



State of Wisconsin
Governor Scott Walker

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Ben Brancel, Secretary

CAPS ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT 2012

State Wisconsin
Year 2012 Annual
Agency Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

I. Core level funding activities

A. State Survey Coordinator

Name: Adrian Barta
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B. Member name of National CAPS Committee:

C. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period

Continued infrastructure development and support were key elements in the 2012 WI CAPS request, and greatly augmented the abilities of the State to assist with the goals of protecting our food supply and agricultural system. Funding for the laboratory Plant Pathologist position and supplies at the DATCP Plant Industry Bureau Laboratory were critical components of the Core Work Plan. Thanks in part to this support, in 2012 the Plant Industry Bureau Laboratory detected *Phytophthora sansomeana* on Wisconsin soybeans, and played a critical role in the detection of *Soybean vein necrosis-associated virus* (SVNaV). Both detections were first finds for the state of Wisconsin.

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

All objectives were met.

E. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns.*

None.

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

The Wisconsin State CAPS Committee met on June 28, 2012. The agenda and minutes are attached (Appendix A).

G. NAPIS database submissions

Survey data were entered into NAPIS by the required dates. NAPIS continued to be the required data repository for CAPS in 2012.

Agriculture generates \$59 billion for Wisconsin

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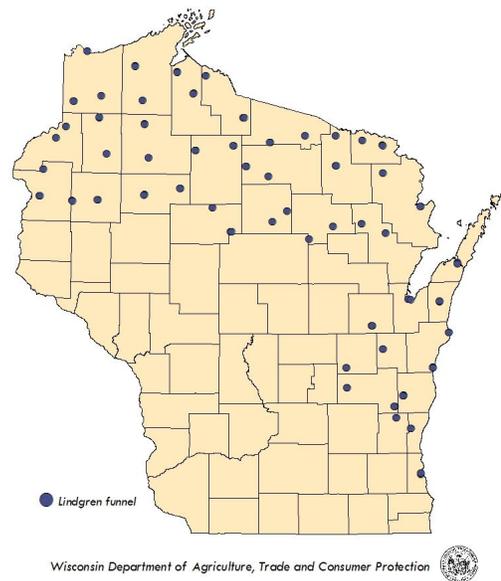
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II. SIREX NOCTILIO WOODWASP SURVEY

A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)

One hundred and twenty-four Lindgren funnel traps baited with Sirex lure (70% alpha pinene + 30% beta pinene) were set in 32 eastern and northern counties of the state, including Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Calumet, Door, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn, Washington and Winnebago. Traps were placed in pine stands associated with ports, wood product industrial sites, parks or other high-risk facilities. Placement of traps began May 17 and was complete by August 23, 2012. Individual traps were checked every 2-3 weeks through November 6 and the contents were examined for foreign woodwasps, longhorned beetles, and bark beetles.

2012 Sirex Woodwasp Survey Sites



B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Sirex woodwasp is known to occur in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Ontario, Canada and is associated with ports of entry and foreign solid wood packing materials. The regions of Wisconsin closest to the known infestations and with substantial shipping received from Asia were trapped. Survey methodology was based upon the CAPS/APHIS *Sirex noctilio* trapping protocols.

C. Survey dates

Trapping was conducted from May 17 to November 6, 2012.

D. Taxonomic services

Screening, identification and preservation was performed by Krista Hamilton of DATCP. Data was entered into NAPIS on 11/6/2012.

E. Results of survey

Sirex noctilio was not detected in Wisconsin in 2012. A number of non-target, native species were captured, and identification efforts are ongoing as resources allow.

F. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period.

The proposed Sirex trapping plan called for setting 75 traps and surveying 12 counties. Instead, a total of 134 traps were set in 32 counties, exceeding the projected trapping effort.

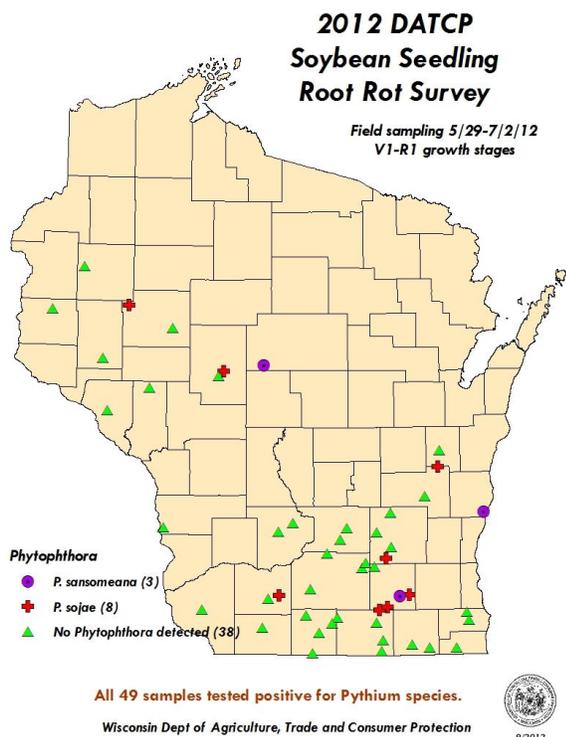
G. If appropriate, explain why objectives were not met*

All survey objectives were met.

H. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns*

No cost overruns were incurred during this survey.

III. SOYBEAN COMMODITY SURVEY



A. Survey methodology

Within the context of a commodity survey, a pool of randomly-selected fields was sampled for multiple pests. An early-season survey for *Phytophthora* seedling root rots sampled a subset of the larger pool of target fields tested for virus and observed for rust.

Following the seedling sampling, a broad detection survey was conducted for soybean rust and several other soybean pests including various soybean viruses (soybean dwarf virus, alfalfa mosaic virus), frogeye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojina*), white mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*), soybean aphid (*Aphis glycines*), bean leaf beetle (*Ceratoma trifurcata*), Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*), soybean pod borer (*Maruca vitrata*), and other diseases and pests which may be encountered in soybeans. In a large subset of sample sites, fields were sampled twice during the R4 to R6 stages of growth to assess seasonal soybean aphid densities while potential treatment,

if required, would still be beneficial.

Fields for disease sampling were chosen using Visual Sample Plan statistical software (as outlined in the Soybean Commodity Guide) and Arc Map. Sample numbers were based on relative soybean acreage by county, with a desired actual sample size of 230 fields visited. In each field, plant pathologists stopped at 4 sites and took 2 leaflets from five plants in the R4 to R6 life stage. The leaves were kept on ice until delivered to Plant Industry Laboratory for testing. Foliage was tested using a molecular method, reverse transcription (RT) - polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Fields for aphid testing were chosen based upon historical survey sites, again distributed by relative soybean acreage per county. In each selected field, in addition to observations for the

target pests listed above, five plants at each of four locations were pulled, and the number of soybean aphids counted.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Sampling fields at the R2-R4 stages of growth facilitates accurate comparison of survey results from year to year and indicates peak aphid levels during a given season. In addition, surveying for a broader range of soybean pests at each site (rust, viruses, soybean aphids, bean leaf beetle) increases the efficiency of the survey and allows for the collection of more field data. For the virus/rust survey, a later stage of maturity was selected to increase the probability of detectable virus titer. For the virus survey, the target number of fields allows for 90% confidence of detection with a 1% detection threshold.

C. Survey dates

The field portion of the main survey was carried out from August 8 to September 6, 2012. Disease diagnostic work was performed by Plant Industry Laboratory personnel from August 8 to December 7, 2012.

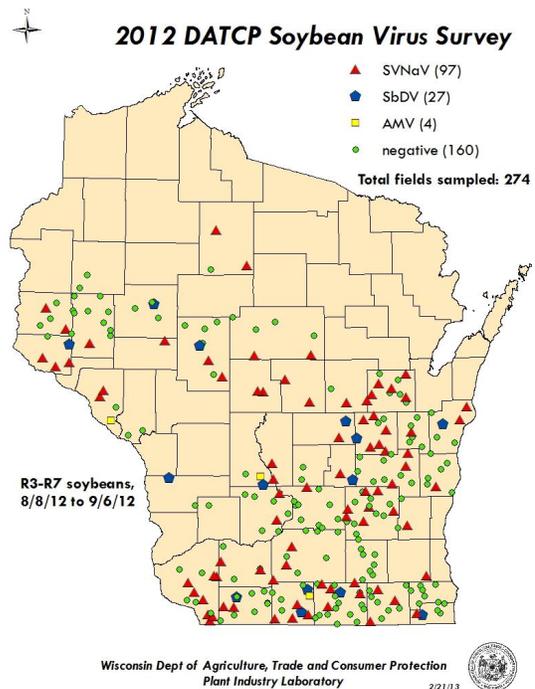
D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Entomologist, Krista Hamilton (primary insect screening).
DATCP Plant Industry Lab, Anette Phibbs (primary disease screening).
Confirmation by USDA identifiers as appropriate. Data was entered into NAPIS on 9/5/2012.

E. Results of survey

A spring survey of 49 soybean fields in the V2-R1 stages, fields selected randomly from the 300 target soybean commodity fields, was conducted from May 29 to July 2, 2012. Samples were diagnosed at Plant Industry Laboratory for early season *Phytophthora* root rot using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). *Phytophthora sojae* was detected in eight samples, and *P. sansomeana* was detected in three. *Pythium* species was isolated from every field sample collected.

For the main disease component of the survey, samples were collected in 274 fields. Alfalfa mosaic virus was detected in samples from four fields; soybean mosaic virus was detected in samples from 27 fields. The level of AMV declined in 2012 from previous years (13% of samples in 2010, 12% in 2011), while the percentage of fields confirmed for SbDV increased



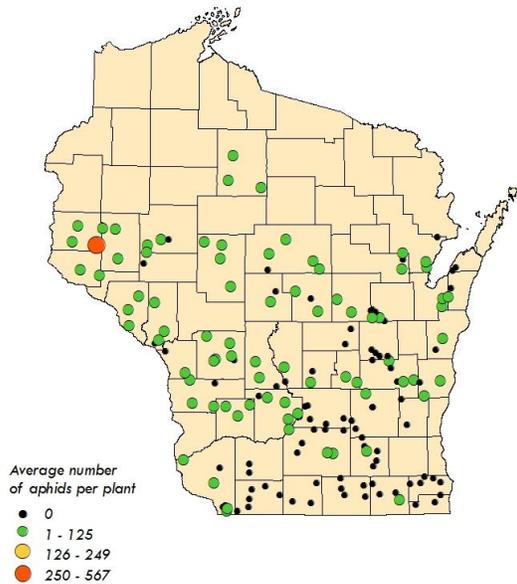
to 10%. The newly identified virus SVNaV was detected in 35% of samples but did not always express symptoms in the field. Drought conditions and high temperatures provided prime conditions for pests such as spidermites, whiteflies and thrips while keeping aphid populations low and suppressing fungal diseases.

Frogeye leaf spot was only detected in six (2%) fields in 2012, much lower than 68% of fields surveyed in 2010, and 30% of fields in 2011.

Examination of 164 soybean fields (each visited twice) between July 23 and August 24, 2012 found one field where the soybean aphid population was above the established economic threshold of 200 aphids per plant.

No Asian soybean rust was detected in any of the 652 Wisconsin soybean field visits made under the CAPS commodity survey in 2012.

Soybean Aphid Survey Results August 2012



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F. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period.

The survey plan proposed 300 sites. Combining the early season disease survey, the main disease survey and the insect survey, a total of 652 fields were surveyed.

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

Objectives were exceeded.

H. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns*

None.

V. Fruit Tree Tortrix

A. Survey methodology

Thirty-two cooperating orchards around the state set Pherocon VI traps, baited with Trece FTT lure for the Fruit Tree Tortrix, *Archips podana*. Trapping began on about May 1 and continued until September 5, 2012.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

The DATCP apple insect trapping network is a well-established group of cooperating apple growers who share trap counts with DATCP for publication in the WI Pest Bulletin. The network traps for a range of endemic and established pests, as well as setting traps for a rotating series of exotics pests, including past trapping effort for apple ermine moth.

Cooperators set and monitor traps, with the understanding that any insect caught in the FTT trap will be submitted to DATCP for identification. This approach allows DATCP to deploy traps throughout the apple-growing regions of the state, and have them checked regularly, without having to make the prohibitive travel that such a distribution would require.

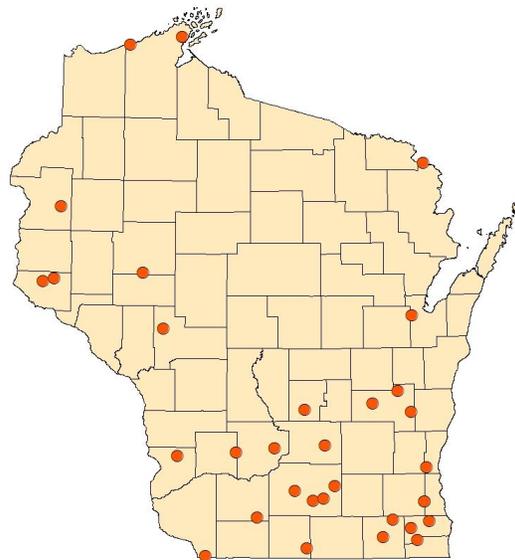
C. Survey dates

May 1 -Sept 1, 2012.

2012 Apple Insect Monitoring Network Sites

D. Taxonomic services

Screening, identification and preservation were performed by Krista Hamilton of DATCP. Data was entered into NAPIS on 12/6/2012.



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E. Results of survey

No *Archips podana* were trapped.

F. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period

The workplan called for traps to be set at 33 sites, the number of participating orchards was 33.

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

NA

H. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns*

None.

SIGNATURES

_____ date _____
Adrian Barta, SSC
WI DATCP

_____ date _____
JoAnn Cruse, SPHD
USDA/APHIS

Thursday, June 28

2012 WI State Caps Committee

1:00 p.m.

POSOB

Room 266

Convener: Adrian Barta/Art Wagner **Type of meeting:** annual

Note taker: TBD

Participants (invited): **APHIS:** J. Cruse, A. Wagner, S. Emmert, A. Marson **DATCP:** B. Kuhn, M. Walker, C. Deegan, C. Hammond, A. Phibbs, S. Lueloff, A. Barta, K. Hamilton (by phone),
Unable to attend: L. Meils, B. Gray

Agenda Items

Topic	Presenter	Time allotted
Welcome and meeting purpose	Adrian	
Overview and big picture from PPQ and Plant Boards	JoAnn and Brian	
Around the table—current and recent pest detection work	All	
2013 CAPS, Farm Bill and PPQ surveys	Krista, Anette, Art, Alecia, Christopher (for Liz), Melody (for Becky)	
Other Pest Detection issues/concerns/news	All	

Other Information

Special notes: This is an opportunity to share information between the two agencies on pest detection efforts in the state, and to identify new or special pest concerns and strategies. Please come prepared to contribute your expertise.

2012 Wisconsin State CAPS Committee Meeting
Prairie Oak State Office Building, Madison
6/28/2012

Attendees:

DATCP: A. Phibbs, C. Deegan, M. Walker, C. Hammond, B. Kuhn, S. Lueloff, K. Hamilton, A. Barta
APHIS: J. Cruse, A. Wagner

PPQ overview–J. Cruse

Budget is a concern. Pest Detection has taken cuts, may be implications for CAPS. Survey funding still a priority, though some targets have been shifted to Farm Bill funding. APHIS “modernization” process will evaluate programs for current value. Cuts coming for EAB, gypsy moth, possibly pine shoot beetle, staffing for PPQ, pass-through funding for states. PPQ is reorganizing, with buyouts and lots of staff gone. Additional cuts are expected. New structure: Policy and Management (=Headquarters); Science and Tech (CPHST), Field Operations (state-based staff). No regions; regions will be merged. Continuing resolution will... continue.

DATCP overview–B. Kuhn

EAB funding is “probably” gone, with 75% reduction nationally, <\$2M available total.
STS Regulatory, reduced, maybe gone.
CAPS, use current levels for planning but prepare for ~20% reduction.
State budget–biennial process beginning soon.
Plant Boards and NPAG– preparing ‘list of lists’ for risk assessments of finds, Plant Board reviews and comments. This is a good conduit for state feedback and a state voice in the national dialogue.

Reports from around the table

A. Phibbs--greenhouse virus survey; 8 common viruses of ornamentals; if not common, send to Minnesota for identification (multi-state project).

C. Hammond--Invasive Plant Survey. Three plant species, high-risk invasives, support for biocontrol program. Teasel, wild parsnip and poison hemlock in 2011, spotted knapweed, common tansy and black swallowwort in 2012.

M. Walker--Gypsy moth, 15,566 traps set for 82% of the target. Most will be up by July 6, delimits by July9.

EAB, 77% of target traps up (2118 target grids, 1639 set). Ten additional traps in Fond du Lac. LTE trappers have 500 grids each. New finds-Walworth and Rock Cos, Lake Geneva, Fontana, Janesville.

C. Deegan--nursery inspectors have list of camps and exotics. Christmas tree inspections will include survey for pine shoot beetle and European wood wasp.

Apiary--standard national survey for a constellation of bee pests.

Data from nursery inspectors will be shared for Bulletin and Central Plant Board report, inspection database is underway.

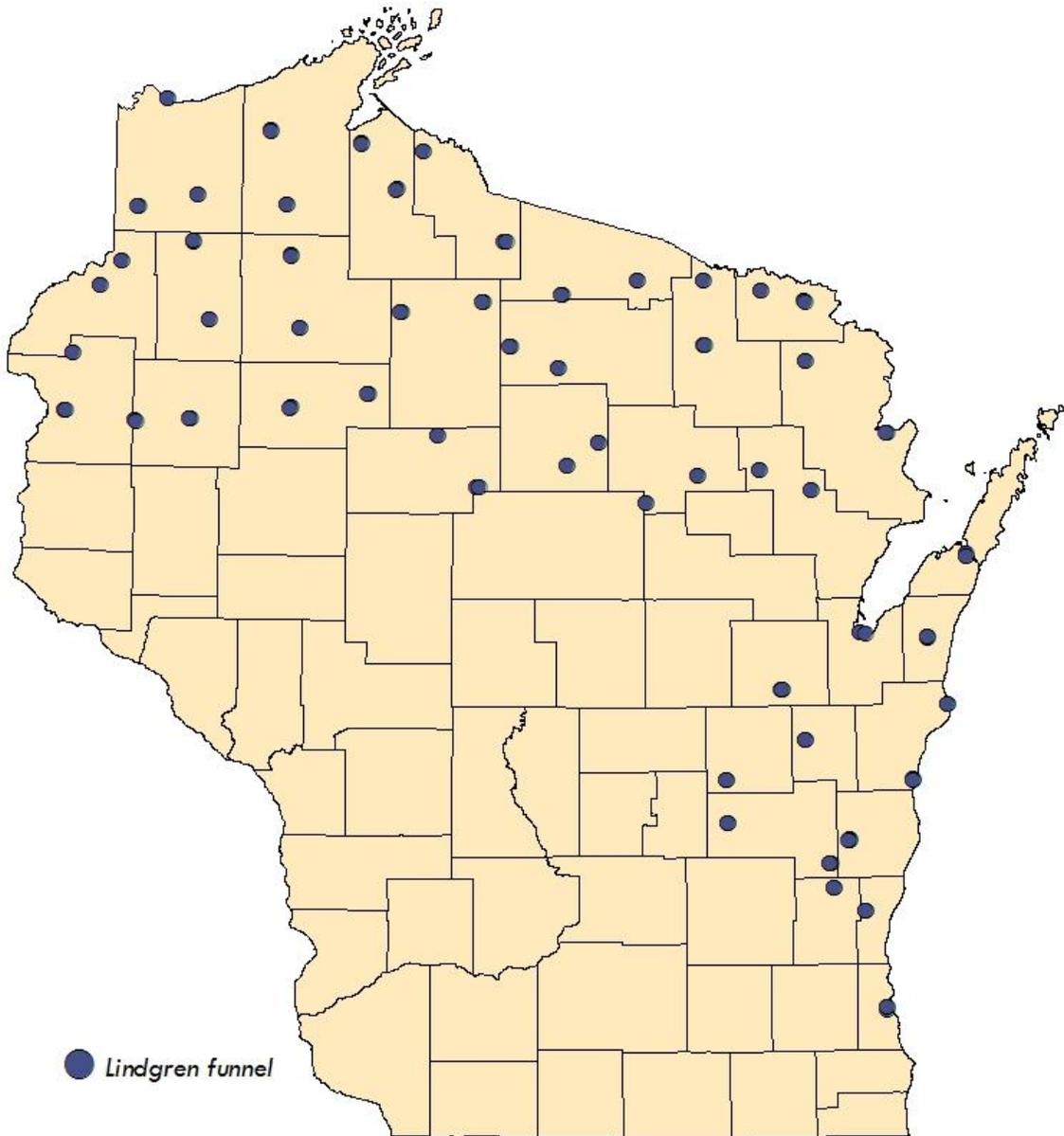
A. Wagner--Exotic wood borer survey has changed from warehouse trapping to environment in proximity suitable forest establishment. 2010 was 30 sites from Kenosha to Milwaukee. 2011 is 45 sites in Waukesha, Madison, Janesville and Beloit, high-release ETOH, alpha-pinene, Ips triple lure. 20-30 new species trapped, none regulatory (Bobby Brown, Purdue, identifier.) 2012 is the Fox River Valley, 35 sites. Including Sirex with alpha and beta pinene.

Leek moth, Khapra beetle and karnal bunt all in works.

K. Hamilton--Sirex trapping will begin in August, 120 traps. Fruit Tree Tortrix underway, 32 orchards, two traps per orchard. Soybean commodity survey in 2 weeks--R2 beans. Aphid, leaf samples for virus, rust, other exotics.

Grape pest survey, 12-14 vineyards. Eight traps per vineyard, plus vinegar traps for spotted winged Drosophila.

2012 Sirex Woodwasp Survey Sites

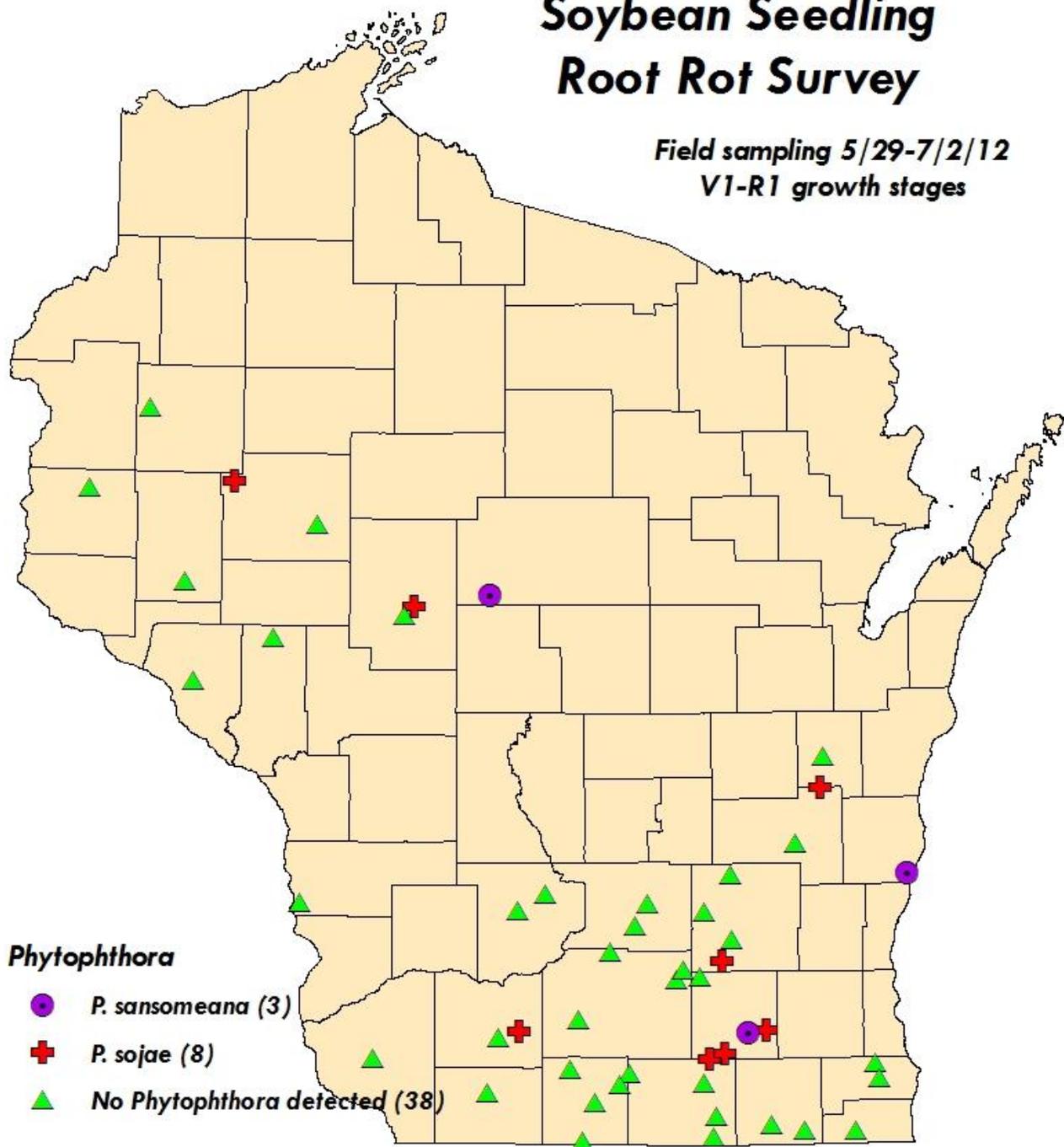


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2012 DATCP Soybean Seedling Root Rot Survey

Field sampling 5/29-7/2/12
V1-R1 growth stages



All 49 samples tested positive for Pythium species.

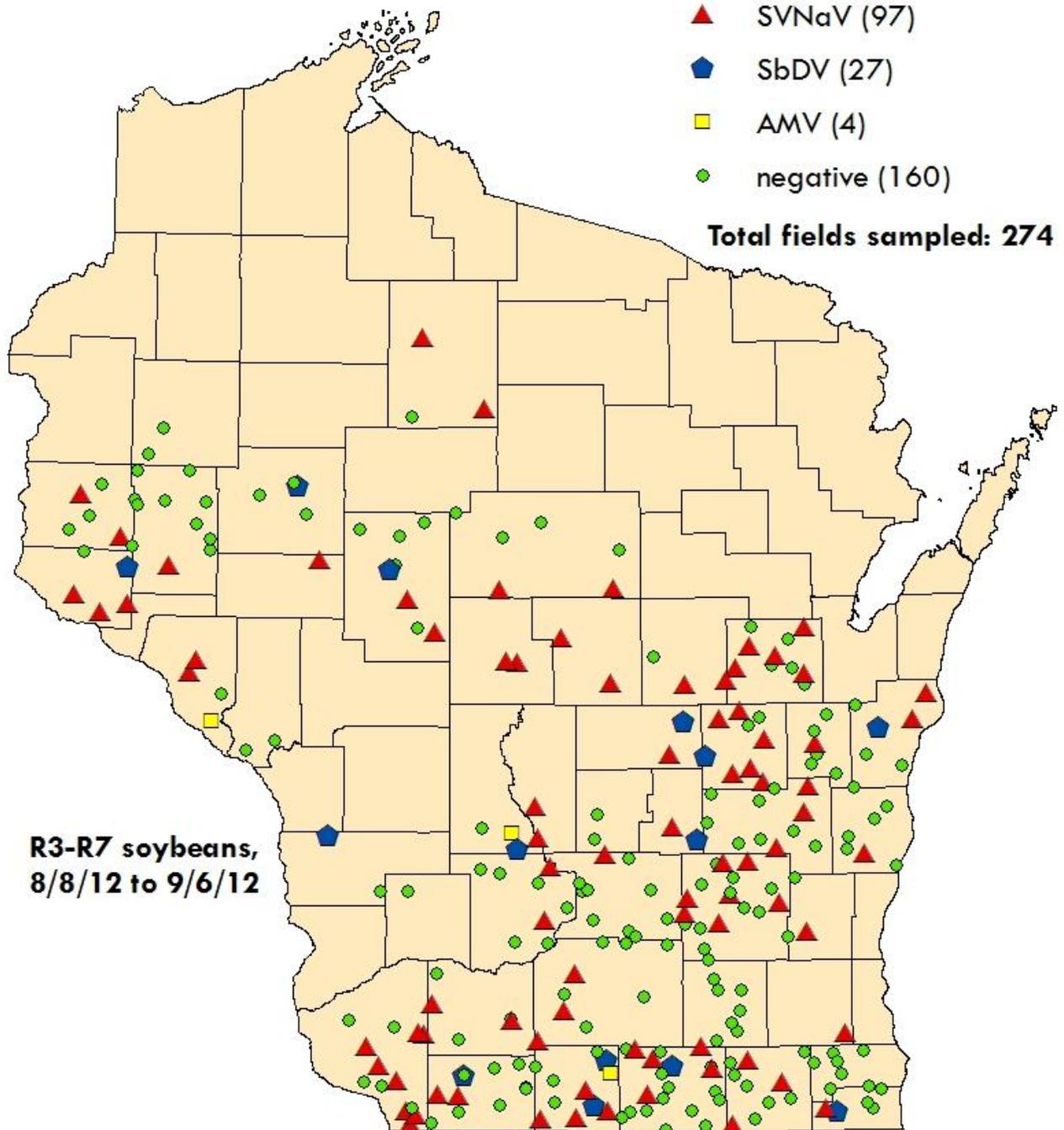
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9/2012



2012 DATCP Soybean Virus Survey

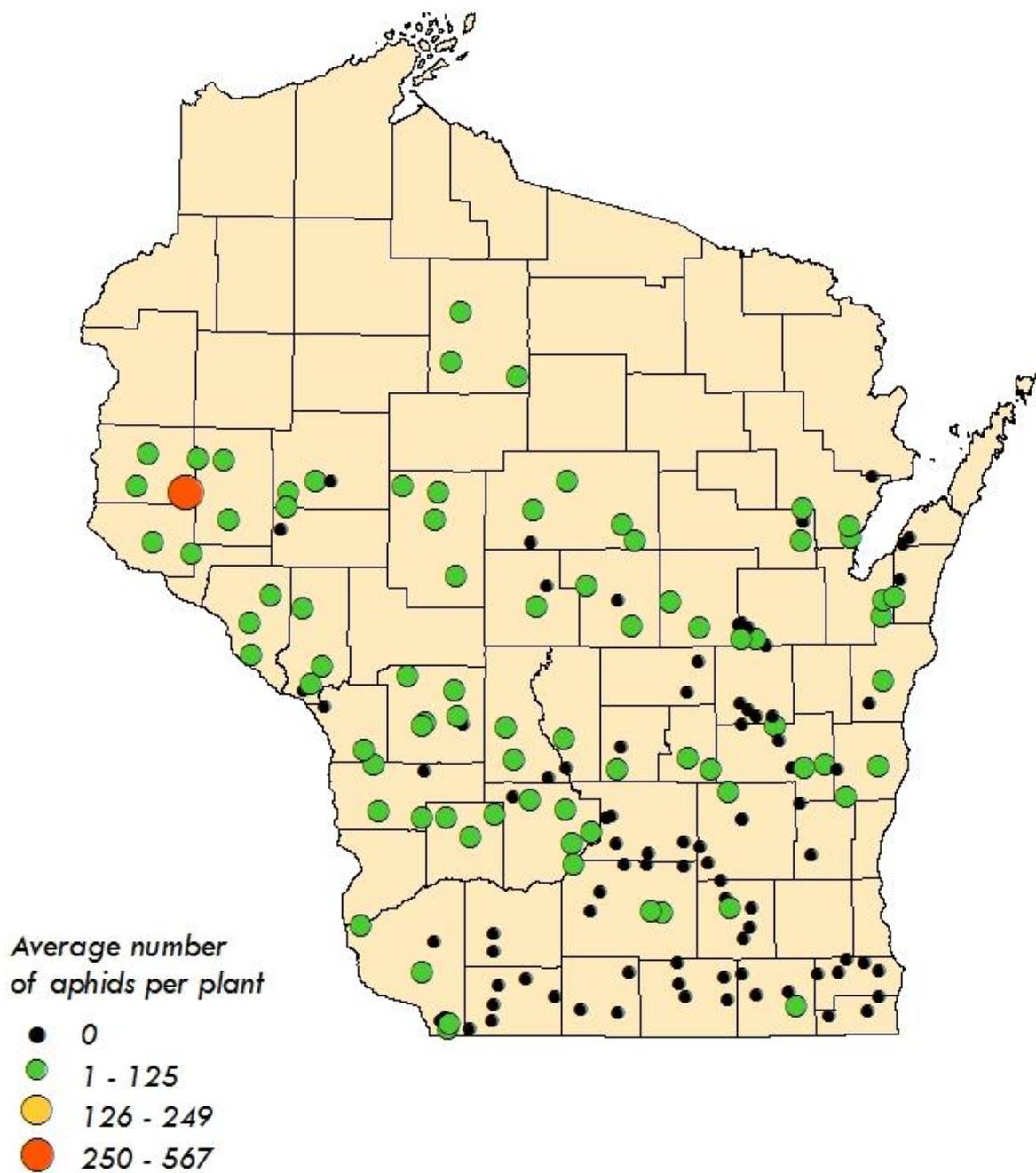


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Plant Industry Laboratory

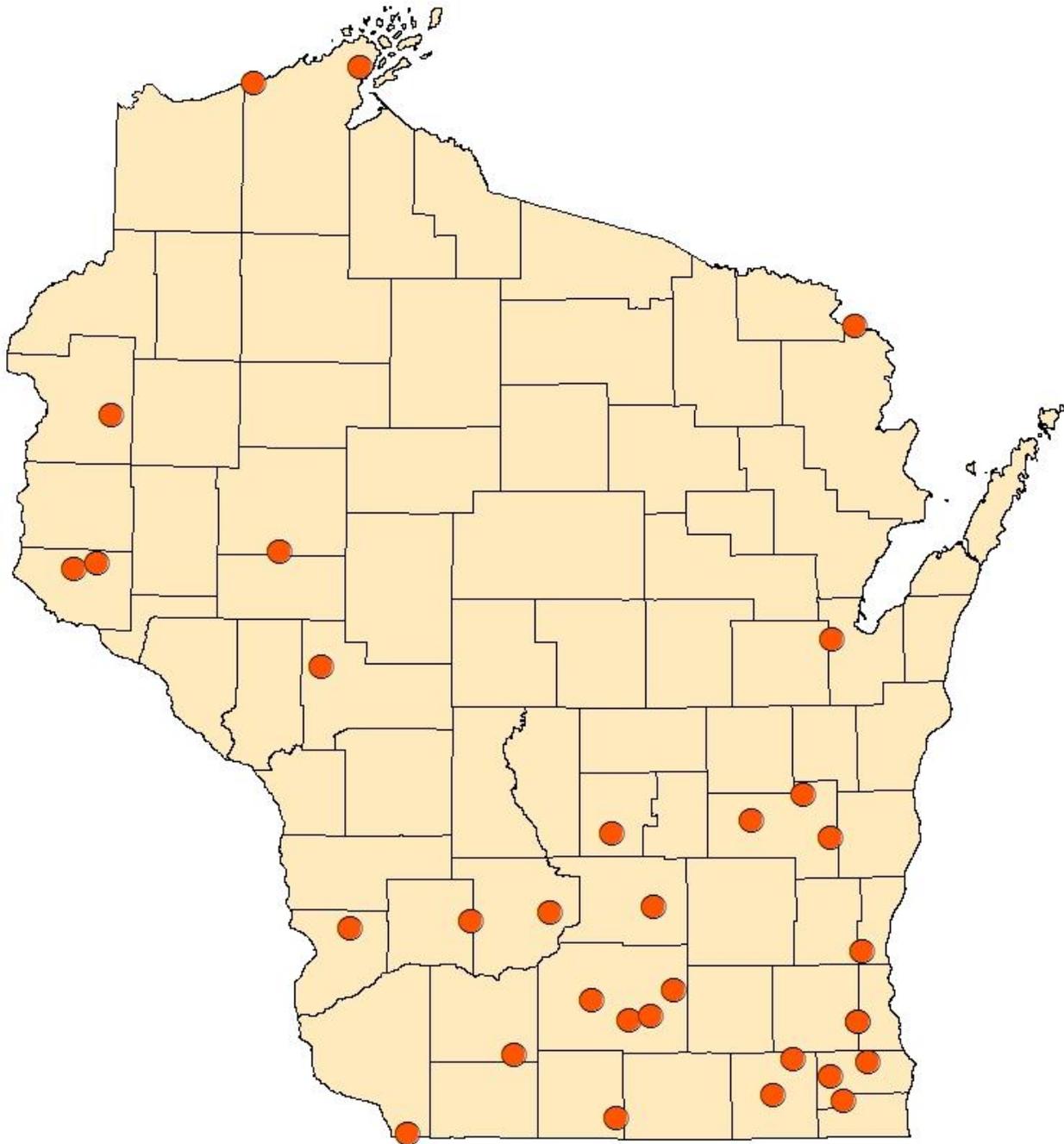
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Soybean Aphid Survey Results August 2012



2012 Apple Insect Monitoring Network Sites



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