

Emerging Plant Disease Problems for 2001-2002

Adrian Barta
WI DATCP

DATCP Crop Pest Survey

- Monitor endemic pest and pathogen populations for changes
- Detect introductions of potential new pest species
- Work with Federal and University programs to provide a coordinated response to threats
- Inform farmers, other concerned parties and the public of pest and disease situations



COOPERATIVE PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture
Trade & Consumer Protection

Agricultural
Resource
Management

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY P.O. BOX 8911 MADISON, WI 53708-8911
PHONE: 608-224-4571 FAX: 608-224-4656

WEATHER AND PESTS

Caterpillars everywhere! If it's not forest tent caterpillar

Beginning in 2002,
paper subscriptions
will cost \$20/year



Historical Average Growing Degree-Days Accumulated
Since March 1. (Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

Hartford	630	674	643	672	1240
Racine	569	629	674	609	1157
Milwaukee	550	600	655	597	1123
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	570	612	656	610	1132
Green Bay	501	536	535	540	1045
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	614	663	634	627	1175
Hancock	610	650	626	625	1172
Port Edwards	563	624	649	572	1096
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	678	740	703	689	1259
Eau Claire	617	745	622	640	1170
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	566	618	613	592	1096
Bayfield	387	380	338	382	800
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	508	572	570	518	1012
Madford	508	557	550	532	1013
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	473	500	528	497	989
Crandon	492	517	509	503	969

Data from Bill Bland et. al., Soil Science, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison.

GDD (Growing Degree-Days) are synonymous with degree-days above modified base 50°F, with no low temperature below 50°F or above 86°F used in calculation. See map for Historical Average Growing Degree Days.



Available for free as PDF online

<http://datcp.state.wi.us/>

Email notification of new issues is
available

DATCP Crop Pest Survey

What We Didn't Find In 2001

What We Did Find In 2001

Concerns for 2002 and Beyond

What We Didn't Find In 2001



- **Stewart's wilt of corn**
 - present in 1999 and 2000
 - not found in 2001 DATCP survey or seed field inspections
 - probably due to poor flea beetle winter survival 2000-2001

What We Didn't Find In 2001

- Southern rust of corn
 - widespread in 2000
 - not found in 2001
 - common maize rust was...common



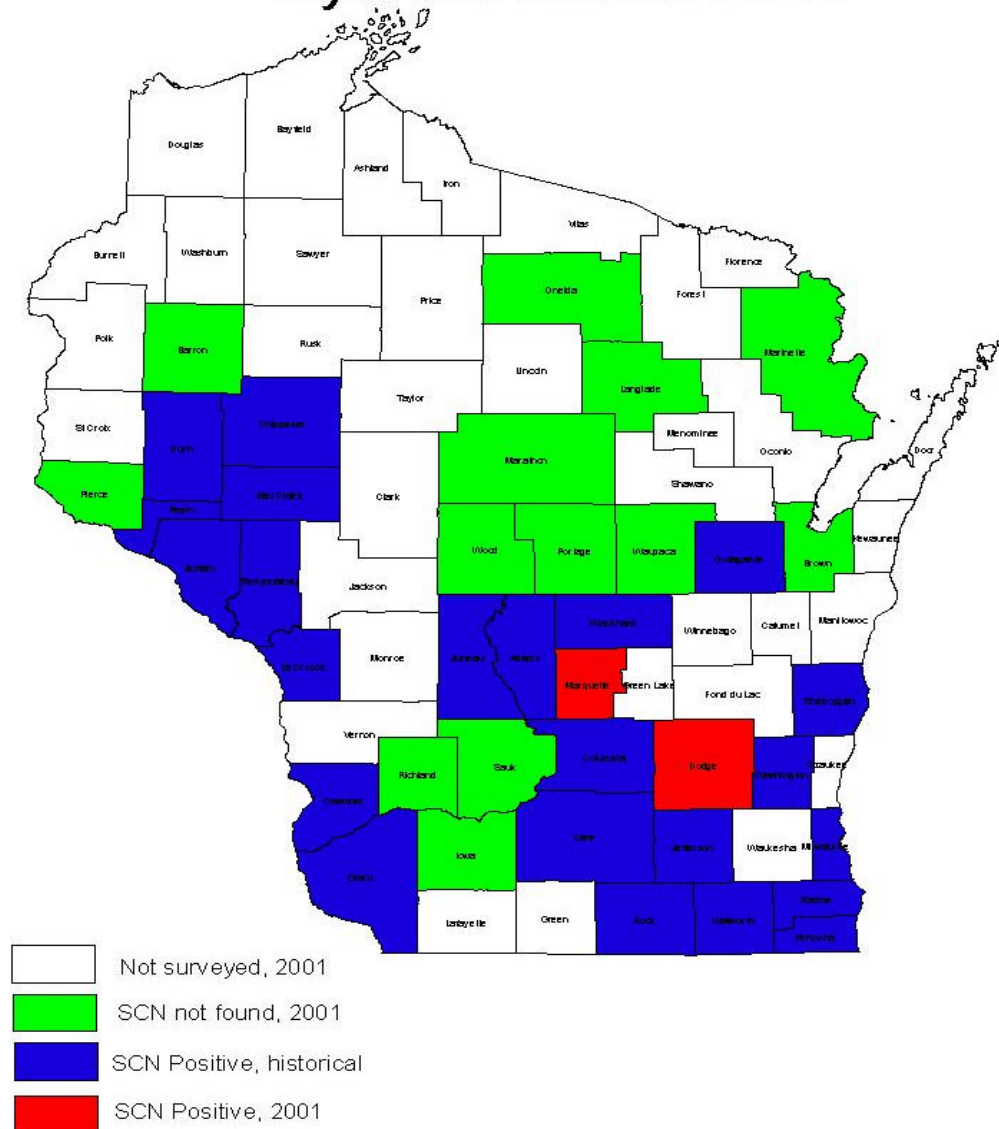
What We Didn't Find In 2001

- Soybean Cyst Nematode



- DATCP sampled in 13 counties
 - extensive sampling in Pierce and Brown counties
 - no new county records added by DATCP in 2001
-
- SCN was identified in 2001 by Dr. Ann MacGuidwin of UW from Marquette and Dodge counties

Known Distribution of Soybean Cyst Nematode-2001



What We Did Find In 2001: New and Unusual Diseases

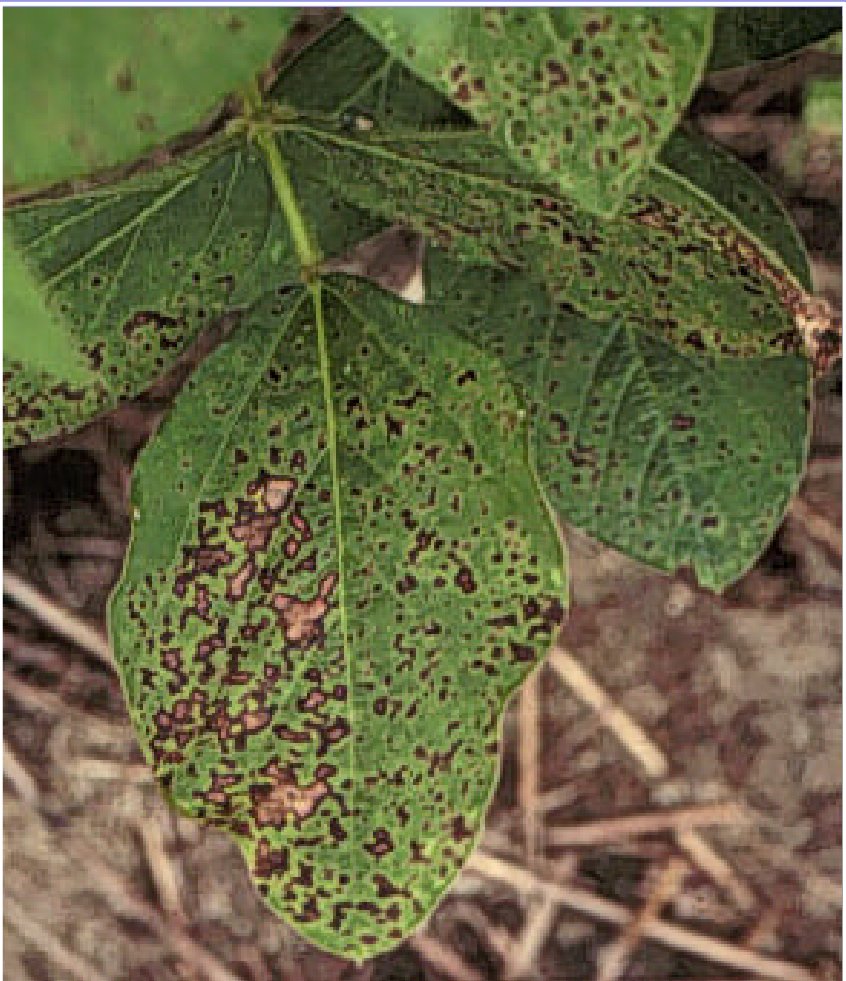
Frogeye leaf spot of soybean



- First found in WI in 2000 in Iowa and Green counties
- Found in Dane county in 2001

Caused by *Cercospora sojina*

Frogeye leaf spot of soybean



- First described in Japan in 1915
- First observed in U.S. in 1942
- Has been known to cause significant yield losses in the Delta region

Stripe Rust of Wheat



- Found in the major wheat-growing counties of WI in 2001
- Usually a disease of the Pacific NW or high elevations

Stripe Rust of Wheat



- Great Plains had the most widespread stripe rust seen in 40 years this past year
- Probably ephemeral in WI

Concerns for 2002 and beyond

Concerns For 2002 And Beyond



Soybean viruses that may be associated with the soybean aphid

- Soybean Mosaic Virus (SMV)
- Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV)
- Soybean Dwarf Virus (SbDV)

Concerns For 2002 And Beyond

Soybean Mosaic Virus
and
Alfalfa Mosaic Virus
are endemic in Wisconsin

Soybean dwarf virus is
not
currently found in Wisconsin

Concerns For 2002 And Beyond

Soybean Dwarf Virus (SbDV) =
Subterranean Clover Red Leaf Virus

SCRLV is found in California

Hosts of SCRLV include red clover,
white clover and subterranean clover

Concerns For 2002 And Beyond

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

- found in Wisconsin sporadically
- widespread and damaging in Illinois, Indiana and southern states



Concerns For 2002 And Beyond

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

- Caused by *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines*
- Presence of soybean cyst nematode may increase incidence of SDS





Best wishes to Dr. Alemu Mengistu,
now with USDA/ARS
at Stoneville, Mississippi