

## Wisconsin Horticulture Update Thursday, September 4, 2008

Conference Code: 8213#....this will be the conference code for the season

### Key Topics:

Emerald Ash Borer Insecticide for Homeowners:

<http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/emeraldashborer/EAB%20Homeowner%20Insecticide%20Guide%20Final%202008.pdf>

Garden Center Pesticide list:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/landscape/GCPesticides.htm>

Grape phylloxera: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Growing-Grapes-in-Wisconsin-P751C0.aspx>

Septoria leaf spot: <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc/factsheets/SeptLSLC.pdf>

Anthraxnose: <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc/factsheets/AnthAcerLC.pdf>

Gypsy moth: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf/A3738.PDF>

Japanese beetle: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1062.pdf>

Fruit Tree Management: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Growing-Apples-in-Wisconsin-P413C88.aspx>

Codling Moth: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Apple-Pest-Management-for-Home-Gardeners-P424C89.aspx>

Cornell's Fruit Crop Diagnostic Program:

<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/departments/faculty/pritts/BerryDoc/berrydoc.htm>

### County Roll Call

Brown, Dane, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Pierce, Portage, St. Croix, Walworth, and Wood.

### Weather Report for 2008

## Growing Degree Report by District

For the period from 04/01/2008 to 09/03/2008

District	GDD	
	43 Base	50Base
Southwest	2877.5	2049.9
South Central	2979.8	2119.8
Southeast	2927.2	2078.5
West Central	2809.0	1999.2
Central	2745.0	1945.7
East Central	2909.9	2054.9
Northwest	2523.7	1741.3
North Central	2540.2	1743.2
Northeast	2775.2	1931.4

# Growing Degree Report by County

For the period from 04/01/2008 to 09/03/2008

County	GDD	
	43 Base	50Base
Adams	3090.0	2208.9
Ashland	2240.0	1502.0
Barron	2768.1	1955.8
Bayfield	2370.3	1604.1
Brown	2975.3	2098.0
Buffalo	3094.5	2231.7
Burnett	2716.7	1919.0
Calumet	2491.2	1781.9
Chippewa	2842.0	1993.3
Clark	2794.5	1988.5
Columbia	3060.6	2235.2
Crawford	2961.4	2066.2
Dane	3072.6	2192.6
Dodge	2787.1	1965.5
Door	2731.9	1868.1
Douglas	2249.6	1526.3
Dunn	2810.5	1962.0
Eau Claire	2948.8	2110.1
Florence	0.0	0.0
Fond Du Lac	3001.4	2122.8
Forest	2611.9	1800.7
Grant	3099.8	2198.0
Green	2841.0	2004.2
Green Lake	0.0	0.0
Iowa	2873.1	2019.3
Iron	0.0	0.0
Jackson	3094.1	2246.5
Jefferson	3004.4	2134.1
Juneau	2931.7	2073.8
Kenosha	3125.9	2252.9
Kewaunee	2714.1	1876.9
La Crosse	3133.3	2269.8
Lafayette	3267.7	2337.8
Langlade	2656.5	1817.1
Lincoln	2426.6	1663.9
Manitowoc	2901.1	2054.9

County	GDD	
	43 Base	50Base
Marathon	2388.7	1690.7
Marinette	2815.0	2013.5
Marquette	3084.2	2199.5
Menominee	0.0	0.0
Milwaukee	2945.4	2092.3
Monroe	2841.6	2011.5
Oconto	2965.4	2110.4
Oneida	2492.0	1702.5
Outagamie	2909.5	2056.1
Ozaukee	2764.8	1949.3
Pepin	0.0	0.0
Pierce	119.5	77.0
Polk	3011.3	2147.4
Portage	2978.4	2123.5
Price	2834.2	1990.7
Racine	2923.6	2100.2
Richland	1776.0	1259.5
Rock	2815.4	1959.1
Rusk	2576.5	1753.5
Sauk	3034.3	2172.0
Sawyer	2649.9	1854.9
Shawano	2730.3	1933.8
Sheboygan	2813.9	1969.2
St. Croix	2725.4	1916.7
Taylor	2565.0	1739.0
Trempealeau	0.0	0.0
Vernon	3003.5	2141.5
Vilas	2449.2	1668.4
Walworth	3086.1	2215.8
Washburn	2419.0	1679.6
Washington	2893.3	2037.7
Waukesha	2889.6	2052.1
Waupaca	2777.4	1969.8
Waushara	0.0	0.0
Winnebago	2954.5	2103.1
Wood	2625.2	1799.7

## County Reports

Walworth County-We just our fair, so we had a booth at the fair with the Master Gardeners, but we've had a lot of questions coming in. Mostly the same things a lot of people are seeing, the powdery mildew, of course the Japanese beetles are laying their

eggs, they're probably through by now. So, it's pretty much just general things, a lot of diseases, a lot of different, a variety of things, I really can't pinpoint one or two same things that's going on. It's just general garden keeping things interesting.

Portage County-It's been really dry. We did get a little bit of rain yesterday, but not enough to soak anything up, so we're having a lot of tree problems, lawn problems, just basic drought problems because it's just been very, very dry. And with the heat over Labor Day, it just kind of finished off a lot of things. So that seems to be our biggest problems is just mainly tree problems because this is about the third year we've had the dryness, and so it's been really hard on people's landscapes.

Milwaukee County- We're been extremely dry. Tree problems, very definitely, we're seeing some early, premature fall coloring in trees, our box elders are losing all of their leaves, likely just from the drought. The lawns look horrible. But we are getting rain right now, about three inches of rain today, even more tomorrow, so it's a very welcome relief. I think the big issue people have been talking about this year, just over the entire summer are Japanese beetle and tomato problems. The tomato problems are mostly Septoria, which was horrible this year, with Septoria and early blight, and we're losing a lot of foliage to those, and then now later in the season maybe some Anthracnose on the fruit, but also bacterial tomato spot on the fruit. And yet, people say their plants look horrible, but they're getting lots of tomatoes or people just aren't getting very many tomatoes at all. It really spans the whole range. Those are the three things on everybody's mind right now, rain, Japanese beetle, and tomatoes.

Eau Claire County-Lots of questions on people's oak leaves dropping. So I'm not sure if that's just drought or what's going on with those. But that's about it.

### UW-Extension/Madison Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update

The PDDC receives samples of many plant samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC since August 13, 2008:

PLANT	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
<b>EVERGREENS</b>			
Fir (including Balsam, White)	Coryneum Canker	<i>Coryneum</i> sp.	Dane
	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Phytophthora</i> sp., <i>Pythium</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	Ozaukee
	Scolecnectria Canker	<i>Scolecnectria</i> sp./ <i>Zythiostroma</i> sp.	Richland
Pine (Austrian)	<a href="#">Diplodia Tip Blight</a>	<i>Diplodia pinea</i>	Sheboygan
Spruce (including Alberta, Blue)	Diplodia Tip Blight	<i>Diplodia</i> sp.	Dane, Marathon, Washington
	Phomopsis Canker	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	Marathon
	<a href="#">Rhizosphaera Needle Cast</a>	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i> <i>Setomelanomma holmii</i>	Dane, Marathon Dane

	Spruce Needle Drop		
<b>FRUIT CROPS</b>			
Cherry	Verticillium Wilt	<i>Verticillium</i> sp.	Door
Pear (Asian)	Charcoal Rot Root Rot	<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i> <i>Pythium</i> sp.	Walworth Walworth
<b>HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Baneberry (Red)	Ascochyta Leaf Blight	<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.	Dane
Black-Eyed Susan	Anthracnose <a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Dane Dane
Purple Coneflower	<a href="#">Aster Yellows</a>	Aster Yellows Phytoplasma	Milwaukee
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Melon	Anthracnose	<i>Colletotrichum obiculare</i>	Winnebago
Pumpkin	<a href="#">Powdery Mildew</a> <a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Oidium</i> sp. <i>Pythium</i> sp.	Dane St. Croix
Tomato	Anthracnose <a href="#">Septoria Leaf Spot</a> Verticillium Wilt	<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> <i>Verticillium</i> sp.	Iowa Iowa, Lafayette Dane
Watermelon	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot <a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp. <i>Pythium</i> sp.	Rock Rock
<b>WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Ash (White)	<a href="#">Verticillium Wilt</a>	<i>Verticillium</i> sp.	Dane
Barberry	Phomopsis Canker	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	Dane
Boxwood	Volutella Blight	<i>Volutella</i> sp.	Dane
Crabapple	<a href="#">Apple Scab</a>	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	Dane, Milwaukee
Lilac (including Japanese Tree)	Sphaeropsis Canker <a href="#">Verticillium Wilt</a>	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp. <i>Verticillium</i> sp.	Dane Ozaukee
Maple	<a href="#">Anthracnose</a> <a href="#">Verticillium Wilt</a>	<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp. <i>Verticillium</i> sp.	Dane Dodge
Oak (including Bur, Red)	Coryneum Canker <a href="#">Oak Wilt</a>	<i>Coryneum</i> sp. <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Jackson Clark, Dane, Eau Claire, Jackson, Sauk, Waukesha
	Sphaeropsis Canker	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.	Jackson
Witchhazel	<a href="#">Powdery Mildew</a>	<i>Oidium</i> sp.	Walworth

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at [pddc.wisc.edu](http://pddc.wisc.edu).

**WIDATCP Report:** Krista Hamilton, DATCP Entomologist 05/16/2008

See <http://pestbulletin.wi.gov/aboutus.jsp> for details.

## **Fruits**

**APPLE MAGGOT** - The emergence of apple maggot flies has been widespread, but not particularly heavy this season. Counts ranging from 1-8 moths per trap were reported this week. <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Apple-Pest-Management-for-Home-Gardeners-P424C89.aspx>

**CODLING MOTH** -Reports continue to show considerable variation in codling moth pressure between Wisconsin orchards. Pheromone trap counts ranged widely in the past week, with 11 of the 21 monitoring locations registering economic numbers of 5 or more moths per trap. The weekly high count of 87 male codling moths was documented near Dodgeville in Iowa County. <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Apple-Pest-Management-for-Home-Gardeners-P424C89.aspx>

**OBLIQUEBANDED LEAFROLLER** - Orchard IPM Specialist John Aue advises growers to continue to scout for larvae on terminals and any remaining growing points, sites at which fruits are in contact, and in areas where leaves are covering the fruit. Although late-season injury to fruits caused by this insect is usually subtle, large numbers of apples can be infested. Once the larvae have bored into the fruit, no treatments are effective. John Aue recommends a conservative threshold of 1% fruit damage at this time. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7473.html>

## **Vegetables**

**CABBAGE LOOPER** - Moths counts declined noticeably at the Bourbonnais, IL trap location, from 26 moths last week to 4 moths between August 14 and 21. The cooperator near Chippewa Falls reported no moths for the 4th consecutive week. Egg hatch is expected to continue for another 1-2 weeks in the south central and southeast areas. <http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2201.html>

## **Woody Ornamentals**

**ASTER YELLOWS** - Inspectors report symptoms of this disease on Echinacea 'Big Sky', 'Sunrise' and 'Ruby Star' at nurseries in Polk and St. Croix counties. Aster yellows is caused by an organism known as a phytoplasma and transmitted by leafhoppers, principally the aster leafhopper. Symptoms of infection include abnormal flowers, irregular stem growth, and ray and disk petals that are green and much smaller than petals on uninfected plants. These diagnostic indicators are more apparent now that plants are in full bloom. The aster yellows phytoplasma persists in both wild and cultivated coneflowers and other perennial or biennial host plants over the winter, thus infected plants may act as reservoirs. Removal and destruction of infected plants is recommended. <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Aster-Leafhopper-P388C0.aspx>

**JAPANESE BEETLE** - Heavy infestations are present in yards and home gardens in Dane County, and orchards in Kenosha and Racine counties are reporting large numbers of these beetles. Infestations likewise have been severe in nurseries in Jefferson County. Trapping in residential areas generally attracts more beetles than

normally would be present, and is not recommended unless areas are isolated from other Japanese beetle breeding sites or if mass trapping is used.

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1062.pdf>

## Specialist Reports:

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### Eileen Nelson, UW Extension Herbaceous Ornamental Specialist

I don't have a lot but I want to reiterate what Bob said about renovation. I think we're all hotwired to want to redo our gardens this time of year, and I know I'm one of those who wants to get out there and dig, but yet realize that it's so dry that I'm probably going to do more harm than good until we get some water. But for somebody who has to do it right now, make sure that you have them water ahead of time to soften up the ground, and then do their renovation and replanting, and then keep it watered. And like Bob said, if it hasn't been watered for a while, then if you water heavily, most of that is just going to run off, and it's not going to get down into the roots where it's needed. I too have seen a lot of perennials just shriveling up. They just don't have the form that they would normally have. I've seen leaves on trees that you don't normally see wilting on just kind trying to preserve themselves as best they can, and obviously a lot of premature drop because of the moisture. Just want to remind you that on September 17<sup>th</sup> the Commercial Flower Growers are having their fall meeting in Denmark, WI at I think it's called, they have a new name again, but I think if used to be called Natural Beauty. It's a greenhouse in Denmark, WI, Melinda Myers is going to be the keynote speaker. I'm going to put the full agenda into my newsletter next Monday, but they do give a really good tour of their facilities, and they are a wholesaler that provide plant material. I was interested to learn last year to most of the Home Depots and Shopkos in Wisconsin, and so it's really interesting to see it from that end. We all walk into Home Depot and wonder where some of these plants come from, and it's very surprising and interesting to learn that many of them come from right here in Wisconsin. But they give an excellent tour, it's a great place to visit to see how a wholesale greenhouse is run, and what they're doing right here in our state. Yesterday, also I was doing some online research to find some things for a talk, and I ran into a new website that I had never seen and it's called [www.gardenpress.info](http://www.gardenpress.info). Apparently it's been put together by someone in the trade who feels that there needs to be a collective spot for a lot of things, but it does have good information on it, and one of the portions of the site that I liked best was their information on new plants. And they give information about the plant, they tell when it's new to the trade, and they tell when it's going to be new to retail and where it's retailing from, whether it's the United States or Europe, and who is the originating business, in other words, who's putting it first on the market. And there was a lot of good information, if you're looking for some new varieties or new cultivars just to talk about in your newsletters or whatever, this would be an excellent source of information. So unless there are any questions, that's about what I've got.

Q. Purple dome aster, it's fungus, I don't know if it's Anthracnose, that's my guess, that works on the foliage and then this time of year you just get the flower at the top, I'm assuming that we can spray fungicides on that earlier in the year to control it, but do you know of any species of asters or cultivars that aren't so susceptible to it?

A perennial trial in Alberta showed the cultivars 'Alma Potscke', 'Prairie Dome' and 'Purple

Dome' to be the most resistant to powdery mildew.

*Aster dumosus* 'Wood's Light Blue', 'Wood's Pink' and Wood's Purple' to show excellent resistance to mildew and rust. They are not as tall as the New England asters, single to semi-double flowers, prolific bloom, dwarf compact habit (12-18") not requiring staking. Hardy Zones 3-8

### **Bob Tomesh, UW Extension Horticulture Specialist**

Fruit and vegetables are finally ripening, but a bit behind schedule. Looking back at the heat unit accumulations for the year, we are 10 to 17 days behind an average year. That means that things are ripening about 2 weeks behind average.

With the grapes, apples and pears coming into harvest, people are suddenly noticing that there are a few problems with their fruit. We are receiving some rain here in Madison, and I suspect that our next concern will be cracking of fruit, especially grape type fruit. I've been harvesting grapes selections which are ripe. I did Eidelweiss and Worden last week, and I haven't had a chance to check this week, but I'm guessing that like the Minnesota 78, King of the North, and some of those varieties will be coming into ripeness soon. With the rain that we have, it's nice and slow, but I'm guessing about tomorrow we'll start seeing some cracking on the fruit because it's been so dry, and the skins are developed and have limited stretch. Shortly after that, what happens after the cracking is the picnic beetles move in, the wasp move in because they're going to be looking for other carbohydrates, and usually the grapes are a perfect site for feeding. When it comes to wasps, a couple of things to do is generally wasps head to their nesting sites in the evening, and stay there to early morning, so the best time to harvest is either late into the evening or early in the morning when we do not have the wasp activity. But it's very important to keep those fruit continuously picked as they ripen, especially if we have any damage to them. Also, people are noticing grape Phyloxera, that's the wartiness on the leaves. At this date of growth, the problem is cosmetic. Also had a few reports of trees that were put in this last season, all of a sudden turning brown and dying. And it's just again a lack of water being applied to the plants. I observed someone watering plants the other day, he was walking by with his hose and squirting maybe three seconds at each potted plant. We need about 6/10 of a gallon per square foot of plant canopy. Also a few raspberries that have had some cane issues with die back. I've seen some browning out of canes, and of course this comes right along with the drought.

In vegetables, things are ripening, although a lot of tomato complaints, observations that the blights are really taking over the plants. At this point not much you can do but harvest what you can off of the plant materials. Cauliflower looking very nice and broccoli, for those who were lucky enough to start some mid and late season types of crops, I think now that it's a little bit cooler they'll come into being and be fairly productive.

In the flowers crops, of course being so dry, unless people are watering. The length of flowering of the annual bloomers are relatively short. People are talking about renovation, and of course this is the proper time to be getting into that. I would suggest watering the plants a couple of day prior to lifting. This will reduce the damage to the perennial structures.

Trees and shrubs, oak wilt, I've seen several shrubs just simply die out, and again the biggest issue that we have on any of these horticultural plant materials is the lack of water. Now that we have received some rain, and if it comes in to about an inch, I would suggest to people now to start looking at some fertilizing of the lawns to help thicken them up into fall, and bring them into better condition for next growing season.

Bob, have you seen a lot of fire blight this year on apples?

I'm seeing a little bit in some areas, and I took a sample into Brian and he felt in a couple of cases it wasn't fire blight, it was something that kind of mimicked fire blight, and I would suggest a sample there. The fire blight usually comes through after we've had a hail storm, so if you had a hail storm in I would guess May or June, this is usually a fairly common entry point for that.

This is Sandy in Brown County. I had a customer call and say that she has finches and other birds picking at his apples. Anything he can do for that?

It's so dry the birds look at the fruit as a source of water. Usually the apples are ripe to overripe when they do come in and start feeding. But they're looking for the water supply, and sometimes they'll come in if there's some small mites or insects working, they might be feeding on that as well, but it's mainly looking for water. I've seen blackbirds do some devastation on apples as well crows. I forgot to mention one other thing, I did stop at a grower that had a fairly nice planting of asparagus, and he was wondering why the tips were turning brown on the fronds. After looking very closely, it was the larvae from asparagus beetle, and fairly small, I would say 1/8 of an inch to 1/4, but you had to look fairly close, you could see a few adults. And again just coming in with some type of recommended insecticides to knock down that population if going to definitely help out those plants.

This is Erin from Eau Claire. Somebody called in about big storms and puked marked apples. What causes that?

That has to do with injury. Pucking, if it looks like little dimples, and sometimes you can see a black spot in the center, is often apple maggot where the entry was, and the cells were damaged in that area and do not expand. If you cut into the apple at that point, you can often find that tell-tale brown railroad track lines. Other causes might be cedar apple rust, where the fungal colony is on the fruit, Coddling moth, which was a very high population this year, according to some of the trapping counts, and again it's when the larvae enters into the fruit, these are damage sites. I would cut into the damaged fruit looking at the interior of the apples. At this time, there's nothing that can be done, it's just a learning opportunity or a teaching opportunity for you as an Extension agent, to explain to the individual that they will have this problem next year. In order to alleviate it, they'd have to look at some type of pest management strategy, whether it's an organic approach or a chemical approach. With cedar apple rust, you can often see the orangish colonies on the leaves, and which is more obvious than on the fruit. The fruit it really doesn't leave that much of a blemish, sometimes deformities.

### **General Questions**

Q. I just got a quick question. A client called about his pear trees, and the person who usually does his canning is going to be on vacation, and he asked when does he pick his pears, and how can I hold them over for a long period of time before I can?

Well with pears, many times they almost look green when you do harvest those, and I'm guessing right about now they're about ready to pick, unless you got some of the later maturing selections like [sickle] or I believe another late one might be Bosc. But pears hold very well in a refrigerator, simply harvesting the pears and placing them in there and many times pears even when they look green, if you take and place a few in a paper bag for about three to four days they'll ripen up fairly well. So it's just a matter of managing them. But I would say a refrigerator would be his best guess.

Any place that will keep them cooler and slows the maturation process within the fruit. So if you can drop that temperature down into the low 40s/39 degrees, it's kind of an ideal area.

Q. Planting bulbs like tulips and daffodils and things like that, is it too early?

No. It's not too early, if you can get the ground dug, you can put them in. They're all out on the shelves in all of the stores and the bulb catalogues are ready, but it does say from early

September on.

And if we get some rain. Right now it's so dry, you can place them in there, but when the moisture does come to them, they'll develop some roots for this season.

I don't think we're quite as dry up here as you are down there right in southern Wisconsin, because we did about a week ago we got a two-inch soaker. We were really shocked because this line was coming and there was hardly anything to it, and then it just, in the middle of the night, blew up and filled in the area, and got up in the morning and checked the rain gauges, and were shocked because all this rain fell and we didn't even know it. We were sound asleep. So that was a nice surprise, but I know there are areas that are very, very dry.

We're receiving rain today, apparently from the Hurricane Gustav has pushed this far north, and I would say the rain stopping point is between Portage and Tomah, because it's coming out of the south. It's a beautiful slow rain, and they're forecasting anywhere from 1 to 3 inches between now and tomorrow morning. So with that, I've seeded a large lawn, about 20,000 square feet in the last three days, and so last night at 10 o'clock at night, I was shaking hay and mulch on top in the event that that came in one big flash flood.

Lucky you guys. I wouldn't mind if it came up here even though we did get the two inches. There's still a real deficit down there. So we wouldn't mind another shot, but maybe we're a little too far north.

Q. Here's another question from Brown County, a person called about his lawn. He said he had about an inch of thatch and it's very dry up here, do I recommend his thatching now with the lawn being so dry?

When it comes to thatching we found that, unless it's really built up, and then his biggest problem is fertilizing too much over the years. If he's at that stage of the game where it's hindering lawn, he can go down there and pull up some globs of thatch. It might be a good time to simply come through and do a dethatching now in the fall, and then fertilize to bring that lawn into shape. But generally speaking, and I would suggest after this dethatching, fertilization to simply cut back on the fertilizer applications and take advantage of those lawn clipping and letting them decompose on the lawn because they will provide, I believe, a pound of nitrogen per thousand square feet on an average to assist with the growth of the lawn. So if it's as bad as he says it is, then I would say yes, but again it's a whole problem of fertilizing too much in the past years.

## **Announcements**

**Eileen Nelson, UW Horticulture Herbaceous Ornamental Specialist** has initiated the Wisconsin Ornamentals Newsletter. Check out the web site for more information:  
<http://www.wisconsinornamentals.com/> .

**Michigan State University** has an Integrated Pest Management web site.  
<http://ipm.msu.edu/cat08veg/v05-21-08.htm> . Visit it to preview their information.

**Mini-fact sheets** <http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/>

**See web site** <http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/> for other county events

Check the **Events Calender** of this web site <http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/> for more event happenings.

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