

# WHAT'S HAPPENING

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## Store Grain By Using Grain Bags

**By Russ Patrick**

On September 9, 2009 a Soybean Field Day has been planned by Dr. Melvin Newman. During the field day, I will be discussing the usage of grain bags to store all types of grain, especially soybeans. A grain bagger will be set up for display at this field day. Delta Grain Bag Systems (DGBS) has graciously agreed to bring one of their bagging machines for all to see. After the program, there will be a representative from DGBS who will be available to discuss how the system works and its use for grain storage. It will be an excellent time for producers and agents to observe this new method of grain storage. Please invite your producers to come and see the event. Rick Harrell from DGBS will be attending. His company's bagging system is very impressive. If you have any questions, please contact my office via email or phone. Below, I have included some Pros and Cons of using grain bags vs. conventional storage systems. You may also view a PowerPoint presentation concerning stored grain at: <http://160.36.45.248/>

### PRO'S of Grain Bag Use

1. Easier to use, because they do not have to be carried away from field during harvest.
2. Cheaper to use over erecting grain bins.
- 3 Treated grain last longer in bags, than untreated.
4. Easy to unload into grain carts in the field.
5. May be placed directly into bags during harvest in the field being harvested.

### CON's of Grain Bag Use

1. Once sealed, the grain cannot be fumigated or treated with an insecticide.
2. Storage life is shorter than grain stored in grain bins, especially if the bin has been repaired or made safe against vermin such as rats, etc.
3. Grain bins can hold more grain for longer periods of time once grain has

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been treated.

4. Once used, grain bags cannot be used again, because they are split open by the unloader to remove the grain.
5. Grain in bags cannot be moved once sealed to other facilities.
6. If grain in bags become infested with insects, nothing can be done to get rid of the insects. Grain bins can be retreated as the grain is moved from one bin to another. Grain bins can be fumigated and if sealed properly, the fumigant should be recirculated. Grain bags cannot be fumigated.
7. Can be invaded easier by vermin due to being open in grain fields.
8. Grain bags cannot be pre-treated with products such as Tempo.

This year we will be monitoring grain bins as well as grain bags for insects, molds, etc., just as we will monitor several conventional grain bins. One new method of monitoring bags, includes the use of a CO<sub>2</sub> detector. The presence of excess CO<sub>2</sub> indicates that biological activity is present, such as water leakage or insect infestations. Both of these give off CO<sub>2</sub>. Hopefully, one company will provide us with this testing equipment for our field inspections.



**Grain Loader**



**Bag loader**



**Unloading Grain**

## Tobacco Scouting Report No. 8

**By Gene Burgess**

### Sumner County, Melissa Edwards, Intern

Scouted Fields: Flea beetles, aphids and grasshoppers were reported. These insects were not at economic threshold (ET) levels. Prickly sida, pigweed, common purslane and Johnsongrass were reported.

Demonstration Field: A few aphids were found in the Platinum and Orthene plots. One budworm was found in the Platinum plot and a few flea beetles in the Orthene plot. Budworms were reported in the check plot. None of these were at the ET level.

### Robertson County, Brad Wilks, Intern

Scouted Fields: Farmers are now spraying on a continuous basis. There were no insect problems reported. There have been no problems with weather fleck and angular leaf spot in the scouted fields. But, weather fleck and angular leaf spot have been seen in other fields visited. Pigweed, broadleaf signalgrass and horsenettle were found in the scouted fields.

### Hawkins County, Michael Matthews, Intern

Scouted Field: The tobacco was reported as looking real good. A few aphids were noted. Pigweed, johnsongrass, horsenettle, giant ragweed and morningglory were found.

Demonstration Field: All the demonstration plots looked good. The budworm problem previously noticed in the Platinum plot was treated and worms controlled. The tobacco is being topped after being in the field from 62 – 65 days.

### Macon County, Terra Kimes, Intern

Scouted Field: Brown spot was found on the lower leaves and black shank was still present. Pigweed and johnsongrass were present.

Demonstration Field: Old budworm damage was found in the check rows. The Admire Pro, Platinum and Orthene plots were void of any insect problems.

### Loudon County, Jessica Harris, Intern

Scouted Field: No insects were reported. Some viruses were found. Broadleaf signalgrass and johnsongrass were reported. Nitrogen deficiency continued to be a problem.

## Stink Bug Guide

**By Darrell Hensley**

A new field guide, "Field Guide to Stink Bugs of Agricultural Importance in the Upper Southern Region and Mid-Atlantic States," is now available to Extension personnel and producers. It is a 33+ page pocket guide detailing stink bugs. It includes photos of 11 different economically important stink bug species, less common stink bug species and beneficial species. The booklet also contains photos of injuries to various crops, including cotton, cabbage and corn, and identifies ways to distinguish different species from the others. The laminated guide fits in a shirt or jean pocket and is waterproof, heat-proof and fade-proof. The guide was authored by Kathy Kamminga, Ames Herbert, Sean Malone, and Tom Kuhar at Virginia Tech, and Jeremy Green at Clemson University. A preview of several pages from the guide is available at [http://www.sripmc.org/NewsAlerts/Stink\\_bug\\_ad.pdf](http://www.sripmc.org/NewsAlerts/Stink_bug_ad.pdf).

The guides are available for free through Virginia Tech's Integrated Pest Management program. For copies, contact Ames Herbert at [herbert@vt.edu](mailto:herbert@vt.edu).

## PSEP Note

**By Gene Burgess**

When sending rosters to TDA, please be reminded to put the title and date on each roster page. Sometimes, pages from various schools get mixed together or with other materials, especially when faxed. If the title and date are not on every roster, it may be difficult to match all rosters with the correct schools. This will help TDA greatly when processing.

## **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>

### **School IPM Newsletter**

<http://schoolipm.utk.edu>

### **Tennessee Soybean Rust Hotline - 877-875-2326**

### **USDA Soybean Rust Web Site**

<http://www.sbrusa.net>

### **Pesticide Safety Education Program, PSEP**

<http://PSEP.utk.edu>

### **IPM & Pest Management**

<http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu/Extension/TN-PMIN/FYI/FYI.html>

### **Entomology and Plant Pathology Web Site**

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

### **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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