

CAPS ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT 2005

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Adrian Barta, State Survey Coordinator

State Wisconsin
Year 2005 Annual
Agency Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

I. CORE LEVEL FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A. State Survey Coordinator

Name: Adrian Barta
Agency: WI DATCP
Address: P.O. Box 8911
Madison, WI
Phone: 608.224.4592
Fax: 608.224.4656
Email: adrian.barta@datcp.state.wi.us

B. Member name of National CAPS Committee: Robert Dahl

C. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period

State survey efforts were conducted as required to characterize populations of significant crop pests, detect new pests or new outbreaks of pests of limited distribution. The DATCP Plant Industry Laboratory technician position, funded with CAPS Core funding, played a critical part in supporting the State's role in safeguarding agricultural and natural resources, as outlined in the 2005 Wisconsin Core Work Plan.

D. If appropriate, explain why objectives were not met.*

General objectives were met in the conduct of the program.

E. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns.*

No significant cost overruns were incurred.

F. State CAPS Committee narrative-meeting dates, attendees, agenda.

The annual meeting was held on May 17, 2005. Meeting minutes (with list of attendees) are attached.

G. NAPIS database submissions

CAPS Program Pest and Date of Submission:

Phytophthora ramorum	12/29/05
Small hive beetle	11/29/05
Emerald ash borer	11/21/05
Soybean pests	11/11/05

Exotic bark beetles/wbb 11/22/05
 Swede midge 11/21/05
 Fruit Tree tortrix 11/21/05

*Indicates information required by PPQ Budgetary Section

II. PYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM SURVEY

A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)

Nursery inspectors visited 54 nurseries and garden centers during the 2005 Phytophthora ramorum survey. A total of 300 samples, primarily asymptomatic *Rhododendron*, *Syringa* and *Viburnum*, were collected from sites in 20 counties. Samples were processed in the DATCP Plant Industry Laboratory in accord with the USDA National Plan for *P. ramorum*.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

In accord with the National Plan.

C. Survey dates

May 05 to August 26, 2005.

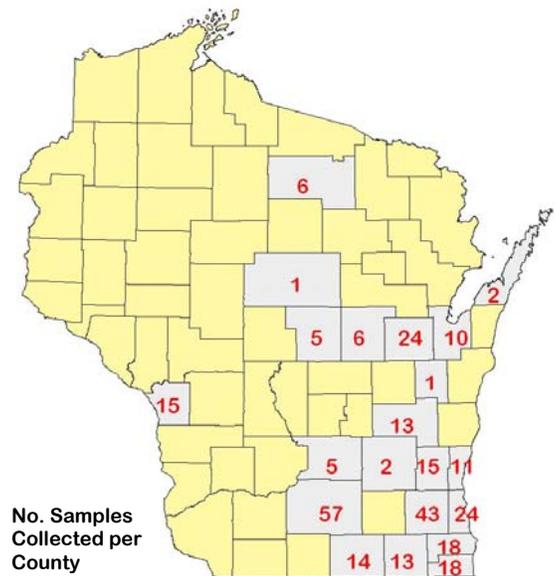
D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Plant Industry Laboratory (primary screening), Mary Palm, USDA (ELISA-positive samples).

E. Results of survey

No samples were determined to be positive for *P. ramorum*, suggesting that Wisconsin nurseries are free of the disease. A concerted effort at educating the nursery industry about *P. ramorum* was tied in with the survey visits.

2005 Phytophthora ramorum Survey



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III. EMERALD ASH BORER SURVEY

A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)

Visual inspection of ash trees in the vicinity of campgrounds and industrial parks.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Firewood and solid wood packing material have been identified as likely pathways for EAB.

C. Survey Dates

May 26 to August 11, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

None required.

E. Results of Survey

The number of ash trees examined per county was as follows: Dane (36); Door (1,648); Forest (33); Green (31); Jefferson (22); Langlade (47); Marinette (79); Oconto (249); Oneida (75); Rock (116); Vilas (83); Walworth (8); Waukesha (1). Emerald ash borer was not detected in Wisconsin in 2005.

III. SMALL HIVE BEETLE SURVEY

A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)

Hives were examined by opening hives and moving bodies to the upright lid. After examining the upper bodies for other honeybee diseases, allowing the light to drive SHB to the bottom, the boxes were removed rapidly and the lid examined for beetles.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Hives moved to Wisconsin from Florida and California were given priority in survey efforts as the entry pathway to WI.

C. Survey dates

April 15 to October 30, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

DATCP State Apiarist (primary screening).

E. Results of survey

Distribution of SHB in Wisconsin continues to expand, and survey results are beginning to indicate that SHB may be overwintering in the state.

IV. SOYBEAN PESTS SURVEY

A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)

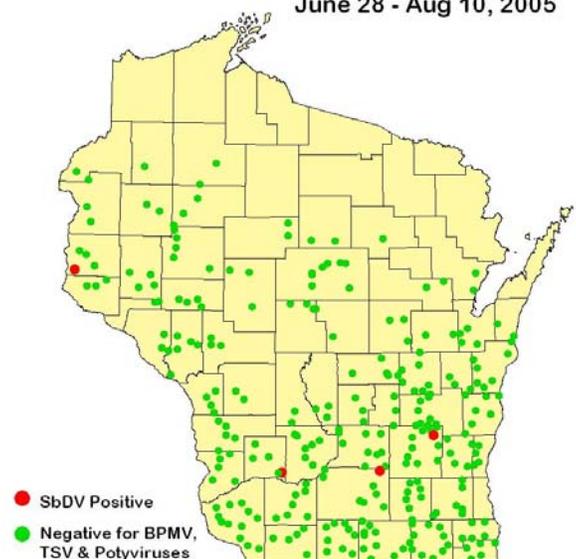
Two hundred seventy-six soybean fields at growth stages R2-R5 were chosen for examination. At four sites in each field, 10 plants were examined for soybean rust and other leaf diseases, soybean aphids were counted, defoliation percent was estimated. The uppermost completely unfurled trifoliolate was collected from another 10 plants at each site and stored on ice until delivered to the Plant Industry Laboratory, where leaves were frozen until run to DAS-ELISA for soybean dwarf virus, bean pod mottle virus, tobacco streak virus and a potyvirus panel.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Surveying for several pests at each stop increased efficiency.

Soybean Virus Survey Summary

June 28 - Aug 10, 2005



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C. Survey dates

June 28 to August 10, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Plant Industry Laboratory.

E. Results of survey

No soybean rust was detected. One field had symptoms of frogeye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojina*), a disease rarely detected in Wisconsin. Five fields tested positive for Soybean dwarf virus, a recently-detected disease of soybean in Wisconsin.

V. EXOTIC WOOD-BORING & BARK BEETLE SURVEY

A. Survey methodology

Lindgren funnels with ethanol lures, alpha-pinene, *S. chevryrewi* and *Monochamus* lure, or a combination of two lures, were placed at four sites including a landfill. Traps were set at four high-risk locations including a landfill, a paper mill, a flooring company and a wood yard. Traps were checked every other week and contents collected for identification.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

The 2005 EWB/BB survey combined a number of strategies to determine sites for trapping. Importers/manufacturers that receive substantial material from China were contacted and interviewed by telephone. Sixteen importers were queried, and an additional 13 were identified for future contact.

C. Survey dates

May 01 to September 01, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Entomologist (primary screening).

E. Results of survey

No exotic beetles were caught at any of the trapping sites, though numerous native cerambycid and bupestrid species were identified from the traps.

VI. SWEDE MIDGE SURVEY

A. Survey methodology

Delta traps with pheromone lures were suspended 30 cm above the soil in cabbage fields. Lures were changed every two weeks, and trap liners collected and examined.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Pheromone traps in the host crop.

C. Survey dates

June 21 to August 25, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Entomologist (primary screening).

E. Results of survey

A total of six traps were placed at sites in Dane, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, and Waushara counties. Swede midge was not detected in Wisconsin in 2005.

VII. FRUIT TREE TORTRIX MOTH SURVEY

A. Survey methodology

Delta traps and pheromone lures for *Archips podana* were provided to apple growers in the Wisconsin DATCP network of apple insect trappers. Traps were serviced weekly; insects in the FTT traps were to be sent to DATCP for identification. No suspects were detected.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

The DATCP trapper network has been in existence for several years, and is comprised of apple growers distributed throughout the state. In addition to trapping for exotic pests, network cooperators trap endemic insects and report findings weekly.

C. Survey dates

April 30 to September 03, 2005.

D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Entomologist (primary screening).

E. Results of survey

Archips podana was not detected in any Wisconsin apple orchard in 2005.

SIGNATURES

_____ date _____	_____ date _____
Adrian Barta, SSC WI DATCP	JoAnn Cruse, SPHD USDA/APHIS