

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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Public Hearing Scheduled for proposed invasive species rule for Wisconsin

Mark Renz, Extension Weed Scientist, University of
Wisconsin-Madison

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is developing rules to address invasive species in Wisconsin, including invasive terrestrial and aquatic plants. The proposed rules will establish a classification and regulatory system for invasive species. Specifically the rules will set restrictions on actions such as sales, transporting and planting or releasing certain species to the wild without a permit and allow DNR to work with local units of government and landowners to quickly contain new infestations of species likely to become problematic. Currently the proposed rule suggests specific species be ranked in one of the following categories:

- **Prohibited** - means those invasive species that are not currently found in Wisconsin, with the exception of small pioneer stands of terrestrial plants and aquatic species that are isolated to a specific watershed in the state or the Great Lakes, but which, if introduced into the state, are likely to survive and spread, potentially causing significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health.
- **Restricted** - means those invasive species that are already established in the state and cause or have the potential to cause significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health and includes established nonnative fish and crayfish, fish in the aquaculture trade, fish in the aquarium trade, and non-viable fish species.

- **Caution** - means those species that cannot be placed in other categories such as prohibited, restricted, or non-restricted because they are not currently found in the state and their potential for invasiveness in Wisconsin is unknown.
- **Non-restricted** - means are those species that may have some beneficial uses or negative impacts on the environment but are already integrated into Wisconsin's ecosystems so that control or eradication is not practical or feasible.
- **Pending** - means species that we are not assessing for classification at this time, but plan to in future rule revisions.

DNR will hold a series of public hearings around the state in August to inform citizens of the proposed rules. If you are interested in this issue I urge that you read the pertinent information and comment on the proposed rule.

Public Hearing Locations:

- To access the official public hearing site for this rule, go to <https://apps.dhfs.state.wi.us/admrules/public/Rmo?nRmold=505>
- To access the DNR's website with more detailed information on the rule, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/classification/>
- If you choose to comment via email, please address it to: DNRNR40Comments@wisconsin.gov
- If you choose to comment in writing, please address it to: NR 40 Comments, Endangered Resources-6, DNR, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921

Please forward to interested parties.

Additional information:

- To access the official public hearing site for this rule, go to <https://apps.dhfs.state.wi.us/admrules/public/Rmo?nRmold=505>.
- To access the DNR's website with more detailed information on the rule, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/classification/>
- If you choose to comment via email, please address it to: DNRNR40Comments@wisconsin.gov
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Please forward to interested parties.

See the Table below for a list of species that have been reviewed to date and have the following proposed rankings:

Recommended Category/ Classification	Common Name	Species and Genus
Prohibited	<u>Porcelain berry</u>	Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
	<u>Wild chervil</u>	Anthriscus sylvestris
	<u>Hill mustard</u>	Bunias orientalis
	Yellow star thistle	Centaurea solstitialis
	<u>Poison hemlock</u>	Conium maculatum
	Scotch broom	Cytisus scoparius
	<u>Chinese yam</u>	Dioscorea oppositifolia
	Hairy willow herb	Epilobium hirsutum
	<u>Giant hogweed</u>	Heracleum mantegazzianum
	Perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium
	Sericea lespedeza	Lespedeza cuneata = Lespedeza sericea
	<u>Japanese honeysuckle</u>	Lonicera japonica
	<u>Japanese stilt grass</u>	Microstegium vimineum
	Princess tree	Paulownia tomentosa
	<u>Mile-a-minute vine</u>	Polygonum perfoliatum
	<u>Giant knotweed</u>	Polygonum sacchalinense = Fallopia sacchalinense
	<u>Kudzu</u>	Pueraria montana = Pueraria lobata
	Sawtooth oak	Quercus acutissima
	<u>Wineberry</u>	Rubus phoenicolasius
	<u>Spreading hedge parsley</u>	Torilis arvensis
<u>Pale swallow-wort</u>	Vincetoxicum rossicum = Cynanchum rossicum	
Restricted/ Prohibited	Celandine	Chelidonium majus
	<u>European marsh thistle</u>	Cirsium palustre
	Tall manna grass	Glyceria maxima
	<u>Japanese hops</u>	Humulus japonicus
	<u>Lyme grass</u>	Leymus arenarius = Elymus arenarius
	<u>Amur honeysuckle</u>	Lonicera maackii
	<u>Japanese hedge-parsley</u>	Torilis japonicus
	Black swallowwort	Vincetoxicum nigrum = Cynanchum louiseae

Restricted	<u>Tree-of-Heaven</u>	Ailanthus altissima
	<u>Garlic mustard</u>	Alliaria petiolata
	<u>Creeping Bellflower</u>	Campanula rapunculoides
	<u>Plumeless thistle</u>	Carduus acanthoides
	<u>Musk thistle</u>	Carduus nutans
	<u>Oriental bittersweet</u>	Celastrus orbiculatus = Celastrus orbiculata
	<u>Spotted knapweed</u>	Centaurea biebersteinii = Centaurea stoebe
	<u>Canadian thistle</u>	Cirsium arvense
	<u>Hound's tongue</u>	Cynoglossum officinale
	<u>Cut-leaved teasel</u>	Dipsacus laciniatus
	<u>Common teasel</u>	Dipsacus sylvestris = Dipsacus fullonum subsp. sylvestris
	<u>Russian olive</u>	Elaeagnus angustifolia
	<u>Autumn olive</u>	Elaeagnus umbellata
	<u>Helliborine orchid</u>	Epipactis helleborine
	<u>Cypress spurge</u>	Euphorbia cyparissias
	<u>Leafy spurge</u>	Euphorbia esula
	<u>Glossy buckthorn</u>	Frangula alnus = Rhamnus frangula
	<u>Hemp nettle</u>	Galeopsis tetrahit
	<u>Dame's rocket</u>	Hesperis matronalis
	<u>European bush honeysuckles</u>	Lonicera tatarica, L. morrowii, L. bella
	<u>Purple loosestrife</u>	Lythrum salicaria
	<u>Wild parnsip</u>	Pastinaca sativa
	<u>Phragmites, Common reed</u>	Phragmites australis
	<u>Japanese knotweed</u>	Polygonum cuspidatum = Fallopia japonica
	<u>Common buckthorn</u>	Rhamnus cathartica
	<u>Multiflora rose</u>	Rosa multiflora
	<u>Common tansy</u>	Tanacetum vulgare
	<u>Narrow-leaf cattail</u>	Typha angustifolia
	<u>Cattail hybrid</u>	Typha x glauca
	Caution	<u>Blackberry lily</u>
Non-Restricted	<u>Hoary alyssum</u>	Berteroa incana
	<u>Scotch pine</u>	Pinus sylvestris
	<u>Callery pear</u>	Pyrus calleryana
Pending	<u>Reed canary grass</u>	Phalaris arundinacea

(More WCM on next page!)

Soybean Aphid Increasing and Variable – Scout Fields Now

Eileen Cullen, Field Crop Extension Entomologist

This week soybean aphid populations have increased noticeably. That is a relative term in this case. In some areas such as Dodge and Sauk Counties, this increase is from near zero activity to field averages of 10 aphids/plant and 30-60 aphids/plant. In other areas however, West Central and East Central Wisconsin for example, higher populations are starting to be reported closer to Economic Threshold in a few fields. **(Please see area reports and link to ipmPIPE map below).**

Soybean Aphid Field Scouting Recommended: Overall, populations are still below economic threshold for WI. However, the population increases noted above are a reminder to remain alert and scout soybean fields. It's been a quiet insect year thus far in field crops, but that can change quickly. Currently in Wisconsin, we are experiencing mild temperatures between 77 and 86° F. These temperatures are favorable for rapid soybean aphid increase. You may also be finding winged forms on plants as soybean aphids enter their summer migration phase. Scout fields regularly to detect any increase in soybean aphid population densities.

The soybean aphid Economic Threshold is 250 aphids/plant. This threshold is determined based on a field average calculated from 20-30 plants collected from throughout the soybean field. It is worth mentioning that the Economic Threshold is not the point at which soybean yield loss occurs (that is the Economic Injury Level). The Economic Threshold (ET) of 250 aphids/plant incorporates a 7 day lead time between treatment action and preventable yield loss.

Entomological research in six states (including WI) from 19 yield-loss experiments conducted over a 3-yr. period found no detectable yield differences attributed to treating soybean aphids at numbers below the Economic Threshold of 250/plant. Additionally, treating soybean aphids below the ET of 250 aphids/plant increases risk to producers by treating an aphid population that is growing too slowly to exceed the Economic Injury Level in 7 days, eliminates generalist predator insects, and exposes a larger portion of the soybean aphid population to selection by insecticides, which could lead to development of insecticide resistance (*Journal of Economic Entomology* 100: 1258-1267).

To learn more about the Soybean Aphid Economic Threshold, two presentations are available on the Plant Management Network. These presentations were made by Dr. David Ragsdale, Professor of Entomology at University of Minnesota. The first presentation covers the biological aspects of soybean aphid (reproduction, feeding habits, and its effects on soybean yield). The second presentation “Soybean Aphid: Economic Threshold and Economic Injury Level” discusses the points at which soybean aphid population densities go from benign to costly.

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/edcenter/seminars/SoybeanAphid/>

Economic Threshold and Scouting Information

- Please visit the **UW Soybean Plant Health page** for complete information on the economic threshold of 250 aphids per plant at R1-R5 soybean growth stages, and a guide to scouting <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/aglycine.htm>
- Several soybean aphid publications are available at the Field Crop Extension entomology website. Please visit the URL below and scroll through the list of Extension publications: http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/cullenlab/site%20page/extension/ext_pubs.html

Weekly Soybean Aphid Reports for WI on the ipmPIPE Website

<http://sba.ipmpipe.org>

The Integrated Pest Management Pest Information Platform for Extension and Education (ipm PIPE) is a national portal for soybean aphid reporting in WI, regionally and nationally. Maps are updated weekly with soybean aphid densities from sentinel fields throughout WI accompanied by Extension specialist commentary and IPM recommendations for soybean aphid management. Information and soybean aphid reports are shared across the north central, eastern and southern region.

Visit the Soybean Aphid ipmPIPE at <http://sba.ipmpipe.org> for a snapshot of soybean aphid activity and Extension specialist commentary in WI and surrounding states. The current map, July 24th shows most of WI with soybean aphid densities at zero or 1-5 aphids per plant. Over the last week, West central Wisconsin (UW Extension Buffalo County, Agriculture Agent Carl Duley) reported one field average at 84 aphids/plant. East Central Wisconsin (UW Extension Winnebago County, Agriculture Agent) reported one field at 40 aphids/plant, as did WI DATCP for one field in Columbia County (40 aphids/plant).

Additional Soybean Aphid Reports

West Central Wisconsin, July 22nd: Reports to field crops Extension program and data from the WI DATCP pest survey indicate that Western WI counties of Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, Buffalo, and St. Croix have the highest aphid activity, although not yet at economic threshold over the area. I received a call from Gregg Kerr, CCA Kerr Agronomics, reporting a few fields from the West Central WI area nearing Economic Threshold and a couple of fields treated.

Dodge County, July 24th : From Dodge County, UW-Extension Crops and Soils Agent Matt Hanson is detecting soybean aphids in grower fields. Averages reported today were still only 8-10 aphid per plant. Jim Fanta, Crop Consultant (NMC2), Dodge County reported non-seed treated soybean fields averaging 30-60 aphids/plant at most. Jim also made the point that although his seed treated soybean beans (i.e., CruiserMaxx treated) have been aphid-free to date, several of his seed treated fields are now becoming infested with aphids in low numbers. No reports of Economic Threshold have been reported from Dodge County to date.

Sauk County, July 24th: Vern Meinholz, CCA, Sauk County reported soybean aphids becoming more apparent in fields this week. The highest field average Vern reported was at 50 aphids/plant. To date, I have not received reports of Economic Threshold from Sauk County.

