

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Volume 25, Issue 9

June 19, 2009

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY—EPP#60

Green Gardening and Pest Management Tips Available

By Darrell Hensley

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released its latest Green Scene video podcast which features "Green Gardening and Pest Management." The video highlights ways consumers can control pests in their lawns and gardens using Integrated Pest Management (IPM), an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. The video interview with the Biopesticides & Pollution Prevention Division of the Office of Pesticide Programs is also available in Spanish at the site, and provides tips on how to select a pest management company for the home and garden and how to use pesticides safely. To view the video, visit www.epa.gov. (Go to the "Multimedia" section on the bottom right corner of the page and click on the "play" arrow under the picture).

The Tennessee Imported Fire Ant Quarantine Will Be Updated and Enforced on September 30

By Karen Vail and Beth Long


Imported fire ants (IFAs) are quarantined in all (A) or part (P) of the following 54 counties as of 2008: Anderson (P), Bedford (A), Benton (A), Bledsoe (A), Blount (A), Bradley (A), Carroll (A), Chester (A), Coffee (A), Crockett (P), Cumberland (P), Davidson (P), Decatur (A), Fayette (A), Franklin (A), Gibson (P), Giles (A), Grundy (A), Hamilton (A), Hardeman (A), Hardin (A), Haywood (P), Henderson (A), Hickman (A), Humphreys (P), Knox (P), Lawrence (A), Lewis (A), Lincoln (A), Loudon (A), Madison (A), Marion (A), Marshall (A), Maury (A), McMinn (A), McNairy (A), Meigs (A), Monroe (A), Moore (A), Morgan (P), Perry (A), Polk (A), Rhea (A), Roane (A), Rutherford (A), Sequatchie (A), Sevier (P), Shelby (A), Tipton (P), Van Buren (A), Warren (P), Wayne (A), White (P), and Williamson (P).

Inside this issue:

The Tennessee Imported Fire Ant Quarantine Will Be Updated and Enforced on September 30	2
Tobacco Scouting Report No. 2	2
Stored Grain	3
Plant and Pest Diagnostic Highlights	5-7
Other Pest Management Newsletters	8

The 2009 regulated areas have been decided upon and will eventually be listed under *Updates*, *Quarantine* or *Maps* on the left scroll bar of the UT Extension's *Imported Fire Ants in Tennessee* web site (<http://fireants.utk.edu>). IFA quarantine enforcement to the new 2009 regulated areas will commence September 30. The details (landmarks determining the quarantine lines) of each county's quarantine for 2008 can also be found at the same web site.



 = Imported Fire Ant Regulated Areas

2008 Tennessee Imported Fire Ant Quarantine. Courtesy of Tennessee Dept. Agriculture

Tobacco Scouting Report No. 2

By Gene Burgess

Loudon County – Jessica Harris, Intern

The flea beetle population decreased from a 4.4 to 1.6 per plant. The intern was not sure if chemicals were applied. There were no problems reported with diseases and no other problems with insects. Some bermudagrass and horsenettle were found.

Robertson County – Brad Wilks, Intern

One field, the scouted farm, had Spartan, Capture, Command and Quadris put down pretransplant and Admire was tray drenched. A few aphids were present, but well below the economic threshold level. There has been a very gradual increase in aphids in the two weeks scouted. Overall, the field looked very good.

Macon County – Terra Kimes, Intern

No insects or diseases were reported. There were some ragweed, annual grass, pigweed, spiny amaranth and annual grass present. Some hail and wind damage had occurred.

Hawkins County – Michael Matthews, Intern

Brown spot was the only disease reported on the tobacco scouted. No insects or diseases were found. This is last week's report. There was no report this week, because the intern is at camp.

Stored Grain

By Russ Patrick

Due to poor weather conditions we are not recommending wheat to be stored in grain bags this year. It has been extremely wet and grain moisture has been too high for proper storage. Most of the wheat crop has been heavily diseased. Fungicide use this year may have provided excellent economic returns. Many growers may be regretting that they did not follow Extension's fungicide recommendations.

Corn should be in much better condition this year and much of it will be stored in bags, weather permitting. We plan to inspect and monitor several stored corn bags this season. If you store corn, be certain it is at low moisture or you may end up with some insects and/or mold problems, especially aflatoxin or fusarium. Treat the corn using Diacon II and Crop Spray Pyrenone. They can be mixed together according to the label directions. Those producers using bins should follow the same procedure to keep insects out of their grain bin. Treat the empty bin with Tempo Ultra before storing any grain. Remember, weevils can and will come into the bin with the harvested grain. Once weevils are established, they are almost impossible to control. Keep your grain clean and dry. Remember, you can lower moisture levels by aerating grain during dry cool days. Do not put grain into a bin and forget about it. Apply Tempo on the inside and outside of the empty bins. This will aid in control of many grain infesting pests.

I have provided a slide show of the stored grain field day held earlier this month. You may find the slide show at the following URL: <http://eppserver.ag.utk.edu/Extension/RPatrick/Patrick-stored-grain.htm>



Moisture temperature checking



Indianmeal moth

Plant and Pest Diagnostic Highlights

By Bruce Kauffman

We received 195 samples from May 23 to June 12, 2009, including 112 samples via the UT Diagnostic Web site.

FIELD CROPS : Phytophthora root rot of ginseng; nutrient problem, proper fertilizer application and lack of rainfall on corn; soreshin stem and root rot (*Rhizoctonia* sp) of tobacco; common rust of corn.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES : Possible fusarium wilt of potato; fire blight of apple; leaf drop caused by environmental effects on blueberry; fly larvae feeding on rotten ginseng; nutrient deficiency of grape; physiological leaf crinkling of tomato; low pH of raspberry; phenoxy herbicide damage to tomato; nutrient deficiency of tomato; wound or fungal canker of peach; glyphosate injury to red raspberry; anthracnose of cucumber; phomopsis fruit and leaf blight of strawberry; pollination or hybrid problems on potato; possible high temperature damage of green beans; pythium root rot of pepper; phenoxy herbicide injury of tomato; phosphorus deficiency and basal galls on sweet corn caused by herbicide treatment; bacterial leaf spot of peach; chemical injury of apple and snap beans; bacterial spot of tomato leaves; low pH of cantaloupe; squash bug wilt and striped cucumber beetle feeding on squash; cool temperature injury to cucumber; glyphosate injury to tomato; septoria leaf spot of tomato leaves; tomato spotted wilt virus of tomato.

INSECTS, CRUSTACEANS & MITES : Slug and/or snail feeding on hosta leaves; flat-headed apple tree borer on maple; spittlebug on Leyland cypress; possible spider mites of Leyland cypress; possible slugs or pinworm defoliation of tomato leaves; sawflies feeding on morning glory; flatheaded borers of pin oak ; euonymus scale on euonymus leaves and twigs; black aphids on green beans; sawflies on 'Knockout' roses; tarnished plant bug damage on strawberry; possible reduced sweet corn survival caused by cutworms; spider web and praying mantis egg case on boxwood; possible blueberry flea beetle damage on blueberry leaves; leafhopper on green bean leaves; possible armyworm, cutworm and/or sod webworm damage to fescue; cottony camellia scale of holly; fourlined plant bug leaf damage to butterfly bush; insect feeding on 'Torro' rose blossom; twospotted stink bug nymphs on flowers; hemlock woolly adelgid on hemlock; moderate spruce spider mite injury to eastern redcedar seedlings; yellow aphids on oleander; obscure scale of dogwood; possible plant bug damage to leaves of 'Electric Lime' coleus; possible borers of English laurel and Kwanzan cherry; root collar borer of tulip poplar; gall wasp (*Plagiotrochus* sp) on pin oak leaves; jumping oak gall of white leaf leaves; leaf scale and spider web on holly; suspected plum curculio and tarnished plant bug damage to peach; rabbit damage to flowers; anobiid powderpost damage to birch and maple furniture; possible potato leafhopper damage on apple leaves; possible cottony maple scale on Japanese maple; exotic ambrosia beetle attack of newly-planted redbud and dogwood.

Continued from page 4

Insects and other pests around the home; Bird mites; grass-carrier wasps; horntail; Allegheny mound-building ant; mud dauber wasp; springtails; odorous house ant; dark-winged fungus gnat; book lice; stoneflies; muscoid fly larva and pupa; southern house spider; springtails; termite reproductives; black larder beetles; assassin bug nymph; white-spotted sawyer; leafhopper; moth flies; small fruit fly; adult varied carpet beetle; humpbacked fly; midges; ground spider (*Cesonia bilineata*); brown recluse spider.

ORNAMENTALS & TREES : Phenoxy herbicide damage to ornamental cherry; chemical damage to Virginia creeper, rose and crape myrtle; root disease of laurel; poor planting practices and overly wet location for burning bush; pseudocercospora leaf spot of redbud; phyllosticta leaf spot of maple; root ball dried out and possible nutrient deficiency of Leyland cypress; overly wet site for cleyera; possible too wet, nutrient deficiency and/or root disease of vinca (periwinkle); entomosporium leaf spot of Cleveland pear; blumeriella leaf spot and possible root disease and/or canker of ornamental cherry; 2007 drought effects and schizophyllum wood decay of pin oak; cedar-quince rust of 'Sugar Tyme' crabapple and Callery pear; cylindrosporium leaf spot of spirea; phytophthora root rot of hemlock; root decline caused by overly wet site and plant stress due to improper pH and low fertility of boxwood; iron chlorosis of sugar maple; cone formation and canker and/or root disease of Leyland cypress; root disease of rose; seiridium canker and water stress of Leyland cypress; powdery mildew, spot anthracnose and dogwood anthracnose (*Discula* sp) on dogwood; leucostoma canker of spruce; drainage problem or chemical injury on euonymus; iron deficiency and anthracnose of hydrangea; possible bacterial galls (*Pseudomonas syringae* ?) on rosemary; phenoxy herbicide injury on red oak, magnolia and redbud; tree stress from 2007 drought and fungal canker on eastern redcedar; Canna Yellow Mottle Virus on 'Tropicana Gold' and 'Phasion' cannas; sublethal dose of glyphosate on crape myrtle; fire blight of Bradford pear; possible water stress on 'Red Robin' holly; phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora nicotianae*) of 'Wave' petunia, tulip poplar, 'Forest Pansy' redbud and willow oak and ornamental cherry; lichens on dogwood, cherry and Japanese maple; cultural and/or environmental damage of eastern redcedar seedlings; possible root problem of blue spruce; anthracnose leaf blight of sugar maple leaves; possible bacterial leaf scorch of pin oak; rhizosphaeria needle disease and leucostoma canker of blue spruce; possible herbicide damage on red maple; branch dieback of barberry due to overly wet site; coniothyrium twig disease, 2007 drought effects, possible herbicide injury or other chemical damage and/or excessive spring moisture of dogwood; possibly too much moisture and/or phenoxy herbicide damage to overcup oak; Hosta Virus X and Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus of hosta; moderate infection of phytophthora root rot of Korean boxwood and dogwood; possible excessive moisture responsible for yellowing of Aetna laurel and dieback of honeysuckle vines, clematis and boxwood; possible excessive moisture, normal loss of older needles and/or root establishment problem of Leyland cypress; one of the coniothyrium cane cankers (possibly common canker) of rose; possible root problem of yellowwood (not root disease); botryosphaeria canker of dogwood; foliar phytophthora blight of catharanthus; xylaria root and stem rot of northern red oak; possible excess moisture and/or pH and nutrient problem of 'Electric Lime' coleus; possible root dieback of English laurel; some phomopsis and botryosphaeria cankers and possible wet site for sawtoothed oak; coniothyrium leaf spot and anthracnose leaf blight of silver maple; anthracnose leaf blight of white

Continued from page 5

oak; overly wet location for seagrass; possible site problem for northern red oak; fungal or stress-caused twig dieback of scattered current growth of hemlock; algae growing on wet gravel; environmental upper leaf browning of coneflowers (*Echinacea* sp); sclerotinia stem and root disease of coreopsis.

SMALL GRAINS : Fusarium head blight of barley.

TURF & FORAGES : Spring dead spot of bermudagrass; large patch disease of zoysiagrass; brown patch and dreschlera and/or bipolaris leaf spot of fescue; bipolaris leaf spot of 419 hybrid bermudagrass; cultural burn of bentgrass; rust infection (*Puccinia* sp) of foliage of zoysiagrass; suspected nematode damage of bentgrass; possible cold damage or herbicide and/or fertilizer damage of bermudagrass; possible phosphorous deficiency with a light infection by *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var *graminis* and root knot nematodes on 'Champion' bermudagrass; deteriorating root health of 'Pennlinks' bentgrass not due to a disease.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT
PATHOLOGY—EPP#60

Visit the UT Extension Web site at
<http://www.utextension.utk.edu>

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

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.

Programs in agriculture and natural resources, 4-H youth development, family and consumer sciences, and resource development. University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture and county governments cooperating. UT Extension provides equal opportunities in programs and employment.