

MN 2000 PPN 24-1989



# PLANT PEST Newsletter

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

**PPST24** **January 20, 1988**

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**WEED SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**—The Weed Science Society of America is an organization which encourages and promotes the development of knowledge about weeds and their control. The society publishes two journals; *Weed Science* and *Weed Technology*. *Weed Technology* is a new journal which contains research papers which often are of an applied nature as well as feature articles. It should be of interest to scientists as well as agricultural professionals. Membership in the Weed Science Society of America is \$50.00 per year with student affiliate membership \$20.00. Membership includes receipt of *Weed Science*, *Weed Technology*, and *WSSA Newsletter*. Individual subscriptions to *Weed Technology* can be obtained for \$20.00.

The WSSA publishes a number of other publications which include:

*Composite List of Weeds* (1984), contains names of 1,934 weed species of current or potential importance in the U.S. and Canada  
..... \$10.00

*Herbicide Handbook*, Fifth Edition (1983), contains information on 138 herbicides, desiccants and plant growth regulators ..... \$10.00

*Adjuvants for Herbicides* (1982), contains practical and theoretical information on adjuvants with chapters on terminology, classification, and chemistry; adjuvant use; action on plant surfaces; action and fate in plants; action and fate in soils; toxicology ..... \$10.00

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



## WEED SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS/Continued

*Leafy Spurge* (1985), contains leafy spurge problem, origins of leafy spurge in North America, taxonomy of leafy spurge, morphology and anatomy of leafy spurge, biology of leaf spurge, cultural control, chemical control, biological control and integrated management of leaf spurge ..... **\$10.00**

*Weed Control in Limited-Tillage Systems* (1985), deals with weed control research which has led to the development of limited-tillage systems and no-tillage systems. It emphasizes the role of herbicides in weed control, which is essential to the success of limited-or no-tillage systems ..... **\$24.50**

*Methods of Applying Herbicides* (1987), documents the state-of-the-art-methods of applying herbicides and projects future needs for new and improved application technology ..... **\$35.00**

*Reviews of Weed Science, Vol. 1* (1985), contains historical perspective of weed science, interaction of herbicides with other agrichemicals in higher plants, and genetic variability of response to plant growth regulators ..... **\$ 9.00**

*Reviews of Weed Science, Vol. 2* (1986), contains mycoherbicides, naturally occurring chemical compounds having herbicide activity, enhanced herbicide degradation and stimulation of weed seed germination ..... **\$12.00**

*Review of Weed Science, Vol. 3* (1987), contains herbicide persistence, effects of soil moisture on efficacy and selectivity, modeling weed populations, manipulation of weed seed dormancy, and weed interference ..... **\$19.50**

Order from WSSA, 309 W. Clark Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Remittance to accompany order. Orders shipped prepaid within 72 hours from receipt of order.

—Jeffrey L. Gunsolus, Extension Agronomist—Weed Control

### **DIAL U HIGHLIGHTS—Period: Through Jan. 17, 1989**

**Carpenter ants** have been common lately. Sightings inside during the winter usually indicate an indoor nest. An exception to this would be ants brought inside in firewood. Carpenter ants nest in water damaged and rotted wood, but can move into sound wood later. The most effective control is to apply insecticides into the nest, fix any moisture problems and replace any damaged wood. The location of



the nest may not be obvious but the presence of saw dust, a large concentration of ants, sighting of winged ants swarming, and known moisture problems may help in its detection. The nest can be treated with chlorpyrifos. See AG-FS-1015, *Carpenter Ants*.

**Boxelder bugs** continue to come out and annoy people, especially on warm, sunny days. The best control is to kill them as they are seen. Unfortunately there is no practical way to kill boxelder bugs while they're in hiding places before they wake up and come out. See AG-FS-0998, *Boxelder Bugs*.

**Pantry insects**, especially Indianmeal moths, have been common. The best control is to exclude these insects from dry food products. This can be done by storing uninfested food in insect proof containers with a tight lid and removing crumbs or other food material that accumulates in cupboards, counters, on the floor around appliances and cupboards, and other similar places. See AG-FS-1000, *Pantry Pests*.

—Jeffrey Hahn—Entomology

## RENEWAL FOR PLANT PEST NEWSLETTER

You are currently on our mailing list to receive the Plant Pest Newsletter. If you would like to continue receiving the newsletter, please complete and return the form below to our office. The price of the newsletter will be \$15.00. Please make your check payable to the University of Minnesota. Our season will begin the middle of April.

University personnel of associated states will be continued on our subscription list.

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