Topics covered this month:

**Insects**
- EAB found in Door County
- EAB trapping
- Gypsy moth spraying
- Tamarack insects
- Basswood defoliators

**Diseases**
- Nectria on basswood
- Ash leaf drop

**Arthropods**

**EAB Found in Door County**

Emerald ash borer has been confirmed for the first time in Door County. A certified arborist found the infestations during Right of Way work approximately 1.5 miles from Peninsula State Park (just south of Fish Creek in the town of Gibraltar). Door County will be the 22nd county quarantined for EAB in Wisconsin.

**2014 Emerald Ash Borer Trapping**

DNR, DATCP and USDA APHIS have begun trap set up for EAB. DNR will continue to focus on high risk state properties around the state (yellow circles on map).

Figure 1. Map of the DNR, DATCP and USDA APHIS EAB trapping plan for 2014.

**2014 Gypsy Moth Spraying**

Gypsy moth spraying started May 22 in southern Wisconsin. Spraying is ongoing. To see interactive maps of spray locations visit http://datcpwis.wi.gov/slv_datcp_2_0/index.html?Viewer=GypsyMoth.
**Tamarack Insects**

Tamarack in northern Wisconsin is under attack again in 2014 by eastern larch beetle and larch casebearer. If you notice any damage to tamarack this spring or summer please let Todd or I know. If you would like to know more about the insects and diseases affecting tamarack check out this PowerPoint presentation by Minnesota DNR forest health specialist Mike Albers

[http://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/prod/groups/cfans/@pub/@cfans/@sfec/documents/article/cfans_article_431908.pdf](http://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/prod/groups/cfans/@pub/@cfans/@sfec/documents/article/cfans_article_431908.pdf)

Photo 1. Larch casebearer on emerging tamarack foliage.  
Photo 2. Tamarack defoliated by larch casebearer.

**Basswood Defoliators**

Basswood is a popular target for defoliating insects so far this spring. Leafrolling caterpillars are very common on basswood in central Wisconsin. You will hear frass raining down from the canopy on infested trees. You may also notice wet, sticky honeydew dripping down from aphid infestations on basswood and several other species including oak and maple. The damage is minor in most cases and the trees should be able to tolerate the damage without any issues.

In Northeast Wisconsin a species of *Dichelonyx* beetle in the May/June beetle family are defoliating basswood and maple trees. In a forest setting, management is probably not practical or necessary, but valuable yard trees could be protected with insecticide if necessary.

Photos 3, 4. Leafrolling caterpillars and *Dichelonyx* beetles feeding on basswood this spring.
Diseases
Nectria on Basswood (By Linda Williams)

Most of you know nectria as the target canker because of the shape and look of the face of the canker, resembling a target. But on basswood the cankers can appear very different at first glance. On basswood the trees may look like there were small “explosions” that occurred under the bark. The bark may be popped out a bit, may have odd-shaped outward growths, and it may or may not be clear that it’s hollow underneath the bark. When you peel away this outer bark and all the gnarly growths, you do end up with a typical nectria canker face, but on basswood you often have to dig to get to it. Pics below show the “bark explosion” appearance that you might notice, as well as what it looks like when you peel the bark back.

Photos 5, 6, 7. A nectria canker on basswood. Photos by Linda Williams.

Ash Leaf Drop

DNR started receiving phone calls the last week of May about ash dropping leaves. Many callers were concerned their trees were infested with EAB. Inspection by forest health staff revealed several reasons ash trees across southern Wisconsin dropped leaves, mainly frost damage and infection with the anthracnose fungus. Frost damaged leaves dropped to the ground still perfectly green while those infected with anthracnose have dark blotches that curl and distort the leaves. The affected ash trees are not likely to suffer any lasting effects of the damage and no management is typically necessary.

Photo 8. Ash leaves infected with the fungal disease anthracnose. Photo by Brian Schwingle.
New Firewood Restrictions for State Lands

As of June 1\textsuperscript{st}, firewood brought onto state lands must be from within 10 miles of the property. Wood from state certified vendors is exempted from this regulation. For more information and maps showing the 10 mile buffers visit: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/firewood.html.

For general forest health and municipal level urban forest health issues contact:

![Map of Wisconsin showing district boundaries](http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestHealth/staff.html)

**West Central District:**
- Mike Hillstrom
  - Forest Health Specialist
  - Wisconsin DNR
  - 715-421-7825
  - Michael.hillstrom@wisconsin.gov
- Todd Lanigan
  - Forest Health Specialist
  - Wisconsin DNR
  - 715-839-1632
  - Todd.lanigan@wisconsin.gov

**Statewide reporting systems:**

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 dnrfrgypsymoth@wisconsin.gov
- visit the website http://gypsymoth.wi.gov/

For additional information visit the Forest Health web site: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestHealth/

Note: This report covers forest health issues occurring in the West Central District of Wisconsin. The purpose is to provide up-to-date information on forest health issues to foresters, forest landowners, and anyone else interested. We welcome your comments/suggestions on this newsletter as well as reports on forest health problems in your area. If you would like to subscribe to this newsletter, please contact Mike Hillstrom at Michael.hillstrom@wisconsin.gov. Previous issues of this update and regional forest health updates from NER, NOR and SOR, are available from the WI DNR Forestry website at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestHealth/Publications.html. Articles written by Mike Hillstrom unless otherwise noted.
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.