

# Look What's Out There

in

## Integrated Pest Management

John F. Baniecki, Ph.D., Coordinator, Pesticide Safety Education Program  
Jordan Eggers, Graduate Assistant, West Virginia University  
Rakesh S. Chandran, Ph.D. Coordinator, Integrated Pest Management Program  
**West Virginia University Extension Service.**

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<http://www.wvu.edu/~agexten>

### **Emerald Ash Borer Found in West Virginia**

Emerald ash borer (EAB), a highly destructive, non-native beetle that attacks ash trees, has been found in Fayette County, according to Commissioner of Agriculture Gus R. Douglass. An EAB larva was discovered in a "trap tree" that had been prepared by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture's Plant Industries Division to survey for the beetle, which has been found previously in surrounding states. Trap trees are intentionally damaged to provide an attractive tree for the beetles to inhabit, if they are present. The survey programs are funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USDA-FS) and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ). WVDA Plant Industries Division Director Gary W. Gibson thanked the USDA for its assistance and cooperation during the time spent surveying for the insect and was especially pleased with how quickly the USDA-APHIS-PPQ made the final determination that the larva was that of the EAB. Now, state and federal plant regulatory officials begin the process of looking more closely at the site where the beetle was found in order to determine how much ash is growing in the area and how large the infestation is. "We were surprised to find the beetle this far south, because the closest known areas of infestation are in Ohio and Pennsylvania. I thought our first find would be in the Northern Panhandle," said Gibson. The emerald ash borer is believed to have been introduced into the U.S. in wood packing

material from China. It was first identified in Michigan and has since spread to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Only species of ash are hosts for the beetle, which usually kill infested trees within a couple of years. The movement of EAB-infested firewood is an important pathway for moving the beetle and is believed to be how the insect found its way to Fayette County.

*(West Virginia Department of Agriculture, October 2007)*

### **Trap Developed for Small Hive Beetle Management**

A new way to lessen damage from small hive beetles in honey bee colonies has been developed by Peter Teal and his colleagues at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Center for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Entomology in Gainesville, Fla. Small hive beetles (*Aethina tumida*) began appearing in U.S. hives during the past 15 to 20 years and now infest bee colonies throughout the East. These beetles release yeast that's highly alluring to fellow beetles. When the yeast grows on pollen in the hive, it attracts more beetles and sets off a cascading effect. When the population of beetles explodes, the disturbed bees leave the hive, according to Teal. This leaves beekeepers without honey or their bee colonies. To control this pest, Teal has developed an apparatus that exploits the small hive beetle's biology. Traps baited with the yeast are installed below test

hives belonging to cooperating beekeepers. The traps are separated from hives by sliding doors drilled with conical holes that allowed the beetles to enter the traps, but not to exit. The beetles are lured into the yeast containing traps and away from the hives. The researchers believe these traps will solve the problem for small-scale beekeepers, which make up 60 percent of the industry. These small-scale bee keepers tend their hives daily and can clean their traps frequently. For large-scale beekeepers who maintain up to several thousand hives, Teal's team hopes to develop a new trap requiring less management. If perfected, this trap could be a boon to the bee industry in Florida, which is a common overwintering destination for commercial bee colonies. A patent for the trap was filed in March 2005. Teal hopes to apply the same principle to reduce populations of Varroa mites, another significant pest in honey bee hives.

*(By Sharon Durham, USDA ARS, November 2007)*

### **EPA Develops Web Site for Registration Service Fees**

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2) was signed on October 9, 2007, with an effective date of October 1, 2007. Under PRIA 2, registration service fees are applicable to specified pesticide applications and tolerance actions. Specifically, under PRIA 2, the number of fee categories has increased from 90 to 140. In addition, the fee is now due at time of application. To help pesticide registration applicants identify and pay the appropriate fee from among the 140 fee categories, EPA has developed a Web site to serve as a guide. When visiting the site, the applicant will answer a series of questions to help them narrow the categories from which to make a selection. Descriptions of the types of application are provided for most choices. EPA anticipates making modifications to the Web site in the coming weeks based on user feedback. The site is available at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/fees/tool/index.htm>. EPA has also updated the PRIA web site,

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/fees/> to reflect the new provisions of PRIA 2. EPA distributes its Pesticide Program Updates to external stakeholders and citizens who have expressed an interest in pesticide activities and decisions. This update service is part of EPA's continuing effort to improve public access to Federal pesticide information. For general questions on pesticides and pesticide poisoning prevention, contact the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), toll-free, at: 1-800-858-7378, by E-mail at [npic@ace.orst.edu](mailto:npic@ace.orst.edu), or by visiting their website at: <http://npic.orst.edu/>. For information about EPA's pesticide program, visit our homepage at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>.

*(EPA November 2007)*

### **National Pesticide Information Center Addresses Pesticide Questions**

Have a question about pesticides? The U.S. National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), an ongoing cooperative program between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Oregon State University was established to provide free "objective, science-based information about pesticides and pesticide-related topics to enable people to make informed decisions about pesticides and their use." The NPIC staff fields questions ranging from the technical (toxicology and active ingredient factsheets) to the more general such as pesticide safety (including the signs and symptoms of pesticide intoxication), pesticide labels, food and pesticides, pesticide risks, and pets, wildlife and pesticides. A recently add feature, around-the-clock, over-the-phone interpretation service allows questions to be asked in more than 170 languages such as Spanish, Russian, Mandarin, and Farsi, just to name a few. For more information, visit the NPIC website at <http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>.

*(IPMnet NEWS #159, December 2007)*

**Agricultural and Environmental News**

## Methyl Parathion Cancellations and Amendments to Usage

In accordance with section 6(f)(1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, EPA is issuing a notice of receipt of requests by the registrants to voluntarily cancel some registrations and amend other registrations to terminate uses of certain end-use products containing the pesticide methyl parathion. The requests would terminate methyl parathion use in or on cabbage, dried beans, dried peas, hops, lentils, pecans, and sugar beets. The requests would not terminate the last methyl parathion products registered for use in the U.S. 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 further information contact: John W. Pates, Jr., Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8195; fax number: (703) 308-8005; e-mail address: pates.john@epa.gov. or go to [http://northeastipm.org/ipm\\_news\\_popover.cfm?id=2873](http://northeastipm.org/ipm_news_popover.cfm?id=2873).

(EPA November 2007)

## Did You Know That



More than 30 million Christmas trees are harvested each year in the United States. As of

2002, West Virginia was ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in total trees harvested with 60,098 trees. Some important diseases of Christmas trees are Diplodia shoot blight, Rhizosphaera needle blight, Cytospora canker, and Phytophthora root rot.

(National Christmas Tree Association, December 2007)

## Events



**December 11, 2007**

**Colony Collapse Disorder in Honey Bees: Insight into Status, Potential Causes, and Preventive Measures** at 55th Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America to be held in San Diego, December 9-12.

**January 9-12, 2008**

**2008 National No-Tillage Conference**, Cincinnati, Ohio. For more information go to: <http://www.lesspub.com/cgi-bin/site.pl?ntf/ntfConf>

**January 7-11, 2008**

**Advanced Landscape Plant IPM PHC Short Course** will be held in the Entomology Department, on the University of Maryland campus in College Park Maryland. For more information, go to: <http://www.raupplab.umd.edu/conferences/AdvLandscape/index.html>.

**February 3-7, 2008**

**USDA-CSREES National Water Conference**, Sparks, NV. For more information go to: <http://www.soil.ncsu.edu/swetc/waterconf/2008/home08.htm>

**February 10-13 2008**

**International Plant Resistance to Insects Workshop**, Fort Collins, CO. For more information contact Frank Peairs by sending an email to [Frank.Peairs@colostate.edu](mailto:Frank.Peairs@colostate.edu) or by phone at 1-970-491-5945.

**February 11-15 2008**

**4th Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Symposium** Harford, CT. For more information send an email to [DSouto@fs.fed.us](mailto:DSouto@fs.fed.us) or call 1-603-868-7717.

**February 24-27, 2008**

**Pesticide Stewardship Alliance Conference** Asheville, North Carolina. For more information go to: <http://tpsalliance.org/conference/Introduction.htm>

**February 24-29, 2008**

**North American Weed Management Association Conference**, Washington D.C. For more information go to: <http://www.nawma.org/>

**February 26-27, 2008**

**Northeast Plant Diagnostic Network**, Chadds Ford, PA.

**March 14-16, 2008**

**The 26th National Pesticide Forum**, Reclaiming Our Healthy Future: Political change to protect the next generation, University of California, Berkeley. For more information go to: <http://www.beyondpesticides.org/forum/>.

**March 25-27, 2008**

**Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) 20th Anniversary Conference: The New American Farm: Advancing the frontier of sustainable agriculture**, Kansas City, Missouri. Send your name and complete postal address to [outreach@sare.org](mailto:outreach@sare.org) to receive registration materials in January 2008

**Comments or Questions?**

If you have any comments or questions regarding any of the material presented, please let us know by sending an e-mail to: [John.Baniecki@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:John.Baniecki@mail.wvu.edu). Thank you.