

# VOLUME 24, ISSUE

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ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY EPP#60

## Anystid Mite Not Source of Irritation

By Karen M. Vail



Sheldon Barker of Sequatchie County submitted this wonderful photo of a mite suspected of causing irritation to a local resident. The mite had been trapped on a monitoring board. According to Barry O'Connor, University of Michigan's Museum of Zoology curator, this mite "is clearly a species in the family Anystidae. These are fast moving predators of other microarthropods that are commonly found on stone walls, patios, etc. They run about

apparently aimlessly until they encounter potential prey." This mite wasn't the source of irritation – "they don't bite and aren't of any economic importance."

## Perfect Temperatures for Controlling Fire Ants!

By Karen M. Vail

Now is the time to control fire ants! Mounds are visible due to the recent rains and baits are optimally retrieved by fire ants when temperatures are between 70 and 90 degrees F. A brief search of the weather channel revealed the high temperatures for the next 10 days will meet this criterion. Morning temperatures will be in the 50s to low 60s and fire ant workers will move the brood (the immature stages such as eggs, larvae and pu-

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pae) closer to the mound's surface when it is heated by the sun. Individual mound treatments of granular and liquid applications are more effective if applied when the brood and queen are closer to the surface.

As we move into autumn, temperatures could drop quickly and the preferred temperature window to treat could be missed. As temperatures continue to drop, fire ants will start moving towards heat sinks such as buildings, sidewalks, roads, fence posts, tree stumps and other items which provide protection from the cold. When colonies are under objects, the best course of control is to use a bait because the workers will bring the bait back to members of the colony. But later in autumn when temperatures are cooler, baits will be slower-acting and ant foraging activity will be reduced and so will the bait's effectiveness. If an individual mound treatment of a drench or watered-in granular application is made during cooler temperatures when the colony is under an object, it is quite possible that the insecticide will miss the queen and/or brood that may be protected under these heat sinks.



Fire Ant Bait Application with a Chest Spreader

So don't wait for the fire ants to move under your building or sidewalk and forage into your building. Around structures, we suggest the two-step method where an IGR, insect growth regulator, or other bait is broadcasted using a seeder devoted to fire ant baits. One week later or so, those mounds that are in high traffic areas are treated with individual mound treatments, including fast-acting baits. See SP419 **The Two Step Method: Managing Fire Ants Around Homes and in Neighborhoods** (<http://www.utextension.utk.edu/publications/spfiles/SP419.pdf>), the UT fire ant web site <http://fireants.utk.edu> or the eXtension fire ant web site <http://www.extension.org/fire+ants> for more information.

## Storage of Corn

By Russ Patrick



If corn is stored it should be stored at moisture level no greater than 14-15%. Greater moisture values of stored products promote molds and increase the likelihood of insect infestation. There are basically three insecticide options available for stored corn usage. Crop Spray is a fairly new product which is a pyrethrum and is considered is a natural organic insecticide. Crop Spray can be obtained by

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calling the following individual: Jim Osment, with Degesch America. His mobile phone number is (816)392-7582. Another product that is available to producers is Actellic 5E, however, the cost of this product is approximately \$800 per gallon. Another product that is available is Tempos SC Ultra; however you must first treat the empty bin prior to adding any grain. Do not use malathion, because it has not proven to be effective against many stored grain insects. Also, do not use malathion on the grain. It is no longer registered for that purpose. When you store your corn, please be certain to aerate the grain when it is cool outside. Keep it aerated all during cool periods when you have grain in the bin. It takes a while to completely push air through the grain mass and a one time overnight aeration will not result in adequate moisture reduction.

### Wheat Storage Option

By Russ Patrick

A new method of wheat storage is currently being evaluated at several locations across the state. Grain has been bagged in 7,500 bushel lots and the lots are being monitored every two weeks. All bags were treated with Storcide II in June as the bags were being filled. They are still free of any insect pests or damage. Richard Buntin and I will continue to monitor these bags with insect probes until they are ready for the market. Producers who have treated grain bins with Storcide II and/or Diacon II in Lake County have not reported having any problems as well. Have been monitoring two bins in Fayette County with Jeff Via. We are taking samples every two weeks to see how the insecticides are holding up. So far, we have not found any insects during sampling. In Haywood County, a 44,000 bushel bin was treated with Storcide II. The producer asked us how to treat and store the wheat that he had in two other bins. We showed him how to treat the grain and so far, no insects have been observed. It is a little early for this bin, because it was only moved and treated this past week. Tracy Sullivan and I will be monitoring this grain until the producer decides to sell.

### Plant & Pest Diagnostic Highlights

By Bruce Kauffman

We received 59 samples from August 26 to September 8, 2008 including 27 samples via the UT Diagnostic Web Site.

**FIELD CROPS :** Charcoal root rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*), drought, compacted soils and soybean cyst nematodes of soybeans.

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**FRUIT & VEGETABLES** : Possible phenoxy herbicide damage to pepper.

**INSECTS, CRUSTACEANS & MITES** : Suspected flea beetle damage to turnip leaves; cucumber beetle and/or plant bug damage to cucumber fruit; cloudless sulphur butterfly larvae feeding on sicklepod and soybean leaves; elongate hemlock scale on hemlock needles; hemispherical scale on rabbitpaw fern; lace bug on azalea, sycamore and hawthorn leaves; possible European elm bark beetles under elm bark; gall wasp damage to southern red oak leaves; miscanthus mealybug on zebragrass; broad mite damage of rose leaves; fall webworm feeding on hardwood leaves; apple mealybug on leaves of hawthorn; twospotted spider mite damage of camellia and clematis leaves; suspected whitefringed beetle root feeding on 'October Glory' red maple seedlings.

Insects and other pests around the home : Indian meal moth; southern pine sawyer; grass-carrier wasp; possible arrowhead spider; digger bee; cicada killer wasp; American dog tick; lone star tick.

**ORNAMENTALS & TREES** : Leaf spots on azalea; rhizosphaeria needlecast disease of Norway spruce; root disease of 'Otto Luken' English laurel; frog-eye leaf spot of crabapple; cercospora leaf spot, phyllosticta leaf spot, leaf blotches due to hot, dry weather and winter damage to shoots of hydrangea; decline caused by over watering American holly; leucostoma branch canker of eastern white pine; botrytis leaf spot and possible phytophthora blight of peony; shothole leaf disease of English laurel; powdery mildew of southern red oak leaves; leaf blotch of dogwood caused by environmental stress; bacterial leaf scorch disease of black oak; phytophthora root rot and girdling root of Foster holly; stem canker and/or root rot of boxwood; possible root decline due to over watering or under watering of hemlock; phytophthora root rot and botryosphaeria canker of rhododendron; phytophthora root rot and root decline due to under watering of arborvitae; powdery mildew of deciduous magnolia, black haw viburnum and lilac; cedar-quince rust damage to twigs and fruit of hawthorn; phomopsis twig blight and decline due to dry weather and plant competition on 'Zabel' English laurel; possible root decline of sycamore; entomosporium leaf spot and anthracnose leaf spot of red-tipped photinia; root knot nematodes of dogwood seedlings; possible cylindrosporium leaf spot of post oak; phytophthora root rot of 'October Glory' red maple seedlings; bicarbonate and/or spray residue of 'Castle Spire' holly leaves.

**TURF & FORAGE** : Algal growth in turfgrass; pythium root dysfunction and possible sting nematode of bentgrass; poor soil aeration and root decline (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var *graminis*) of bermudagrass.

## Source of Private Applicator Certification & Recertification Pretest & Posttest with Keys

By Gene Burgess

Go to [WWW.agriculture.utk.edu](http://WWW.agriculture.utk.edu)  
 Click on Online @UT  
 Click on Login to Online @UT  
 Enter SUPER User Name and I.D.  
 Click on extension-agent-group-instruction-content  
 Click on Group Instruction Downloads  
 Click on PSEP PA Initial Certification Test & Presentations  
     Click on Initial Certification Pre-Test  
     Click on Initial Certification Post-Test  
     Click on Initial Certification Pre-Test Answer Key  
     Click on Initial Certification Post-Test Answer Key  
 Click on PSEP PA Recertification Test & Presentation  
     Click on PSEP PA Recertification Pre-Test  
     Click on PSEP PA Recertification Post-Test  
     Click on PSEP PA Recertification Pre-Test Answer Key  
     Click on PSEP PA Recertification Post-Test Answer Key

## PSEP Forms for Extension

By Gene Burgess

**E&PP Info #318A, Extension – Private Applicator Initial Certification & Recertification Training Report.** Revised 8/27/08. Send to PSEP office.

**E&PP Info #318B, Extension – Roster for Private Applicator Initial Certification Program.** Revised 8-27-08. For agent's file only. The PA sends TDA a copy of TDA's triplicate form with the \$10 fee. This form can be used to replace the agent's file copy of the triplicate form, in order to avoid keeping a copy of the triplicate form with the SSN.

**E&PP Info #318C, Extension – Roster for Private Applicator Recertification Program.** Revised 8-11-08. Send to TDA. This form is to be used only in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the certification period, between Jan 1 and Oct. 21, 2008, in reporting to TDA.

**E&PP Info #317 CART A, Extension – Commercial Applicators (CA) Recertification Program.** Revised 8-11-08. Send to PSEP office. Section 1 is for county Extension non-PSEP programs and Section 2 is for the county Extension PSEP certification / recertification programs. Indicate on the form which PSEP tape, CD or DVD program was shown with a circle around the fee collected. The complete name of the program must go on the roster, E&PP Info #317 CART B.

**E&PP Info #317 CART B, Extension – Roster for Commercial Applicators.** Revised 8-11-08. Send together with EPP Info #317 CART A to PSEP office for point assignment.

**E&PP Info #342A, Extension – WPS Training Information.** Revise 8-14-08. Send to PSEP office. This is used when training Trainers, Handlers and Workers.

**E&PP Info #342B, Extension – Roster for WPS Trainer, Worker and Handler Training.** Revised 8-11-08. Send to TDA and keep a copy for agent's office. Cut off the SSNs.

**No. 83566, Registration Form and Roster for Private Applicators and Worker Protection Standard Trainers.** TDA's triplicate form. This form is not to be used when reporting training for the WPS Worker and Handler, instead use EPP Info #342 A and B.

All UT / EPP / PSEP forms may be obtained from the PSEP website at <http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu/psep/psep.htm>

The TDA triplicate form must be requested from TDA, 615/837-5310.

Please use the latest revised forms when reporting

## New Products & Label Changes in Tennessee

By Gene Burgess

### \*\*\*\*\* Insecticides \*\*\*\*\*

Actishield, ( bifenthrin) -- control of pests in livestock and poultry housing structures. (Alpharma Inc)

Imida E-Pro (imidacloprid) -- systemic and foliar insect control in turgrass. (Ambrands)

Lannate SP (methomyl) RUP -- control of insects in wide range of field, fruit, and vegetable crops. (DuPont)

Quali\_pro Imidacloprid 2F (imidacloprid) -- for foliar and systemic insect control. (Farmsaver.com, LLC)

Hyper 13 (permethrin) -- insect control for commercial, ag, & industrial use only. (Hydralogic System Corp)

Timectin (abamectin) RUP -- insecticide/miticide control certain insect pests. (Tide International)

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) RUP -- control of insects in various crops. (Syngenta)

..... ***Herbicides & Plant Growth Regulators*** .....

Chaperone (sodium p-nitrophenolate) -- protein enhancer necessary for plant growth. (Asahi Chemical)

Liberty 280 SL (glufosinate-ammonium) -- for use on cotton, corn, soybean, and canola. (Bayer CropScience)

Milestone VM Plus (pyridine) -- control of herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants. (Dow AgroScience)

Diquat E-Pro 2L (diquat dibromide) -- control weeds in landscape and aquatic sites. (Etiga)

Eptam 7E (dipropylthiocarbamate) -- multiple crop broadleaf and grass weed control. (Gowan)

AzaMax (azadirachtin) -- repellent, antifeedant, and insect growth regulator (IGR). (Parry America, Inc)

Vigoro Ultra Turf (dithiopyr) -- prevents crabgrass all season long. (Spectrum Group)

Orion (florasulam) -- control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale. (Syngenta)

Turf Builder Winterguard (2,4D) -- winterguard plus weed control. (The Scotts Co)

Aquathol G & C (dipotassium salt) -- for golf course and commercial use. (United Phosphorus, Inc)

..... ***Fungicides, Rodenticides, & Other Pesticides*** .....

Triton 70 WDG (tritconazole) -- fungicide prevention and control of certain diseases. (Bayer Environmental)

Bioban Opp 63 (o-phenylphenol) -- control of fungi and bacteria including pseudomonads. (Dow Chemical)

Klear (copper sulfate) -- algae prevention & remover for pools. (HaloSource, Inc)

Hoss Ultra (glyphosate) -- controls annual and perennial weeds. (Helena Chemical)

Vader (Adj) (alcohol ethoxylate) -- pentrant, acidifier deposition aid drift control agent. (Loveland Products)

Revus Top (mandipropamid) -- fungicide for control of diseases in potatoes and tomatoes. (Syngenta)

This article has been adapted from *The Registration Review*, TDA, September 2008..

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**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](http://www.utextension.utk.edu/fieldCrops/cotton/cotton_insects/ipmnewsletters.htm)

**Ornamental Pest and Disease Update**

<http://soilplantandpest.utk.edu/publications/ornamentalnwsltr.html>

**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>

**Entomology and Plant Pathology Web Site**

<http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu>

**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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