

“WHAT’S HAPPENING?”

The University of Tennessee Extension
Entomology & Plant Pathology - EPP #60

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34th ANNUAL TENNESSEE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING KEYNOTE ADDRESS, “*SIREX NOCTILIO*: A NEW INVASIVE PEST THREAT TO PINE FORESTS IN THE US”

by Karen M. Vail

You are invited to attend the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Entomological Society (TES) to be held on October 11 and 12, 2007, at the Tennessee Department of Agriculture's Ellington Agricultural Center in Nashville, Tennessee. The meeting will be held in the TWRA Region II Office Building Conference Room.

The meeting kicks off with the Insect Festival’ from 9:00 a.m. until 11:30 am, Thursday morning October 11. Volunteers with TES will introduce elementary school children to the field of entomology. If you have ideas for the Insect Festival or would like to participate, please contact David Cook at (615) 862-5995 for more information. Please feel free to come early and assist with the educational activities. **Registration begins at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 11 and the meeting opens at 1:30 p.m. with the keynote address given by Dr. Nathan Schiff, Research Entomologist, USDA Forest Service, Center for Bottomland Hardwoods Research in Stoneville, MS.** The title of his presentation is “*Sirex noctilio*: A New Invasive Pest Threat to Pine Forests in the US.” The keynote address will be followed by the student paper competition and regular contributed papers.

The meeting will resume about 8 am Friday with the TES Annual Business Meeting followed by more contributed papers. You won’t want to miss the annual business meeting - that’s when we announce the award winners and distribute the checks!

The registration fee is \$20 for regular members and \$1 for students (including student membership dues). A single day attendance fee is \$10. Membership dues are \$5 for regular members and \$25 for sustaining/corporate members.

Please remember to check the TES web page <http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu/tennentsociety/default.html> for upcoming meeting information and other TES news updates.

EPA UPDATES WEB SITE ON PESTICIDES AND ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION PROGRAM

by Gene Burgess

EPA has updated and redesigned its Pesticides and Endangered Species Protection Program Web site to make it easier for visitors to find relevant information about the Program and to reflect enforceable limitations on pesticides that will be put in place through its Endangered Species Protection Program

(ESPP). Visit <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> to view the Web site that now includes a more streamlined interface and more visible and useful links on the homepage, allowing the user to quickly navigate through the many different topics. Topics include:

Bulletins Live! - Access Endangered Species Protection Bulletins to view pesticide use limitations for your county or read the Bulletins Live! tutorial.

Risk Assessment Process - Learn how EPA evaluates potential risks to endangered species from pesticides.

Effects Determinations - Read EPA's assessments of whether a pesticide's use may have effects on threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat ("effects determinations") and learn about the result of litigation.

Species Information - Learn about types of threatened and endangered species, access EPA's Fact Sheets about specific species, and connect to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

For Kids - Learn about endangered species, view an endangered species poster, and print a coloring book.

The Web site has been updated to reflect enforceable limitations on pesticides that will be put in place through the Agency's ESPP. The ESPP is based on pesticide labels and Endangered Species Protection Bulletins, unlike the previous voluntary program, which relied on cooperative efforts of states, tribes, and pesticide users. When appropriate, pesticide labels will refer the pesticide user to EPA's Bulletins Live! application on the ESPP Web site for geographically specific Endangered Species Protection Bulletins. The Bulletins will contain enforceable use limitations for a pesticide when necessary to protect listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act. Bulletins become enforceable when referenced on a pesticide product label in the marketplace.

Taken from EPA Pesticide Program Update 8/28/07

NEW TENNESSEE PESTICIDE PRODUCTS

by Gene Burgess

Insecticides & Insect Repellents

Arysta Lifescience

Malathion 5 EC, (malathion)

Water emulsifiable spray concentrate insecticide & miticide

BASF Corp

Siesta (metaflumizone)

Control of fire ants on lawns, landscape, golf courses, sod farms

Bayer Environ

Topchoice (fipronil) Control fire ants

Bonide Products
Termite & Carpenter Ant Max (permethrin)
Control sub termites, carpenter ants & insects

Etigra
Abamectin E.AG 0.15 EC (abamectin) RUP
Control mites and insects in various crops

Land O'lakes
Rangeland Mag Mineral Tub+Altosid (methoprene)
Insect growth regulator

Ortho Group
Home Defense Max (bifenthrin)
Kills and control subterranean termites

Phoenix Environ
Hawk-I2L (imidacloprid)
Foliar and systemic control in turgrass

United Phosphorus
Lambda-Cy (lambda-cyhalothrin) RUP
Agricultural & turf & ornamental use

Valent USA
Arena 0.25G (clothianidin)
Systemic control in turgrass, sodfarms and ornamentals

Whitemire
Microcare 3% CS (pyrethrins)
Control of various insects

Herbicides & Plant Growth Regulators

Agriliance LLC
Daze 50WP (thidiazuron)
Cotton defoliate removes leaves and inhibit regrowth

Dupont Chemical
Lineage (isopropylamine salt)
Control of various weed & brushes

FMC Corporation
Rage D-Tech (carfentrazone-ethyl)
Control of broadleaf weeds

Helena Chemical
Flash (ethephon)

Plant regulator for agricultural use only

Loveland

Oryzalin Coated Granules (oryzalin)

Control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds

Pond Guy

Pondweed Defense (copper sulfate)

For use in fresh water lakes, potable water reservoirs

Fungicides, Rodenticides, & Other Pesticides

Bayer

Section 24-C

Provado 1.6 flowable insecticide

To allow overhead-sprinkler chemigation in watercress

FMC

Section 24-C

Spartan 4F (Sulfentrazone)

For use on Lima Beans (dry) in Tennessee

Dow Agro

Indar 2F (fenbuconazole)

Fungicide use to control diseases

Etigra

TM+IP E Pro (thiophanate)

Control fungal diseases on ornamentals

Motomco

Tomcat Mouse Control Kit (bromadiolone)

Control of home rodents

Thor GmbH

Acticide 14-CF (chloro microbiocide)

For control of bacteria and fungi

Zee Co

Biocide 5 (bromo)

Control of microbial slimes

Taken from the TDA Registration Review

FIELD CROP UPDATE

by Russ Patrick

Soybeans:

Producers should be aware of stinkbugs in late-planted beans. This insect has several species in Tennessee that can cause serious damage and a reduction in the quality of the bean. Their feeding habits using piercing sucking mouthparts will penetrate the soybean pod as it develops. This causes staining of the beans lowering the quality and salability of the product. We have several species of stinkbugs as follows: rice stinkbug, green stinkbug, brown stinkbug and dusky stinkbug. All of these species attack soybeans in the same way by feeding on the pods as they develop and even after the pods are filled. Refer to UTCROPS.com for information on controlling these pests as well as the threshold levels. It is to your benefit to reduce high populations of stinkbugs in soybeans.



Dusky Stink Bug



Rice Stink Bug



Green Stink Bug



Green and Spine
Soldier Bug

LATE SEASON PEST PROBLEMS

by Frank A. Hale

This summer has been as hard on plants as any that I can remember. Some insect or mite pests can be controlled in late summer or fall. This will help to reduce stress to plants which could be especially valuable this year. While late summer protective sprays for borers such as locust borer, banded ash clearwing, root collar borer, American plum borer, and magnolia borer were discussed in a previous newsletter, there are other insects that can be controlled at this time of year.

Azalea lace bugs hatch in early spring and develop and reproduce well into the fall. They use their piercing-sucking mouthparts to remove the cell contents which will bleach out leaves over time. Later in the fall they will insert eggs on the underside of the leaf along the midvein that will overwinter. Lace bugs tend to be less of a problem on deciduous azaleas because they drop their leaves in the fall. While some of these eggs may survive in leaves on the ground, the nymphs that hatch from the eggs in the spring will have to find their way back onto the plant. Other azalea lace bugs will have to spread from adjacent evergreen varieties in the spring to re-infest the deciduous varieties. Hawthorn lace bugs feed on hawthorn, pyracantha and cotoneaster. They overwinter as adults that hide under loose bark or among leaf litter on the ground. They climb back onto the plants by early May and attach their eggs on the underside of the leaves. While they are reported to have only one generation per year in Ohio, hawthorn lace bugs have at least two generations in Tennessee. Currently, adults, eggs and nymphs can be found so control measures should be initiated now to reduce the overwintering population.

Several pests of ornamentals are inactive during the heat of the summer and become active again in late summer or early fall. One that comes to mind is the spruce spider mite. Spruce spider mites eggs laid in the late spring and early summer start to hatch by late August and early September. These mites feed on arborvitae, juniper, spruce and other needle type evergreens. Control of the mites in late summer will prevent feeding damage and the laying of eggs in the fall that will hatch in the spring. If control is not accomplished in the late summer or fall, a horticultural oil spray can be applied as a dormant application to control the eggs prior to spring. Southern red mites attack broad leaf evergreen plants such as holly, cherry laurel, and azalea. The reddish orange eggs are laid on the underside of the leaves so any oil sprays should be directed to the underside of the foliage.

Rust mites that feed on the foliage of pine, spruce and hemlock can be active during the winter in Tennessee. Since all stages of these rust mites are exposed on the foliage from fall through winter, they can be easily controlled at that time with horticultural oil or miticides such as spiromesifen (Forbid for landscape, Judo for the commercial nursery) and Kelthane (commercial nursery).

Other pests such as tuliptree and magnolia scale have life stages that are susceptible to control options late in the season. These scale insects only have one generation per year. The eggs laid in late August usually hatch over a period of several weeks during September. Chemical control including summer horticultural oil sprays can be applied after all the first instar crawlers have emerged and settled on the branches. Some wait until early October to treat. The magnolia scale has a white waxy blush on the mature female scale and their life cycle and control timing is very similar to that of the tuliptree scale.

Other types of scale such as lecanium scale move from the leaves where they spent the summer to the twigs in late summer. While summer is the best time to control lecanium scale, horticultural oil sprays in the fall or even as a dormant spray in late winter are also effective. In fact, many types of scale insects

such as cottony camellia scale that spend the winter on woody plants can be controlled with horticultural oil sprays in the fall or later as a dormant spray.

OTHER UT NEWSLETTERS WITH PEST MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Fruit Pest News

<http://web.utk.edu/~extepp/fpn/fpn.htm>

Tennessee Crop and Pest Management Newsletter

http://www.utextension.utk.edu/fieldCrops/cotton/cotton_insects/ipmnewsletters.htm

Tennessee Soybean Rust Hotline - 877-875-2326

USDA Soybean Rust Web Site <http://www.sbrusa.net>

This and other "What's Happening" issues can be found at

<http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu/Whats/whatshap.htm>

Precautionary Statement

To protect people and the environment, pesticides should be used safely. This is everyone's responsibility, especially the user. Read and follow label directions carefully before you buy, mix, apply, store or dispose of a pesticide. According to laws regulating pesticides, they must be used only as directed by the label.

Disclaimer:

This publication contains pesticide recommendations that are subject to change at any time. The recommendations in this publication are provided only as a guide. It is always the pesticide applicator's responsibility, by law, to read and follow all current label directions for the specific pesticide being used. The label always takes precedence over the recommendations found in this publication.

Use of trade or brand names in this publication is for clarity and information; it does not imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others that may be of similar, suitable composition, nor does it guarantee or warrant the standard of the product. The author(s), the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture and University of Tennessee Extension assume no liability resulting from the use of these recommendations.

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