

Wisconsin Pest Survey Report

2013 Crop Export Certification

<http://pestsurvey.wi.gov/>

In 2013 the Pest Survey team provided field inspections to Wisconsin seed producers to meet phytosanitary certification requirements of importing countries. A total of 90 crop & vegetable fields, on 2199 acres owned by 14 seed producing companies and the University of Wisconsin were inspected during the growing season. Ninety-three leaf and soil samples collected by inspectors were tested at Plant Industry Laboratory for nematodes and a variety of bacterial, fungal viral diseases.

Corn: Plant Industry laboratory tested 45 corn samples from six counties (Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Iowa, Rock, and Sauk) to verify that seed corn shipments are free from certain diseases. In 2013 eight out of 45 corn samples (18%) tested positive for Goss's wilt, a bacterial disease caused by *Clavibacter michiganensis pv. nebraskensis*. This is an increase from 5% testing positive in 2012 but still short of high levels of infected fields in 2010 and 2011, 62% and 34% respectively. These outbreaks occurred in years with high precipitation and wind damage, including hail storms. A late and wet spring in 2013 compared to an early spring in 2012 may be partly responsible for a higher number of infected corn fields in 2013.

Stewart's wilt (caused by *Pantoea stewartii*), another regulated disease of corn has not been detected since 2010. Testing for viruses showed all seed was apparently free from high plains virus (HPV) and wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV). WSMV and its vector the wheat leaf curl mite are not known to occur in Wisconsin. Testing confirmed the presence of sugar cane mosaic potyvirus (SCMV), formerly known as maize dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV), in two locations that were known to be inoculated.

Some importing countries also required certification for gray leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella zeae-maydis*) which is common on corn in Wisconsin and crazy top disease (*Sclerophthora macrospora*), which is rarely found.

Soybean: Nine seed fields in four counties (Fond du Lac, Green, Outagamie and Rock) were tested and passed export guidelines for ten different diseases. For many years Canada required soil testing for soybean cyst nematode (SCN). As of November, 2013 Canada no longer requires SCN certification of soybeans or any other crop. Therefore Wisconsin exporters to that country will no longer need soil testing for certification. In 2013 SCN was found in five fields in an area that is known to be infested. Since SCN is widespread in Wisconsin, we strongly recommend testing for pest management purposes. More information is available on this website and through the University of Wisconsin-Extension Service.

Depending on the importing countries regulations, certification may be required for Cercospora blight, bacterial tan spot, anthracnose stem blight, bean pod mottle virus (BPMV), tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV), and tomato ringspot virus (ToRSV).

Vegetables: Thirty samples collected from a variety of vegetable crops were tested to meet phytosanitary requirements: snap beans (2), cucurbits (19), and garlic & onion (3), pepper & tomato (6). We checked cucurbits for several bacterial and fungal diseases such as angular leaf spot, bacterial leaf spot, gummy stem blight and Fusarium wilt.

In response to concerns about stem & bulb nematodes (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*) outbreaks in New York and Minnesota, we also provided testing of garlic shipments for this nematode.

Export requirements are subject to frequent changes imposed by the importing countries. To ensure that exporters' certification needs are met, exporters should request field inspections by June 15. Please contact Ellen Hermanson at (608) 224-4576. http://datcp.wi.gov/Plants/Plant_Shipment_and_Exports/index.aspx