Monosodium Methanearsonate (MSMA) Voluntary Cancellation

By Darrell Hensley

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing a notice of receipt of requests by the registrants to voluntarily cancel their registrations containing the organic arsenical herbicide monosodium methanearsonate commonly known as MSMA. The requests would not terminate the last MSMA products registered for use in the United States. EPA intends to grant these requests at the close of the comment period for this announcement unless the Agency receives substantive comments within the comment period that would merit its further review of the requests, or unless the registrants withdraw their requests within this period. Upon acceptance of these requests, any sale, distribution, or use of products listed in this notice will be permitted only if such sale, distribution, or use is consistent with the terms as described in the final order. For more information please visit: http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/2010-7865.htm

Stored Grain

By Russ Patrick

Now is the time to check your grain for insect problems. Also, it is advisable to have the insect traps (tubeler) placed inside the bin. These traps can be purchased from Great Lakes IPM, which is on the web at http://GreatlakesIPM.com. You may order traps online or via phone. I would suggest at least three traps per grain bin. I have included a URL concerning sampling, which may aid individuals who plan to use this type of trap.

Please, read over SP341-V to refresh your memory and bring back some things you may have forgotten. The publication was updated for the 2010 season. Bin operators may want to take grain samples by inserting a grain probe down into the grain mass. Take several samples to get a representation of what may be present. If you have any questions, please contact me, Russ Patrick @ 731-425-4718 or email: russ1212@utk.edu.
**Corn Production**

**By Russ Patrick**

Corn planting time is here. The cool weather and moist conditions are perfect for cutworms. Overwintering larvae should be emerging from now and into the next few weeks. When the plants begin to emerge, check them for signs of cutworm damage. I would be surprised if they did not cause some damage this year. One type of cutworm that gives us problems each year is the black cutworm. This publication has been updated for 2010. Please take time to review new insecticides that are recommended for use. Remember to read and follow label instructions prior to application. You can find several materials to control cutworms listed in PB1768 which may be found at: [http://www.utextension.utk.edu/publications/pbfiles/PB1768.pdf](http://www.utextension.utk.edu/publications/pbfiles/PB1768.pdf).

![Cutworm larva](UGA2722005)

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**Dicloran (DCNA) Fungicide Cancellation Order Amendment**

**By Darrell Hensley**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced information concerning the label amendment for Dicloran fungicide commonly known as DCNA. It was voluntarily requested by the registrant and accepted by the EPA, to terminate uses of the product on carrots. The Agency will generally permit a registrant to sell or distribute existing stocks for 1 year after the cancellation request was received. Persons other than registrants will generally be allowed to sell, distribute, or use existing stocks until such stocks are exhausted. Existing stocks are those stocks of registered pesticide products which are currently in the United States and which were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to the effective date of the cancellation action. The effective date of this use cancellation is November 2, 2010.

For more information, please visit: [http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/2010-6887.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/2010-6887.htm)
Plant and Pest Diagnostic Highlights

By Bruce Kauffman

We received 173 samples from January 1 to April 8, 2010, including 62 samples via the UT Diagnostic Web Site.

FIELD CROPS: Tobacco in float beds with high temperature and fertilizer burn.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES: Reduced feeder root system causing grape root stalks of poor vigor; phoma twig canker of peach; monochaetia twig canker of apple; botrytis blight of tomato foliage and rhizopus infection of hydroponic tomato fruit; possible virus of greenhouse potted tomatoes; winter damage causing marginal scorch strawberry leaves; nutrient deficiency of tomatoes; bird’s nest fungal spores on blackberry leaves; decline of greenhouse raspberry plants due to lack of cold period.

INSECTS, CRUSTACEANS & MITES: Twospotted spider mites on gardenia; gouty oak galls caused by cynipid wasps infesting twigs of red oak; cynipid wasp galls on the branches of chinkapin oak seedlings; crapemyrtle aphid eggs and sooty mold buildup on crapemyrtle; aphids cast skins and sooty mold on Chinese holly; sooty mold growing on Asian woolly hackberry aphid secretions that fell onto yew; boxwood leaf miner and boxwood mite damage on boxwood; root feeding on yew by either a black vine weevil or whitefringed beetle; red mites on cotoneaster and Schip laurel; southern red mites of rhododendron and inkberry holly; spruce mites on arborvitae foliage; European red mites present on ‘Etna’ English laurel; whiteflies on hydroponic tomatoes; cedar tree borer (Semanotus ligneus) in firewood; whiteflies and thrips on marigolds; aphids on wheat grass; hemlock woolly adelgid on eastern hemlock; honeydew on deck from aphid feeding on hardwood leaves; spruce needles with spruce mites; possible San Jose scale and sooty mold caused by rose and apple aphids on pyracantha; turpentine beetle attack or other wound on pine causing termites, wood borers and/or wood decay to enter the trunk; clearwinged borers on pin oak and flatheaded appletree borers on maple; privet mites on ligustrum; fly leafminers (Liriomyza sp) in chrysanthemums; cynipid wasp (Diastrophus sp) causing galls of blackberry cane.

Insects and other pests around the home: Subterranean termite reproductives; native longhorned borer (Oeme rigida) on eastern redcedar poles; lightningbug larvae; chironomid midges; stink bug in greens; drugstore beetles; odorous house ant; carpenter ant reproductives; possible pine vole damage to roses; moth fly larvae on home foundation; stink bug (Banasa euchlora); Asian lady beetles; foreign grain beetles; chewing louse on a dog; brown recluse spider; possible drywood termites; soldier fly larvae; possible yellowjacket nest; one of the black flies; granary weevil; dust mites; possible fly regurgitation sites; bed bug; ringlegged earwig; one of the flour beetles; fungus gnats; carpet beetles; mason bee gallery in hole in brick mortar.

ORNAMENTALS & TREES: Lichen on live and dead branches of ash and live foliage of Leyland cypress; possible oak decline and mortality of white oak; possible overly wet site for ‘Soft Touch’ holly (Ilex crenata); possible cold damage or other plant abuse to potted ‘Nellie R. Stevens’ holly; winter injury to southern magnolia and boxwood leaves and buds.
Continued from page 3

as well as Japanese holly and yaupon holly leaves and twigs; winter injury of ‘Star’ magnolia buds and twig tips; possible phytophthora root rot of boxwood, ‘Otto Luyken’ laurel and yew; entomosporium leaf spot of photinia; possible winter injury, high pH and overly wet site for ‘Soft-Touch’ holly; overly wet site for yew and boxwood causing shoot and/or root dieback; foliar winter damage to Leyland cypress; cytospora canker, wood decay fungal infection (possible Poria sp), overly wet site and 2007 drought and freeze damage of ‘Otto Luyken’ laurel; twig dieback and needle shedding of eastern redcedar due to nutrient shifts to more actively-growing shoots; possible low pH and potassium deficiency problem of geranium; edema of leaves and phoma tip blight of boxwood; low pH and root establishment problem of yew; rhizosphaeria needle cast and leucostoma canker of Norway spruce; scattered feeder root death of viburnum due to poor site conditions and/or plant competition; brown spot needle blight of Japanese black pine; cedar/quince rust-killed shoots of Washington hawthorn; possible glyphosate damage to ‘Knockout’ rose; ‘shot hole’ leaf disease of English laurel as well as possible overly wet site and/or borer damage; low fertility and/or high pH of ‘Needlepoint’ holly; overly dense boxwood planting on a possibly poor site causing plant decline; pythium root rot of ‘Super Bells’ (Calibrachoa sp) bedding plants; low nitrogen levels of periwinkle bedding plants (Vinca sp); xylaria root rot and botryosphaeria canker of yew; possible branch decline of tulip poplar due to 2007 drought; anthracnose shoot disease of cactus; volutella canker of boxwood shoots; cercospora leaf spot of Japanese cleyera; shedding of older needles of Emerald arborvitae and fenspray cypress; death of dogwood due to 2007 drought; botryosphaeria canker of crabapple; septoria leaf spot of rhododendron; ‘shot hole’ leaf disease and poor growing conditions (shaded) of cherry laurel; root knot nematodes of roots of willow oak seedlings; possible phyllosticta leaf spot of southern magnolia; winter injury of arborvitae foliage; poor growing site (clay) causing root death of eastern white pine; possible herbicide damage and/or poor growing conditions of holly; rhizoctonia root rot of privet; smooth patch fungus on bark of ash; winter injury of foliage of ‘Gold Dust’ aucuba bedding plant; botrytis blight of foliage of ‘Duck’s Foot’ coleus; black knot of plum; tree ear fungus (Auricularia sp) on dead oak branch; graft incompatibility and verticillium wilt of ‘Autumn Blaze’ red maple; possible winter injury and yellow-bellied sapsucker damage of viburnum; possible cytospora canker of willow following high temperatures on southwest exposure rupturing bark; possible cryptostroma sooty mold fungus on sugar maple bark; possible drought decline of eastern hemlock and sooty mold on needles; anthracnose leaf disease of Trillium cuneatum.

SMALL GRAINS: Possible magnesium and/or phosphorus deficiency and pH imbalance of wheat.

TURF & FORAGES: Dollar spot of Bentgrass A1A4; take-all patch (Gaeumannomyces graminis var avenae) of bentgrass; seed head smut (Ustilago cynaodontis) of bermudagrass; night crawler holes in fescue lawn; sting nematodes in bentgrass; moss growing in lawn; vole and mole tunnels in lawn; skunks and/or squirrels digging holes in lawn for food sources.
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

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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