

Northeast Wisconsin Forest Pest Update

November 16, 2010

Topics covered this month:

Insects:

Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer
Beech Bark Disease
Emerald Ash Borer
EAB Homeowner Guide to Insect Selection...
Gypsy Moth

Diseases:

Alternaria Leaf Spot
Annosum in Taylor County
Oak Wilt in Northern Region

Other:

Mechanized Urban Ash Removal Workshop summary
Pesticide Applicator Training
Weather cause of Sudden Aspen Decline in West

Insects

*information and photos in this document from Linda Williams unless otherwise noted.

Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer – in late September I received some samples from Shawano County of Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer. This caterpillar feeds on crabapple, apple, hawthorne, birch, and cherry. There are multiple generations each year. Each generation starts by feeding on the undersides of the leaf, eventually moving to the top where they web the damaged leaf into a protective shelter and they feed until they complete development.



Apple And Thorn Skeletonizer caterpillars (top and bottom of photo).



Feeding by Apple And Thorn Skeletonizer.

Beech Bark Disease – from Bill McNee. Beech scale, the insect associated with beech bark disease, has been detected in Washington County for the first time. A sample taken near Newburg was positively identified as beech scale. Populations at the detection site were very low. The insect had previously been detected nearby in Ozaukee County. Beech scale has now been detected in 8 eastern Wisconsin counties, although beech bark disease has only been found in Door County.



Low population of beech scale.

A map of beech scale detections and three DNR publications on beech bark disease are available for downloading from the DNR website,

<http://www.dnr.wi.gov/forestry/FH/bb.htm>. The publications are:

[Beech Bark Disease: Best Management Practices for Reducing the Movement of the Beech Scale](#)
[Homeowner's Guide: How to Detect and Control Beech Bark Disease](#)
[How to Identify the Beech Scale in the Field](#)

Emerald Ash Borer – from Bill McNee. Hunters are reminded to not move firewood long distances, and to buy their wood near where they plan to burn it. It's especially important not to move firewood from areas that are quarantined for emerald ash borer (indicated in red on the map at right). To read the state's recent news release, visit

http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/press_release/result.jsp?prid=2572.

If you see a purple EAB trap still hanging, please contact DATCP by emailing Jennifer.Statz@wisconsin.gov. They want to make sure that all traps are removed. These traps did not find EAB in any new Wisconsin counties this year. Beginning October 1, businesses with EAB compliance agreements can move regulated materials out of quarantined counties to compliant processing locations. This movement can occur until the end of March, and all transported items must be processed before April 30 to ensure that EAB adults do not emerge from the materials. If there are regulatory questions, contact DATCP by emailing Robert.Dahl@wisconsin.gov. For questions about the movement of regulated articles to other states, contact Joann.m.cruse@aphis.usda.gov. Sample compliance agreements can be seen at www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov; click on 'Resources' at the top of the page.

EAB Quarantine Counties & Approximate Locations of Infestation
WI DATCP / September 2009

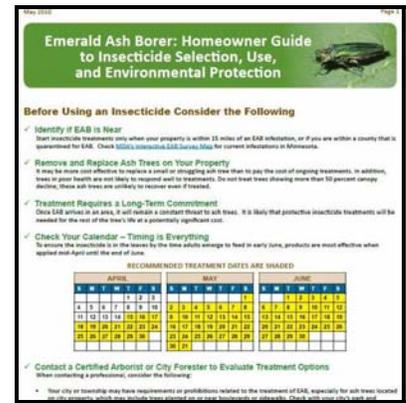


WI Counties quarantined for EAB.

DNR Forest Health staff have received a number of EAB Pest Alerts that have been translated into Spanish and Hmong. For paper copies, contact bill.mcnee@wisconsin.gov.

EAB Homeowner Guide to Insecticide Selection, Use, and Environmental Protection – a new document is available from Minnesota detailing how to choose and use different pesticides for EAB treatment. It includes recommended treatment dates as well as information on the different pesticide options, how they're applied, how often to reapply, and environmental issues associated with each chemical. Check it out at

http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/~media/Files/plants/eab/eab_treatmentguide2.ashx



Gypsy Moth – from Bill McNee. Applications to the DNR Gypsy Moth Suppression Program must be postmarked by Friday, December 3 of this year for spraying in 2011. Communities and interested landowner groups should contact their county coordinator as soon as possible if they have not already done so. Information on the Suppression Program, egg mass survey instructions and a list of county coordinators are available at www.gypsymoth.wi.gov. A list of for-hire aerial applicators can also be obtained at this website.

Populations remain high enough to justify aerial spraying in many areas of northeast Wisconsin even though there was a die-off of the caterpillars in June due to diseases. Spray sites are expected to be small and scattered in 2011.



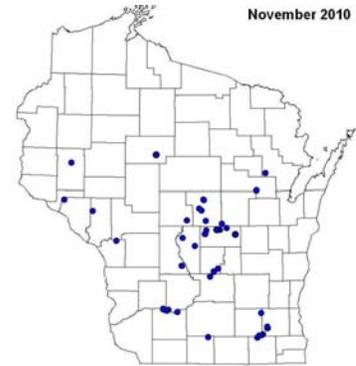
Gypsy moth egg masses.

Diseases

Alternaria Leaf Spot – samples of blotchy leaves taken from an ash in the Green Bay area (right) were identified as having alternaria leaf spot. These leaves had necrotic areas with very clear margins, and the leaves became almost crispy while still on the tree. The following is from the book *Diseases of Trees and Shrubs* by Sinclair and Lyon: Alternaria includes both plant pathogens and saprogyens. The pathogens inflict slight damage on most woody plants, usually causing necrotic spots or blotches on leaves and decay on fruit. Both pathogens and saprogyens are often secondary invaders of foliage, fruit and woody parts killed or weakened by other agents.



Annosum in Taylor County – in October annosum root rot was confirmed in Taylor County; this is the first finding of this disease in DNR’s Northern region. The stand where it was found had been thinned in 1993 and 2005, so infection likely began during one of those thinnings as annosum spores landed on the fresh stumps.



Two additional sites in Waushara County have also been confirmed recently. Those sites are Town of Leon: T19N R12E Section 22, and Town of Rose: T20N R10E Section 22.

Prevention by treating all fresh conifer stumps (photos below) is the key to managing annosum so all foresters should have the discussion with landowners about stump treatment to prevent new Annosum infections in their stands. As the latest find in Taylor County shows, annosum can be present for a number of years before it is found by a vigilant forester or landowner so it’s important to talk to all landowners about stump treatment of conifer stumps, even if Annosum has not been found in your county yet. More information on biology and treatment options can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/Fh/annosum>



Treating stump with Sporax (powder)



Treating stump with Cellu-Treat (liquid) using backpack sprayer

Oak wilt in the Northern region – many counties in the Northeast region have been confirmed as having oak wilt (map at right). The newest county to confirm oak wilt is Oneida County in the Northern region, and a second oak wilt infection center was located in Langlade County where oak wilt was first identified in 2008. Management options, including the table to determine where to locate a plow line if you choose to root sever, can be found in the document Oak Wilt Management – What Are The Options <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/G3590.pdf>



Other/Misc.

Mechanized Urban Ash Removal Workshop summary – from Bill McNee. the City of Oak Creek (Milwaukee County) recently hosted a demonstration of mechanized removal and processing of urban trees. The intent of this project was to determine the viability of using mechanized logging equipment in situations such as emerald ash borer management. Trees were cut in a variety of settings in the city, and attendees were able to see the equipment in action. Data collected during the project will be analyzed in the upcoming months.



Ash tree taken down by processor.

Pesticide applicator training – the 2011 training schedule for UW Extension's Pesticide Applicator Training can be found at <http://ipcm.wisc.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=cu%2fHP3%2fGh0A%3d&tabid=95&mid=516> More information including links on how to register and how to purchase the manuals can be found at <http://ipcm.wisc.edu/Default.aspx?alias=ipcm.wisc.edu/pat>

Weather cause of Sudden Aspen Decline in southwest – the attached news article from the NY Times talks about some of the issues associated with aspen mortality in the west http://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/19/science/19aspen.html?_r=3

Report EAB:

by phone 1-800-462-2803

by email DATCPEmeraldAshBorer@wisconsin.gov

visit the website <http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov/>

Report Gypsy Moth:

by phone at 1-800-642-6684

by email dnrfgypsymoth@wisconsin.gov

visit the website <http://www.gypsymoth.wi.gov/>

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Note: This pest update covers forest health issues occurring in Northeastern Wisconsin. This informal newsletter is created to provide up-to-date information to foresters, landowners, and others on forest health issues. If you have insect or disease issues to report in areas other than northeastern Wisconsin please report them to your local extension agent, state entomologist or pathologist, or area forest pest specialist.

Pesticide use: Pesticide recommendations contained in this newsletter are provided only as a guide. You, the applicator, are responsible for using pesticides according to the manufacturer's current label directions. Read and follow label directions and be aware of any state or local laws regarding pesticide use.