC UPDATE

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

Brian Hudelson, Sean Toporek, Catherine Wendt, Claire Wisniewski and Ann Joy

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 June 6, 2015 through June 12, 2015.

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
<b>DECIDUOUS WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Maple (Unspecified)	Cytospora Canker	<u>Cytospora</u> sp.	Shawano
Crabapple ('Golden Raindrop')	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<u>Pythium</u> sp., <u>Rhizoctonia</u> sp.	Dane
Redbud	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<u>Pythium</u> sp.	Dane
<b>FRUIT CROPS</b>			
Blueberry	Gloeosporium Canker <a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<u>Gloeosporium</u> sp. <u>Pythium</u> sp.	Trempealeau Trempealeau
<b>HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Begonia	<a href="#">Gray Mold (Botrytis Blight)</a>	<u>Botrytis cinerea</u>	Winnebago
Dwarf Sage	<a href="#">Powdery Mildew</a>	<u>Oidium</u> sp.	Dane
Elephant's Ear	<a href="#">Gray Mold (Botrytis Blight)</a>	<u>Botrytis cinerea</u>	Winnebago
Vinca	Cucumber Mosaic Tobacco Mosaic	<u>Cucumber mosaic virus</u> <u>Tobacco mosaic virus</u>	Dane Dane
<b>NEELED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Fir (White)	Phyllosticta Needle Blight	<u>Phyllosticta</u> sp.	Milwaukee, Ozaukee
Pine (Scots)	<a href="#">Diplodia Shoot Blight and Canker</a>	<u>Diplodia pinea</u>	Milwaukee
Spruce (Norway)	<a href="#">Rhizosphaera Needle Cast</a>	<u>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</u>	Crawford
Spruce (Unspecified)	<a href="#">Diplodia Canker</a>	<u>Diplodia</u> sp.	Sauk
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Tomato	<a href="#">White Mold</a>	<u>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</u>	Dane

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