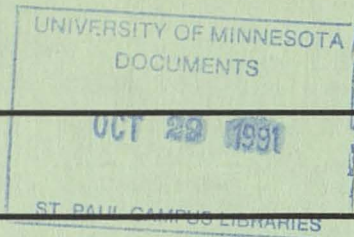


PLANT PEST Newsletter

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



PPST20 **October 18, 1991**

IN THIS ISSUE

PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNOUNCING THE CROP PEST MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE	119
ETHYL PARATHION REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS—USEPA	120
DIAL U	121

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNOUNCING THE CROP PEST MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE—The 11th annual Crop Pest Management Short Course will be held on Thursday, November 21, and Friday, November 22 at the Earle Crown Center. Designed specifically for anyone who advises farmers, this course provides indepth, high quality coverage of timely topics in crop pest management. Major topics this year include:

- ✓ Recommending and Selecting Corn Hybrids
- ✓ Managing First and Second Generation European corn borer
- ✓ Managing Potato Leaf Hopper
- ✓ Integrated Weed Management
- ✓ Modern Nutrient and Residue Management

On Thursday evening the Minnesota Independent Crop Consultants will hold their banquet and annual meeting in conjunction with the shortcourse. Come and take advantage of this opportunity to ask questions and discuss your concerns with regionally and nationally recognized speakers! Brochures describing his short course are being mailed now. For further information, contact Ken Ostlie, CPM Coordinator, at (612) 624-9272, or Bruce Giebink, Assistant Coordinator, at (612) 624-2738.

*Bruce Giebink
Assistant Extension Specialist*

**For more information regarding the Plant Pest Newsletter
contact Extension Plant Pathology at 612-625-6290**

MISCELLANEOUS/Continued

ETHYL PARATHION REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS—USEPA and the registrants of the insecticide ethyl parathion have agreed to drop all uses of the product, except those on alfalfa, barley, canola, corn, cotton, sorghum, soybean, sunflower and wheat (a list of site cancellations follows). Sale of products after 1 Dec. 1991 and use after Dec. 31, 1991 for any of the cancelled uses will be prohibited.

Ethyl parathion use on the remaining 9 crops will be permitted with the following restrictions:

1. Use by certified applicators only
2. Must be used in closed transfer systems
3. Treated crop must be harvested mechanically
4. Re-entry restrictions must be adhered to
5. Buffer zones will be instituted
6. And incident reporting made more rigorous

Finally formal cancellation proceedings for the 9 remaining crops will be started by EPA. This is a relatively slow process, as you know, but my perception is that all uses of ethyl parathion will eventually be cancelled.

I don't believe these current cancellations will have a major impact on our agricultural production or on costs thereof, in Minnesota. However removal of the 9 remaining sites will increase insect control costs in some crops. And, looking toward the future, if insecticides with similar toxicities are removed from barley, wheat and sunflower we may have problems with both costs and effectiveness of insect control in those crops.

ETHYL PARATHION CROP USES CANCELLED BY 9/5/91 AGREEMENT BETWEEN EPA AND REGISTRANTS

almonds	gooseberries	peas
apples	grapefruit	pecans
apricots	grapes	peppers
artichokes	grasses (forage)	pineapple
avocados	honeydew melons	plums
beans (dry + snap)	hops	potatoes
beets (table)	irrigation ditches	prunes
blackberries	kale	pumpkin
blackeyed peas	kohlrabi	quinces
blueberries	kumquat	radishes
boysenberries	leeks	rape
broccoli	legumes	raspberries
brussels sprouts	lemons	rice
cabbage	lentils	rutabagas
cantaloupes	lettuce	safflower
carrots	limes	salvia (sage)
cauliflower	loganberries	spinach
celery	mangos	squash
cherries	melons	strawberries
chinese cabbage	mosquito abatement	sugar beets
christmas trees	muskmelon	sugarcane
clover	mustard greens	sweet potatoes
collards	nectarines	swiss chard
cranberries	oats	tangelos
cucumbers	okra	tangerines
currants	olives	tobacco
dewberries	onions	tomatoes
eggplant	oranges	turnips
endive (escarole)	ornamental plants	vetch
figs	pastures	walnuts
filberts	peaches	watermelon
garlic	peanuts	
gladiolus	pears	

*David M. Noetzel
Extension Entomologist*

County Agents: Please Alert Master Gardeners of the Following Items

TRANSPLANTING—Many plants can be dug and replanted in the fall. The cooler temperatures, slow to dormant growth, and the ability of roots to grow until the ground freezes all allow for more transplant success in fall than in summer. Most deciduous trees and shrubs can be transplanted up to freeze up. Evergreens should be in by October. Most herbaceous perennials need to be moved early, too. When transplanting, remember to take as large a rootball as possible, water immediately after replanting, and then mulch the soil around the plant.

PANTRY INSECTS, especially Indianmeal moths, flour beetles, and sawtoothed grain beetles were commonly reported. Exclusion is the best method of control. Check for the presence of insects in all dried food products, such as flour, cereals, pastas, spices, dried fruit, bird seed, pet food and similar items. Heavily infested food should be wrapped in plastic and thrown out. Lightly infested food can be saved by cold treating it at 0°F for three to seven days. This food is not contaminated and can be eaten. Unopened packages that have been in homes longer than two months should automatically be cold treated. Store susceptible, uninfested food in insect-proof containers with tight lids, such as glass jars and heavy plastic (e.g. Tupperware). Also remove crumbs that accumulate around cupboards, toasters, silverware drawers, spice drawers and other similar places.

The use of insecticides is unnecessary and discouraged. Because most insects are inside food packages and not in the open, they are protected from insect sprays. Insecticides do not prevent pantry insects from infesting unprotected food. In the long run, susceptible food properly protected is the most effective control. See AG-FS-1000, *Pantry Pests*.

PROTECTING ROSES—For winter protection of roses, we recommend the Minnesota Tip Method, which is explained in detail in the Dial U Brief. Roses may also be

protected by mounding soil up over the roots and graft union, encircling the plant with a chicken wire or other structure, then heaping leaves over the entire plant. This method is riskier than tipping. Climbing roses may need to be laid down and covered with leaves.

FRUIT FLIES continue to be common in homes. These flies are small (1/8 inch long) and tannish flies. Sometimes their abdomen appears to be striped and their eyes red. Fruit flies are attracted to overripe fruits and vegetables, soft drink and wine residue, syrup and similar products. The best control is to dispose of infested material (often found near where fruit flies congregate). Properly store or use up food to prevent infestations. Insecticides, such as pyrethrins, kill adult flies but do not prevent more flies from returning if there is an infested source.

PRUNING trees and shrubs is always a hot topic this time of year as people are doing fall yard work. However, this is the wrong time to do major pruning, especially of shrubs and evergreens. Of course, a few branches or light trimming of junipers or arborvitae is OK. See AG-FO-0628, *Pruning Trees and Shrubs*, for details on when and how to prune.

PSEUDOSCORPIONS—These spider and tick relatives are about 1/5 inch long and reddish to brownish in color. Despite their name and the presence of conspicuous pincer-like appendages, they are harmless to people. Pseudoscorpions feed on small, soft-bodied animals, such as book lice, springtails, and mites. In nearly all cases, only a few pseudoscorpions are seen at a time. Physical removal is the easiest control.

PERENNIALS—Perennials do not need to be pruned or cut back in the fall. Green foliage is still producing food for the plant and should be left in place. Foliage which has yellowed or died can be removed. Any leaves from diseased plants should also be removed.

Jeffrey Hahn
Entomology

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