

## **CAPS ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT 2010**

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

**State** Wisconsin  
**Year** 2010 Annual  
**Agency** Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

### **I. Core level funding activities**

#### **A. State Survey Coordinator**

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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 2010 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 Laboratory were critical components of the Core Work Plan. A new staff member, Sue Lueloff, joined the Plant Industry Bureau Laboratory in 2010.

#### **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 experimented with a new approach to gathering pest concerns and input from stakeholders in the state. Instead of having an extensive meeting for involved parties, the core group (SPHD, SPRO, PSS and SSC) met to outline a method of surveying stakeholders for concerns, expanded consultation. This move was attempted to avoid "rounding up the usual suspects" for meetings of this sort, and to allow the inclusion of a much-expanded group of participants, since no travel and minimal time commitment was required.

A questionnaire was developed by the SSC and the PSS, and the Core Committee as a whole came up with a list of potential participants. Participants were selected to represent the wide range of agriculture- and natural resources-related organizations and interests in the state. A total of 34 parties were identified. A questionnaire was sent to each participant, along with an invitation to participate. The agenda of the Core meeting, minutes from that meeting and the questionnaire/solicitation are attached (2010 WI CAPS Appendix).

Participation in the process was disappointing. Despite the invitation and follow-up contact, only a handful of responses were received. Pest concerns generally aligned with areas of expertise and interest, and overall reflected the normal list of pests of concern from previous years. The experiment in expanded consultation will not be repeated for 2011.

#### **G. NAPIS database submissions**

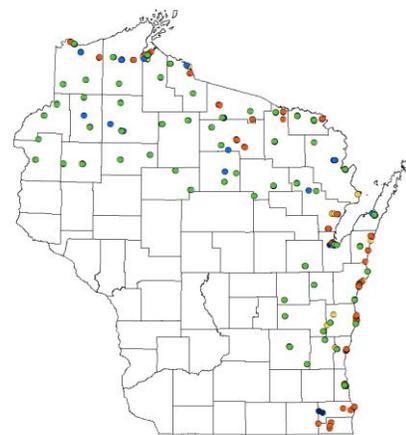
Survey data were entered into NAPIS by the required dates, with the exception of the Sirex and Fruit Tree Tortrix data. Data entry for those two target species has been delayed by a question about the authority to designate laboratories and identifiers, and the process through which additions are made to the NAPIS list. This question will likely be resolved soon. Results for both pests were negative at all trapping sites.

## **II. SIREX NOCTILIO WOODWASP SURVEY**

### **A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)**

One hundred and thirty-three Lindgren funnel traps baited with Sirex lure (70% alpha pinene + 30% beta pinene) were set in 33 eastern and northern counties of the state, including Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Door, Douglas, Iron, Florence, Forest, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and Vilas. Placement of traps began on March 22 and was complete by June 8, 2010. Individual traps were checked every 2-3 weeks through November 1 and the contents were examined for foreign woodwasps, longhorned beetles, and bark beetles.

2010 Sirex Woodwasp Survey Sites



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

### **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 dated 4/20/06.

### **C. Survey dates**

May 01 to December 31, 2010 (trapping was conducted from June 22 to Nov 7, 2010).

**D. Taxonomic services**

Screening, identification and preservation was performed by Krista Hamilton of DATCP.

**E. Results of survey**

*Sirex noctilio* was not detected in Wisconsin in 2010.

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

The proposed *Sirex* trapping plan called for setting 100 traps and surveying 12 counties. Instead, a total of 133 traps were set in 33 counties, exceeding the projected trapping effort.

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

All survey objectives were met.

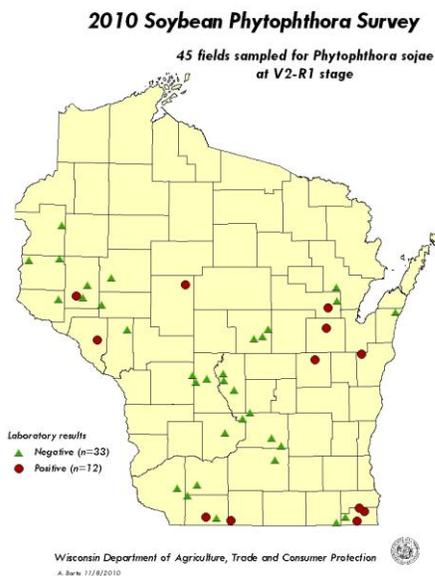
**H. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns\***

No cost overruns were incurred during this survey.

**III. SOYBEAN PESTS SURVEY**

**A. Survey methodology (trapping protocol)**

Under the banner of commodity survey, a pool of randomly-selected fields were sampled for multiple pests. An early-season survey for *Phytophthora* seedling root rots sampled a subset of the larger commodity target fields; this survey was aimed at early-vegetative stage fields.



A broader 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. To assess insect levels, 167 fields were sampled during the R2 to R6 stages of growth to assess seasonal soybean aphid densities while treatment was still 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 R2 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, 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 June 16 to August 23, 2010. Disease diagnostic work was performed by Plant Industry Laboratory personnel from June 23 to December 1, 2010.

## D. Taxonomic services

DATCP Entomologist, Krista Hamilton (primary insect screening).

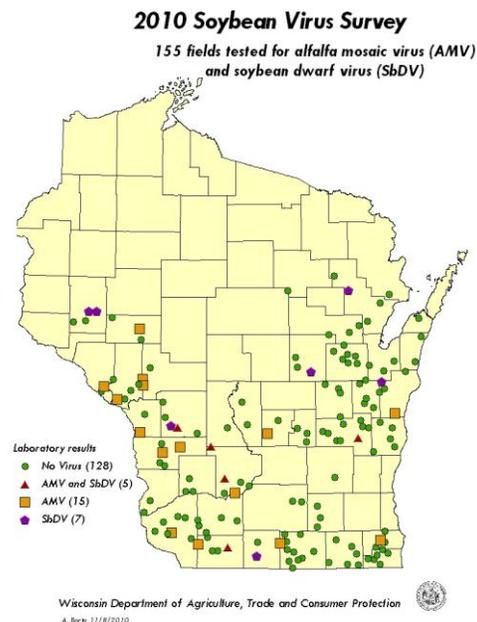
DATCP Plant Industry Lab, Anette Phibbs (primary disease screening).

Confirmation by USDA identifiers as appropriate.

## E. Results of survey

A spring survey of 45 soybean fields in the V2-V6 stages, fields selected randomly from 300 target soybean commodity fields, was conducted from June 16 to July 9, 2010. Fields were randomly selected, although surveyors targeted and collected whole plants that exhibited symptoms such as wilting, chlorosis and stem lesions. Samples were diagnosed at Plant Industry Laboratory for early season *Phytophthora* root rot using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). No new diseases were detected and *Phytophthora sojae* was identified in 12 of 45 fields assayed.

For the main disease component of the survey, samples were collected in 155 fields. Alfalfa mosaic virus was detected in samples from 20 fields (13%); soybean dwarf mosaic virus was detected in samples from 12 fields (7.7%).

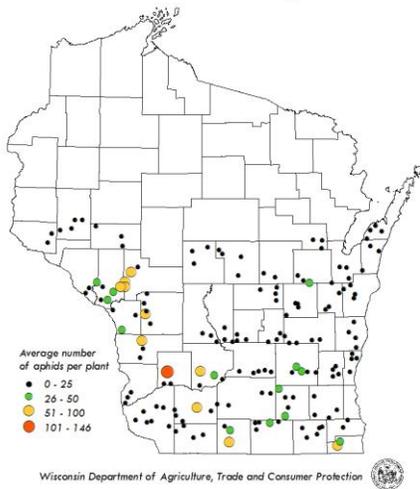


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Examination of 169 soybean fields between June 30 and July 21, 2010 found no soybean aphid populations above the established economic threshold of 200 aphids per plant.

No Asian soybean rust was detected in any of the 324 Wisconsin soybean fields surveyed under the CAPS commodity survey in 2010.

Soybean Aphid Survey Results August 2010  
R5-R6 Growth Stages



**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 324 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

Forty-two cooperating orchards around the state set traps for the Fruit Tree Tortrix, *Archips podana*. Traps were Pherocon VI, baited with Trece FTT lure. Trapping began on May 21 and continued until September 1, 2010.

### 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

Early May-Sept 1, 2010.

### D. Taxonomic services

Screening, identification and preservation was performed by Krista Hamilton of DATCP.

**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 34 sites; 42 is more than 34.

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

Objectives were met.

**H. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns\***

None.

**SIGNATURES**

\_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Adrian Barta, SSC  
WI DATCP

\_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
JoAnn Cruse, SPHD  
USDA/APHIS