

## Wisconsin Pest Survey Report

### 2017 Crop Export Certification

DATCP's Pest Survey team and Plant Industry Lab provide field inspection and lab testing services to growers who ship plants or plant materials to other countries or states. Export requirements are subject to frequent changes imposed by the importing countries. In recent years, Canada deregulated certain pests such as Goss's and Stewart's wilt on corn and soybean cyst nematode. However, we will continue to provide testing services for these organisms as long as other countries continue to require the certification.

Here is an overview of the 2017 season, serving 15 Wisconsin seed producers and processing 76 samples of field crops, vegetables and soil for a variety of bacterial, fungal, viral pathogens and nematodes.

**Corn: Goss's wilt** (*Clavibacter michiganensis nebraskensis*) was detected in 6 of 52 (11.5%) seed field inspection samples from three Wisconsin counties (Dane, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac). Goss's wilt is continuing to decrease in production fields, down from 14.1% in 2016 and 38.5% in 2015. All seed certification samples tested negative for **Stewart's wilt** (*Pantoea stewartii*). Stewart's wilt has not been seen in Wisconsin since 2010.

The most frequently-observed corn **foliar blights** were: Common rust (*Puccinia sorghi*), Gray leaf spot (*Cercospora zea-maydis*), Northern corn leaf blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*), Northern corn leaf spot (*Cochliobolus carbonum*), Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*). A few incidences of Septoria leaf blotch, Phyllosticta leaf spot, Phaeosphaeria leaf spot, and Smut (*Ustilago maydis*) were also detected.



Northern corn leaf spot lesions on corn leaf (A. Phibbs).

**Virus screening of corn** continues to show no evidence of high plains virus (HPV), wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV) or Maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV) in Wisconsin. A few fields in Dane county have a history of sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV), formerly called maize dwarf virus (MDMV).

**Peppers:** Thirteen varieties of field and greenhouse-grown seed production peppers were tested for pospiviroids and shown free from this group of viroids that includes

potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd). PSTVd is a pest of concern for exporters of solanaceous crops such as potatoes, eggplants and tomatoes. It has not been seen in Wisconsin in over 45 years and is considered to have been eradicated.

**Potato:** Six soil samples from potato fields were tested for the presence of a variety of nematodes: Potato rot nematode (*Ditylenchus destructor*), stem and bulb nematode (*D. dipsaci*), soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*), Columbia root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*) and false root knot nematode (*Nacobbus aberrans*). Soybean cyst (SCN) was detected at very low levels. SCN is widely prevalent in Wisconsin and throughout the world where soybeans are grown. None of the other nematodes were present.

**Soybean:** Ten seed fields in four counties (Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Rock and Walworth) were tested for up to fifteen different disease organisms. Depending on the importing countries regulations, certification may be required for anthracnose stem blight, bacterial tan spot or *Cercospora* blight and include viruses such as peanut stunt virus (PSV), tomato ringspot virus (ToRSV).

Expanding exports to new overseas markets sometimes requires special negotiations between trading partners and setting up specific lab tests to facilitate certification. If you are considering exporting to a country for the first time, please contact us as soon as possible, so we can provide you with the necessary testing services.

For more information about requesting field inspections and phytosanitary certificates, please contact Greg Helmbrecht at (608) 224-4596 or visit our website [https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/ShippingPlantMaterial.aspx](https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/ShippingPlantMaterial.aspx).