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- Emerald ash borer
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- Bur oak blight
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Insects
Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald ash borer has recently been discovered in two new locations in Wisconsin. First, EAB adults were discovered on several purple traps in the Town of Caledonia (Racine County). This infestation appears to be about 1 mile south of the known infestation in Oak Creek. Second, 6 beetles were discovered on a purple trap about 1 mile from La Crosse in the Town of Medary (Figure 1). A few days later, Minnesota announced it found two new infestations near La Crosse (Veteran’s Park in La Crescent and Great River Bluffs State Park). These find are about 20 miles North of the known infestation in Victory.

Delimitation surveys will be necessary to determine if this is multiple small infestations or one large infestation. La Crosse County will be added to the list of EAB quarantined counties in Wisconsin.

Figure 1. Location of EAB infestations in Western WI and Eastern MN.

Wisconsin and Minnesota are not the only states to find new EAB infestations. New EAB finds have lead to new counties being quarantined in New York, D.C., Maryland and Tennessee.
**Gypsy Moth**

The adult gypsy moth flight is nearing its end (already over in southern WI). If you know of areas that were defoliated this year or in the past couple of years now is the time to start checking for egg masses. Please let us know if you find any areas of concern so we can start planning for spray season next spring.

**Cherry Scallop Shell Moth**

A recent inspection of black cherry trees near Wisconsin Rapids revealed some moderate feeding damage by Cherry Scallop Shell Moth. Caterpillars create a tube-like nest starting in July by tying leaves together. Caterpillars then feed on the leaf surface from within the nest causing eaten leaves to turn red-brown as they die (Photo 1). Cherry scallop shell moth can affect entire trees and cause dieback if damage occurs concurrently with another stress such as drought. I doubt populations were large enough this year to cause any permanent damage to the affected trees but if populations continue to be high next year we can expect help suppressing the caterpillar population from a tiny egg parasitizing wasp (genus *Telenomus*).


**Diseases**

**Bur Oak Blight**

Forest health staff are looking to collect samples of oak trees infected with *Tubakia* spp. fungus. Symptomatic leaves will show dead tissue along the veins or browning areas along the tip or sides of leaves (Photo 2). This is part of a research project being conducted by Dr. Tom Harrington at Iowa State University to identify the causal agent and distribution of bur oak blight. If you notice any symptomatic oaks please let Todd or I know.

Balsam Fir Problems (by Brian Schwingle)

I continue to get calls from property owners about firs that die very quickly. This is usually due to Armillaria, but it is not uncommon to see balsam fir bark beetles and/or roundheaded wood borers also killing stressed balsams. There is nothing landowners can do to avoid this mortality in the forest.

The second issue with balsams is scattered branch tip death, seen over a large part of northeastern Wisconsin. There are actually 2 or 3 separate issues here:

1. New shoot death and curl (Photo 3) – likely Delphinella Shoot Blight – no concern for the balsam’s life. Conditions were probably ripe for this disease during the wet conditions of later 2010 or Spring 2011.
2. Death of the outer portion of the branch (the inner portion is still alive) (Photos 4 & 5) – cause officially unknown. DATCP has isolated a fungus, but we must replicate this finding before we know it is the cause. Some of this death is caused by wounding on the underside of the branch, which could be from insects.
3. Whole branch death – cause unknown.

Photo 3. New shoot death and curl probably caused by Delphinella Shoot Blight.
Photos 4 & 5. A typical balsam fir with partial branch death and the advancing dead tissue from the tip of the shoot towards the base.

Note: In the WCR I’ve seen symptomatic branches (i.e., from Delphinella or other fungal infection) on balsam in several areas of Clark and Marathon Counties

Training Opportunities

Annosum Workshop

Sign up now for the Annosum Root Rot Workshop September 22, 2011 at the Melrose-Mindoro High School Auditorium in Melrose, WI. The deadline for registration is September 8, 2011. This class will provide important knowledge and training for loggers and foresters working in pine. We will spend the morning learning about annosum and its management and then head to the field for a demonstration of manual and mechanical (processor) preventative fungicide application as well as to discuss how to harvest stands with annosum. Find the full schedule in the May 2011 WCR pest report (http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/Fh/intheNews/2011/WCR_05-09-2011.pdf). We already have a diverse group of about 30 loggers and foresters registered for the workshop (max 80). Loggers and foresters who want SFI credits should register through FISTA. DNR foresters can register through the Forestry Training Office. Contact Todd Lanigan (todd.lanigan@wi.gov) for more information.
Pesticide Applicator Training

Check out the 2012 schedule for Pesticide Applicator Training at http://ipcm.wisc.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Hj%2beSkpJmcE%3d&tabid=69. Information about registration, how to get the training manual, etc. can be found at http://ipcm.wisc.edu/pat. Unsure if you need to be certified? Anyone applying pesticides “for hire” (including applying fungicides for annosum prevention) must take this training and become certified.

In the News
Imprelis herbicide info (by Linda Williams)

DuPont voluntarily suspended sale of Imprelis on Aug. 4 and said it would begin a product recall and refund program by mid-August. Imprelis was sold only to commercial applicators and was not available over the counter. But it appears to have been widely used by some lawn care companies. The problem relates to how lawn application later affects conifers, causing severe symptoms and mortality of all sizes of trees (Photo 6).

Michigan State University has finalized details for testing for Imprelis residues. You can visit the MSU Diagnostic Lab website (http://www.pestid.msu.edu/) and use their submission form for sample submission. Simply indicate that you would like your sample to be tested for Imprelis. The lab will need about 50 g of needle tissue which translates into stuffing a one gallon zip lock bag with 4-6 inch long symptomatic branch tips from an affected tree. Pack the branch tips dry, NOT wrapped in moistened paper towels. Try to ship the branches via overnight mail, and definitely send the sample early in the week. Fresh samples are great, but samples can be frozen as well, if you need to collect a sample, but cannot mail it in right away. The cost for testing of out-of-state samples is $200. The MSU lab will bill and takes checks and credit cards.

Photo 6. Imprelis herbicide damage near Green Lake, WI. Photo by Mike Hillstrom

A “what can homeowners do” factsheet is available from MSU at http://news.msue.msu.edu/uploads/files/122/Imprelis%20homeowner%20factsheet_Bert%20Cregg.pdf and more information can be found on UW Extension’s website at http://hort.uwex.edu/articles/potential-imprelis%C2%AE-herbicide-damage-conifers
Photo of the Month

Want to be famous?! Submit your best work related photos for inclusion in this pest report. I’m looking for photos of cool bugs, storm damage, the worst buckthorn you’ve ever seen, fire, foresters at work (using chainsaws, treating invasive plants), etc. Email me the photo (or upload it to the network drive if the file is more than 5MB) and a description. I’ll pick a few photos each month to include.

I found this beastie flying through the prairie at the Wisconsin Rapids Service Center. It’s a pelecinid wasp (Family Pelecinidae; Pelecinus polyturator). It’s the only species in this family found north of Mexico. This is a female which uses that long abdomen to reach into the soil and deposit an egg on a May/June beetle grub. The larvae hatches and burrows into its host and eats it from the inside out as any good parasitoid wasp larva does. Pelecinids do not sting!
For general forest health and municipal level urban forest health issues contact:

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- 电话 1-800-462-2803
- 邮件 DATCPEmeraldAshBorer@wisconsin.gov
- 访问网站 http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov/

报告棉蚜虫:
- 电话 1-800-642-6684
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更多有关信息，请访问森林健康网站：http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/fh

注意：此报告覆盖威斯康星州西中央地区发生的森林健康问题。其目的是提供最新的森林健康信息给林业工作者、林地所有者以及任何其他感兴趣的人。欢迎您就本简报的评论和建议，以及您所在的区域的森林健康问题。如果您愿意订阅此简报，请联系Mike Hillstrom at Michael.hillstrom@wisconsin.gov。之前的更新和区域森林健康更新来自NER，NOR和SOR，可在威斯康星州DNR林业网站http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/FH/intheNews/获取。文章由Mike Hillstrom撰写，除非另有注明。

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