The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking comment on an Agency proposal to allow sale and distribution of existing stocks of the fenamiphos product, Nemacur 3 Emulsifiable Systemic Insecticide-Nematicide (EPA Reg. No. 264-731), for one additional year and prohibiting use of existing stocks of all fenamiphos products after three years. EPA is proposing to amend the existing stocks provision of the fenamiphos cancelation order, granting the request for persons other than the registrant to sell and distribute existing stocks of this fenamiphos product for one year from the issuance date of the order and prohibiting all fenamiphos use after three years from the issuance date of the order.

Fenamiphos is an organophosphate insecticide whose product registrations were voluntarily cancelled by the registrant. The product cancellations became effective on May 31, 2007. Sale and distribution of existing stocks of EPA Reg. No. 264-731 by persons other than the registrant were prohibited after March 31, 2009, and end users were allowed to use existing stocks of all fenamiphos products until supplies were exhausted.

The proposed extension of the sale and distribution date for this product would allow for a redistribution of existing product already in the hands of end users; no new fenamiphos products would enter the marketplace. In addition, while the Agency had initially allowed use of existing stocks of fenamiphos products until exhausted, it did not anticipate that fenamiphos products would not move through the channels of trade and be depleted by end users in a timely manner. Therefore, the Agency is now proposing to prohibit use of all fenamiphos products three years after publication of the final amended order.

Comments to this notice can be submitted for 30 days to the docket (EPA-HQ-OPP-2003-0200) at the Federal rulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. For background information on EPA’s re-evaluation of fenamiphos, see http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/fenamiphos/.
More Troubles for Imprelis Herbicide

By Darrell Hensley

A new herbicide developed by Dupont may be killing Norway spruce and white pine trees across the United States, and the company said its product should not be sprayed near them. LANDscapers who switched to Imprelis in 2011 to control weeds have noticed some problems. Dupont claimed that Imprelis to be safer for the environment than predecessors. The Environmental Protection Agency approved Imprelis last year. The head of the Michigan Nursery and Landscape Association said she has not seen such widespread tree death since the emerald ash borer ravaged ash trees. The EPA held a teleconference on July 6, 2011 with agriculture officials from several states to gather information about Imprelis’ effect on trees.

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Stored Grain

By Russ Patrick

Methods of storing corn are just as important as methods for storing wheat. If you expect to keep harvested grain for several months during hot summer months, remember to keep it aerated. Keeping it cool during the hot portion of the year can be challenging and sometimes a problem. However, you can turn on the fans at night when it is cooler to aid in the drying and cooling process. Also, the later you store it, the better chance you will get some good cooler weather, reducing your need for turning and fan usage. Don’t turn on the fans during the rainy weather because some unwanted moisture could enter into the bin. Store corn at 12 to 14% moisture to help avoid insect damage. Insects prefer high moisture grain, which makes it easier for them to penetrate and eat.

Remember to clean around bin areas and clean empty bins. Pretreat the bin with Tempo SC Ultra as for wheat, this should help keep most insects from entering the bin. Spray the walls and flooring and outside perimeter of the bin.

The western corn rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) has been a problem in some areas, but resistant corn varieties have shown great promise in controlling this pest. Susceptible plants can be damaged resulting in stalk lodging and falling over. This insect is related to the spotted cucumber beetle (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi) and the striped cucumber beetle (Acalymma vitatum), but generally is more damaging to corn. Read publication PB1768 concerning this insect for more details. There are no after the fact treatments that provide control for this pest after the plants have emerged. So remember, resistant varieties generally provide the best results.
**Soybean Rust Forecast Update**

**By Beth Long**

Soybean rust has not been found in or near Tennessee at this time (7/15/11).

The following projections compiled by Jeremy Zidek (ZedX, Inc) shows the current and long range soybean rust risk assessment and associated the drought monitor and the NOAA Climate hurricane outlook for the Atlantic Ocean.

Continue to monitor the USDA Soybean Rust web site for any additional finds or new information. This is located on the web at: [http://sbr.ipmpipe.org](http://sbr.ipmpipe.org)

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**Field Crop Rust Forecast Bulletin -July 10th, 2011**

**Weekly Weather Forecast**

A high pressure system moved across the South early this week providing hot and dry weather for most of the South-central and Gulf Coast for the first half of the week. Temperatures in Texas most days approached or exceed 100 °F with low temperatures only getting into the mid 70's °F. Winds were light and sunshine plentiful, which did not help to alleviate the drought conditions. Further east in the Southeast, the week started relatively warm and dry with typical popup showers and thunderstorms each day, especially in Florida. As the week progressed toward the weekend, the chance for rainfall from the Mississippi River Valley eastward increased. Temperatures in the Southeast were in the upper 90's °F early in the week before dropping to more typical lower 90's °F values later in the week. Low temperatures in the mid 70's °F can be expected for the region for the week ahead.

**Soybean Rust Risk Assessment (ZedX, Inc. & PSU)**

Recent heavy rainfall from Tropical Storm Arlene in eastern Mexico and extreme southern Texas has increased the watch area coverage in these areas. The warning areas have not increased given the low source inoculum and the fact that no new positive reports of soybean rust have occurred in Mexico for months. Along the Atlantic Coast, the wait area coverage has been decreased and no longer covers the Carolinas. This is due to the expansion of drought conditions into this area along with the lack of soybean rust spread to the south in Florida.
Continued from page 3

The above right image displays the current threat level of soybean rust. The yellow “wait” areas are considered slightly at risk, orange “watch” areas are at moderate risk, and red “warn” areas are at great risk or already identified positive for soybean rust. Risk areas are estimated based on meteorological factors affecting spore transport and deposition and factors conducive for further development within the canopy such as temperature and moisture. Biological factors such as host plant and crop phenology are also considered. Risk assessment maps are produced by the PSU Ensemble Field Crop Rust Forecasting Program.

Southern Corn Rust Risk Assessment (ZedX, Inc. & PSU)

Southern corn rust (SCR) has recently been found in Coahoma County in Mississippi on two leaves of corn that had reached the dent stage of growth. This is the second positive identification of SCR in the southern United States for the 2011 growing season (see map at right). Conditions in Mississippi will remain very hot for the early part of the week, but a greater chance for rain and more typical summertime temperatures should return to northern Mississippi by next weekend. A greater chance of rainfall exists each day in Florida, but these will mostly be scattered in the panhandle until early next weekend.

Precipitation Pattern

Over the last two weeks, areas of Florida and extreme southern Texas have recorded above normal precipitation due to rain associated with Tropical Storm Arlene during the last few days of June. Although these areas have received some much needed rain to help alleviate the ongoing drought, much of the remainder of the Southeast received slightly below normal rainfall. Areas north of extreme southern Texas, as well as Oklahoma and Kansas received very little, if any, rainfall during the last two weeks. Exceptional drought conditions are still being observed throughout much of Texas, western Oklahoma, New Mexico, and along the Gulf Coast to the Southeast. Severe drought conditions have expanded into portions of the Carolinas as well.
Continued from page 4

The above image is the most recent drought monitor map produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center (http://www.drought.unl.edu/index.htm). Note the extreme and exceptional drought along the Gulf Coast from Georgia to Louisiana and Texas. Exceptional drought conditions are now being observed throughout most of the areas of these two states. Also note the extreme drought conditions expanding in the Carolinas.

**Long Range Soybean Rust Risk Assessment**

The drought that has plagued the southern United States throughout the spring and summer of 2011 will continue to be the main story for the remainder of the growing season. The Atlantic Coast, Florida, and southern Texas are expected to improve, and portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are expected to improve at least slightly, although the improvement in drought conditions may be too little too late for this season. Also note that the drought is expected to remain or intensify in most of Texas and Oklahoma as well as develop further into Arkansas and along the Red River (see map at left).
Continued from page 5

The above image is a seasonal climate outlook depicting the tenancy for drought during the forecast validation period. The outlook is produced courtesy of the NOAA-NWS Climate Prediction Center (http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/). Note the large area of persistent drought across the south central United States. Although some improvement is expected along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast, intensification and development are predicted for much of the South-central U.S. 3

Tropics

Tropical Storm Arlene was the first named Atlantic tropical cyclone of the 2011 hurricane season. Arlene formed over the Bay of Campeche on June 28th and made landfall near Cabo Rojo, Mexico on June 30th with sustained winds of 65 mph. Arlene had a large area of rainfall that affected most of eastern Mexico and portions of southern Texas with heavy rain. Areas of Mexico received 6+ inches of rain during a 36 hour period, with most areas receiving about 1-4 inches of rain. The drought stricken areas of southern Texas also received some welcome rainfall with Brownsville, TX receiving 3.75 inches of rain on the 29th and 30th of June. Arlene finally dissipated over the mountains of eastern Mexico on July 1st.

Currently in the Atlantic, there are no active tropical cyclones at this time or areas of concern for further development.

Acknowledgments: The Field Crop Rust Forecast Bulletin is produced by Jeremy Zidek (ZedX, Inc.) with assistance from S.A. Isard and J. Golod (PSU). It contains maps and other information contributed by student interns in the PSU Ensemble Field Crop Rust Forecasting Program, USDA, and NOAA. Funding for forecasting is provided by the USDA.

Regional School IPM Workshops to be Held at Waverly Elementary School and Roan Creek Elementary School

By Karen Vail, Jennifer Chandler, Pat Barnwell

The University of Tennessee Extension is encouraging all schools in Tennessee to adopt an integrated pest management (IPM) program in accordance with the National PMSP’s (Pest Management Strategic Plan) call for all the nation’s schools to be using IPM by 2015. IPM is a common sense approach to pest management that emphasizes the use of low risk but effective means to suppress pests. We would like to invite representatives (directors of schools, custodial staff, facilities supervisors, grounds staff, kitchen staff, maintenance supervisors, and the pest management professionals) from Bedford, Cheatham, Clay, Davidson, DeKalb, Dickson, Fayetteville, Franklin SSP, Hickman, Houston, Jackson, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Overton, Perry, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Wayne, Williamson and Wilson County school systems to a workshop at Waverly Elementary School, 612 E Main St, Waverly, TN 37815 on August 3, 2011 at 10:00 am.

Representatives from Bristol, Carter, Elizabethton, Greene, Greeneville, Johnson City, Kingsport, Rogersville, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington County school systems are invited to a workshop at Roan Creek Elementary School, 2410 Roan Creek Rd, Mountain City, TN 37638 on August 8, 2011 at 10:00 am. This is an opportunity to earn 2 commercial pesticide applicator recertification points. Please contact Pat Barnwell at pbarnwel@utk.edu by July 27 if you wish to attend.
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/ornamentalnws1tr.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.

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.