

“WHAT’S HAPPENING?”

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MANA ACQUIRES DUPONT HERBICIDE

by Darrell Hensley

Makhteshim Agan of North America (MANA) has acquired Cotoran® herbicide from DuPont. Cotoran, (active ingredient fluometuron), is used as a pre- and postemergence for control of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. The herbicide is commonly used in cotton production. Cotoran 4L will remain available in the 4-pound liquid formulation, and may provide a low-cost, effective solution to glyphosate resistance. Cotoran has been an important product for cotton growers for many years and may become even more significant as glyphosate resistance becomes more of an issue in Tennessee. MANA has been the sole supplier of the active ingredient fluometuron to DuPont since 1999. As part of the Cotoran acquisition, MANA receives all registrations, regulatory data, trademark rights, and existing inventories of the herbicide. MANA also becomes the primary distributor for fluometuron formulations in the U.S.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXTINGUISH PLUS LABEL ALLOWS FOR USE ON PASTURE AND RANGELAND

by Karen M. Vail

On August 31, 2007, I was informed that a pasture claim has been added to the Extinguish Plus label. Extinguish® Plus Fire Ant Bait contains an adulticide (hydamethylnon) and insect growth regulator (IGR) (s-methoprene). The IGR sterilizes the queen and the faster-acting adulticide kills the worker ants. In the past, we were limited to using the hopper blend of two products AmdroPro and Extinguish. We hope to compare the baits available for use in pastures (AmdroPro, AmdroPro + Extinguish hopper blend (each at 0.75 lb/acre), Extinguish Plus, Extinguish and Esteem) through demonstrations with our county Extension agents this fall. If you are a county agent and would like to participate in a demonstration, please contact me as soon as possible.

Growers will need to have the supplemental label with them if they are making a pasture application. The pasture claim will appear on the end use label at the next printing of the label stock. In the meantime, the supplemental label can be downloaded from our fire ant website at <http://fireants.utk.edu> under the “Updates” section. Eventually, this will also be posted at <http://www.extinguishplus.com/>.

See an excerpt of the supplemental label below.

Extinguish Plus Supplemental Label

FOR USE ON PASTURE AND RANGELAND

All label restrictions and Directions for Use for Extinguish® Plus apply.

EPA Reg. No. 2724-496

IMPORTANT

Before using this product, read and carefully observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautionary statements on the Extinguish® Plus EPA-registered label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Grass Forage (Pasture and Rangeland)

Extinguish® Plus may be applied to grass forage (pastures and rangeland) for the control of fire ants only in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Use on grass forage (pastures and rangeland) in states other than those listed is unlawful.

See Outdoor Use table on container label for application directions. Do not exceed 8 pounds per acre per year or more than 4 times a year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 90 days. Do not bale and cut treated pastures and rangelands for 7 days following application. These cutting and baling hay restrictions for pasture and rangeland do not apply when the treated pasture and rangeland is used solely to support COMPANION ANIMALS (e.g., horses, llamas, etc.). Companion animals grazed on treated areas cannot be used for food or feed.

FIELD CROP ALERT

by Russ Patrick

Pastures: Fall armyworms are showing up in pastures in large numbers. It may be advisable for you to check yours, to see if they have invaded your area.. Jeff Lannom in Weakley County called me Wednesday morning to inform about an infestation. I would recommend Mustang Max, which has no PHI for forage or hay. That doesn't mean you can spray your cattle. Just a little bit of humor. Jeff said "they were in large numbers in their pastures." Jeff said "the worms were small", which should increase your chance of controlling them. Please let me know, if you have any in your county.

PLANT & PEST DIAGNOSTIC HIGHLIGHTS

by Bruce Kauffman

We received 102 samples from August 7 to September 10, 2007 including 38 samples via the UT Diagnostic Web Site.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES :

A ringspot virus on blackberry; sooty mold and Indian wax scale on blueberry; leaf death due to drought stress on okra; saddleback caterpillar on grape leaves.

TOBACCO and FIELD CROPS :

Nutrient deficiency on corn; anthracnose disease on the stem and crown of alfalfa.

INSECTS, CRUSTACEANS, and MITES :

Old house borer in pine 2X4s; whiteflies on crape myrtle, zinnias, sunflowers and petunias; elm leaf beetle on elm; tiger moth caterpillars on forbs and grasses; spined soldier bug nymph on elm; cocoons of parasitoid wasps on caterpillar on citrus leaves; ailanthus webworm on ailanthus; possible cynipid gall wasp (*Diplolepis* sp. ?) on European rose canes; eastern redcedar bark beetle on redcedar.

In and around the home :

Drugstore beetle; house centipede; brown recluse spider; bean weevil; thief ant in bus; whitefringed beetle; cantharellus mushroom in bathroom; short-winged mold beetle; formicid winged ant; moth pupa on carpet; red flour beetle; psocids.

ORNAMENTAL :

Leucostoma canker on cherry; phytophthora root rot and drought stress on impatiens; drought stress, volutella canker and phytophthora root rot on boxwood; drought stress on pin oak and spruce; April freeze, verticillium wilt, mycosphaerella leaf spot, and drought stress on tulip poplar; mycosphaerella leaf spot on blackgum; phomopsis canker and phytophthora root rot of azalea; melanconium canker of river birch; seiridium canker, mechanical damage and drought stress on Leyland cypress; phomopsis canker, pestalotiopsis canker, and drought stress on cryptomeria; phytophthora root rot on English dwarf laurel, viburnum, holly, coreopsis "Early Sunrise", and a red oak sapling; MSMA herbicide damage and phytophthora root rot on English ivy; spruce spider mites and drought stress on arborvitae; bacterial and fungal shot hole leaf spot and drought stress of cherry laurel; decline, April freeze, fungal canker and drought stress on sugar maple; nutrient deficiency, fusarium wilt, and botrytis and alternaria leaf diseases of chrysanthemums; twospotted spider mites, leaf scorch and cercospora leaf spot of hydrangea; canker, drought stress and woodpecker damage on hemlock; unidentified fungal growth in mulch bed; botryosphaeria canker, lace bug, and branch dieback due to drought stress on rhododendron; septoria leaf spot of rudbeckia; botryosphaeria canker and water stress of red oak; water stress of maple; root death due to over watering or under watering on yew and daylily; leaf rust on shamrock; drought stress on Oregon grape, Japanese holly, juniper, and burning bush; root death due to drought stress and some black root rot on Helleri and Hoogendorn holly; black leaf spot (anthracnose) of elm.

TURF :

Bipolaris foliar disease, possible ergot foliar infection and drainage and aeration problems on bermudagrass; pythium foliar disease, anthracnose foliar disease, algal growth, sting nematode damage, and heat stress of bentgrass; possible nutrient imbalance, improper pH, and drought stress of zoysiagrass.

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://eppservers.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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