

Wisconsin Pest Survey Report

2014 Crop Export Certification

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

In 2014 the Pest Survey team provided field inspections to 18 Wisconsin seed producers to meet phytosanitary certification requirements of importing countries. A total of 2,558 acres were inspected during the growing season. Plant Industry Laboratory tested 148 crop, vegetable and soil samples for a variety of bacterial, fungal viral diseases and nematodes.

Corn: Field inspections of seed corn and laboratory testing of corn leaves showed no **Stewart's wilt** (*Pantoea stewartii*) in 2014. Goss's wilt (*Clavibacter michiganensis nebraskensis*) was found in 11 of all 93 (11.8%) leaf samples from 6 Wisconsin counties (Adams, Eau Claire, Iowa, La Crosse, Pierce and Rock).

Goss's wilt has been found more frequently since 2010. Unlike Stewart's wilt that relies on the corn flea beetle (*Chaetocnema pulicaria*) to spread to new fields and plants, Goss's wilt infection occurs when leaves are injured by heavy winds, rain or hail storms and bacteria splash onto leaves from infected overwintered corn debris. Certain weeds (green foxtail and shattercane) can serve as reservoirs. Important management practices are rotation with non-host crops such as alfalfa, soybean and wheat, also encouraging decomposition of corn stalks and debris.

In 2014 Canada dropped all requirement for state seed corn testing. Other trading partners such as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, the European Union, Japan and New Zealand still require testing for a variety of diseases (Gray leaf spot, crazy top) and pests. Lab testing for viruses such as high plains (HPV), sugar cane mosaic (SCMV), wheat streak mosaic (WSMV) was negative.

Soybean: 25 seed fields in four counties (Columbia, Fond du Lac, Outagamie and Rock) were tested and passed export guidelines for up to ten different diseases. Depending on the importing countries regulations, certification may be required for anthracnose stem blight, bacterial tan spot, Cercospora blight, bean pod mottle virus (BPMV), tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV), and tomato ringspot virus (ToRSV). Since Canada de-regulated soybean cyst nematode (SCN) in 2013. Wisconsin exporters are no longer required to have soil samples tested for exports to Canada. Other countries continue to require SCN certification and PIB lab will continue to provide this service.

Vegetables: 7 samples collected from a variety of vegetable crops were tested to meet phytosanitary requirements: snap beans (2), cucurbits (2), and onion (1), tomato (3).

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](http://datcp.wi.gov/Plants/Plant%20Shipment%20and%20Exports/index.aspx)