

**SHORT SUBJECTS
AND TIMELY TIPS
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, IPM, AND EXOTIC PESTS PEST CONTROL

SMOKEJUMPERS BATTLE ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

(Source: *Inside APHIS*, February 2001, by Daniel Parry, APHIS, Legislative Public Affairs)

In a cooperative effort with APHIS, the U.S. Forest Service (FS), and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, smokejumpers are helping in the fight against the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB). Using skills taught by ArborMastertm the smokejumpers can climb and inspect several city blocks of hardwood trees per day to locate infestations. The work continued until mid-December and will start again in late February before the smokejumpers return to their regular fire season assignments. "To date, jumpers in Chicago and New York

have discovered numerous infested trees, proving their significant role in ALB eradication and area tree survey.”

Further information on Asian longhorned beetle can be obtained by visiting <www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/alb/alb.html>. For a copy of the article –

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**APPLICATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL TO
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT IN FORESTRY**

(Simon F. Shamoun)

(Source: *Proceedings of the X International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds*, 4-14 July 1999, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, Neal R. Spender [ed.], pp. 87-96 (2000)

“Abstract – It has been well documented that some plant pathogenic fungi can be developed as inundative biological control agents (mycoherbicides) to suppress native competing forest vegetation in conifer regeneration sites. Biological control agents need to be sufficiently virulent to mitigate the aggressiveness of competing vegetation, while allowing crop trees to compete successfully to the free-to-grow stage. To manage hardwood weeds in conifer regeneration sites and utility rights-of-ways, an experiment was conducted to test the efficacy of the wound pathogen *Chondrostereum purpureum* (Pers.:Fr.) Pouzar as compared to the herbicide Vision^R. Results indicate that *C. purpureum* is as effective as Vision^R for control of red alder. In another pathosystem, weedy *Rubus* spp. are being targeted due to their capacity to rapidly invade reforestation and riparian sites, effectively reducing the growth and survival of young planted and naturally regenerating conifer seedlings. A potential candidate, *Fusarium avenaceum* (Fr.) Sacc. was selected and applied inundatively on target weeds under greenhouse conditions. Test plants receiving formulated *F. avenaceum* combined with 0.4% Silwet L-77^R induced significant foliar necrosis. These two pathosystems are presented as examples for an applied biocontrol strategy for vegetation management in forestry and will be discussed in detail.

For a copy of the paper –

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**INVASIVE PLANTS VERSUS THEIR NEW AND OLD NEIGHBORS:
A MECHANISM FOR EXOTIC INVASION**

(Ragan M. Callaway and Erik T. Aschehoug)

(Source: *Science*, Vol. 290, 20 October 2000, pp 521-523)

“Abstract: Invading exotic plants are thought to succeed primarily because they have escaped their natural enemies, not because of novel interactions with their new neighbors. However, we find that *Centaurea diffusa*, a noxious weed in North America, has much stronger negative

effects on grass species from North America than on closely related grass species from communities to which *Centaurea* is native. *Centaurea*'s advantage against North America species appears to be due to differences in the effects of its root exudates and how these root exudates affect competition for resources. Our results may help explain why some exotic species so successfully invade natural plant communities."

(Editor's note: Ragan M. Callaway can be contacted by Email: callaway@selway.umt.edu and Erik T. Aschehoug can be contacted at: The Nature Conservancy, 201 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.) For a copy of the article –

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REGULATORY

EPA REVIEWING OLDER PESTICIDES

(Source: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs, Online, updated 2/20/2001)

EPA is reviewing older pesticides (those initially registered prior to November 1984) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to ensure that they meet current scientific and regulatory standards. The process is called reregistration and considers the human health and ecological effects of pesticides and results in actions to reduce risks that are of concern. EPA is also reassessing tolerances (pesticide residue limits in food) to ensure that they meet the safety standard established by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. For more information and a list of candidates for reregistration decisions in FY 2001 visit EPA's website at <www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/candidates.htm>

MISCELLANEOUS

FY 2001 FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS APPROVED

The USDA Forest Service, Special Technology Development Program (STDP) steering committee received 28 requests to fund new projects and 19 requests for continued funding of existing STDP projects. Funding has been approved for 20 new project proposals and 18 existing projects. If you would like a listing of the new and continued projects -

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FORESTRY INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS (FIT)

Developed by the Northern California Society of American Foresters, University of California Cooperative Extension Service, Shasta County Office of Education, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Project Learning Tree, the goal of FIT is to provide K-12

teachers with knowledge, skills and tools to effectively teach their students about forest ecology and forest resource management practices. The program brings together natural resource specialists and teachers from rural and urban settings for one week, working side by side to gain a deeper understanding of the intricate interrelationship of forest ecosystems and human use of natural resources. The environment becomes the basis for integrating the learning of many subject areas, including environmental science, physical science, social science, biology, forestry, and history. Scheduled dates are: June 17-23, 2001 (Camp Latieze, Shasta Co.), July 15-21, 2001 (Humboldt Co.), and July 29-August 4, 2001 (Quincy, Plumas Co.). Deadline for registration is March 15 – late applicants will be accepted as space permits. For additional information visit their website at <www.forestryinstitute.org> or –

CONTACT: FIT (CA)

(800) 738-8733
info@forestryinstitute.org

USGS RESEARCH FINDS THAT CONTAMINANTS MAY PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN CALIFORNIA AMPHIBIA DECLINES

(Source: USGS News Release, 12/7/00)

“Scientists have confirmed that agricultural contaminants may be an important factor in amphibian declines in California. According to an article recently accepted by the journal *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, a study by scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S Department of Agriculture indicates that organophosphorus pesticides from agricultural areas, which are transported to the Sierra Nevada on prevailing summer winds, may be affecting populations of amphibians that breed in mountain ponds and streams.” For additional information: contact Catherine Haecker, (707) 442-1329 or Gloria Maender (520) 670-5596.

The full press release plus additional information and downloadable photos may be found at <www.usgs.gov/amphibians.html> or –

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A NEW ANT FOUND IN HAWAII (Ronald A. Heu & Marianne Chun)

(Source: New Pest Advisory No. 00-02, December 2000, State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture)

“Introduction. Specimens of a tiny slow-moving, yellowish-brown ant were first collected from samples of seashore paspalum grass and soil from a golf course in Ewa, Oahu, in October 2000 by staff of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA). The ants were identified as a species of *Solenopsis* new to Hawaii by Dr. N. Reimer (HDOA Plant Quarantine) and M. E. Chun, (HDOA Plant Pest Control). This ant is related to the imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, an aggressive and serious pest of agricultural, urban, and native environments found in parts of the mainland U.S. but not in Hawaii (Reimer & Okada 1999). Two other *Solenopsis*

species are found in Hawaii: *Solenopsis geminata* (Fabricius), the local fire ant, known for its painful stings and *Solenopsis papuana* Emery, a tiny dark brown species similar in size to the species described in this advisory.”

A copy of the Pest Advisory can be found at <www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/npa/npa00-02_newant.pdf> or –

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ON THE INTERNET

US EPA’s Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS) is now available on the web. It can be accessed at <www.epa.gov/pesticides/pestlabels/>. PPLS is a collection of images of pesticide labels, which have been approved by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) under Section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). For further information on PPLS, contact Yvonne Brown (703) 305-6473.

Sponsored by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Pest Control Branch, Noxious Weed Information Project, Cooperative Weed Management Areas are local organizations that bring together landowners and managers (private, city, county, State, and Federal) in a county, multi-county, or other geographical area for the purpose of coordinating and combining action and expertise in combating common invasive weed species. The Cooperative Weed Management Areas website at <www.cdfa.ca.gov/wma> includes a clickable map of California that links to information on public meetings and contacts by counties.

An interesting and informative website call TreeHelp.com has been developed to help homeowners care for trees and shrubs and includes information on species, diseases and insects as well as feature articles. Access it at <www.treehelp.com>

The National Pesticide Telecommunications Network provides a very informative and comprehensive website (including a state and US territory clickable map with links to phone numbers and addresses for primary pesticide regulatory agencies) at their website <ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/index.html>

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation has redesigned and updated its pesticide fact sheets online website. Visit it at <www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/factshts/factmenu.htm>

The Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management has established a new website <wildlifedamage.unl.edu> as a U.S. national clearinghouse of vertebrate IPM information. The effort, a result of collaboration among several U.S. educational institutions, features the Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage handbook, plus full text proceedings of recent wildlife damage control conferences, a listing of wildlife control product and service vendors, keys to wildlife-caused damage, and extensive links. The site is a USDA-CSREES-IPM funded and University-sponsored effort.

Visit EPA's Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP) website at <www.epa.gov/children> for current information on children's environment and children's health.

University of California, Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project, IPM in Action Annual Report, 2000 is available on the web at <www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/IPMPROJECT/2000/00action.html>

PUBLICATIONS

(For a copy of the below listed publications contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us)

Anonymous. 2000. European frogbit – What is it? Should we be worried? *Upwellings Online*, Winter 2000, News of the Great Lakes from Michigan Sea Grant College Program. 6 pp.

Deeks, S.J., S.F. Shamoun, and Z.K. Punja. 2000. Histopathological examination of western hemlock dwarf mistletoe infected with potential biocontrol fungi. Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC. 6 pp.

Krcmar-Nozic, E., G. Cornelis van Kooten, and B. Wilson. 2000. Threat to biodiversity: The invasion of exotic species. In *Conserving Nature's Diversity – Insights from biology, ethics and economics*. eds. G. Cornelis van Kooten, E.H. Bulte and A.R.E. Sinclair, 68-87. Aldershot, Burlington USA, Singapore, Sydney: Ashgate.

Krcmar-Nozic, E., B. Wilson, and L. Arthur. 2000. The potential impacts of exotic forest pests in North America: A synthesis of research. Information Report BC-X-387. Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC. 33 pp.

Morrison, D.J., K.W. Pellow, D.J. Norris, and A.F.L. Nemec. 2000. Visible versus actual incidence of Armillaria root disease in juvenile coniferous stands in the southern interior of British Columbia. *Can. J. For. Res.* 30: 405-414.

Muir, J.A. and R.S. Hunt. 2000. Assessing potential risks of white pine blister rust on western white pine from increased cultivation of currants. *HortTechnology* 10(3):523-527.

Prasad, R. 2000. Some aspects of the impact and management of the exotic weed, scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius* [L.] link) in British Columbia. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* 10(3/4):341-346.

Prasad, R. 2000. Scotch Broom, *Cytisus scoparius* L. in British Columbia. Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC. 6 pp.

Ramsfield, T.D., S.F. Shamoun, and B. J. van der Kamp. 2000. Fungal parasites of lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe in British Columbia. Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC. 5 pp.

Safranyik, L. and D.A. Linton. Using line intersect sampling to predict spruce beetle populations in logging residue. 2000. Technology Transfer Note, No. 23. Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC.

Sturrock, R.N. 2000. Management of root diseases by stumping and push-falling. Technology Transfer Note No. 16. Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC.

Safranyik, L., D.A. Linton, and T.L. Shore. 2000. Temporal and vertical distribution of bark beetles (*Coleoptera: scolytidae*) captured in barrier traps at baited and unbaited lodgepole pines the year following attack by the mountain pine beetle. *The Canadian Entomologist* 132:799-810.

Tipping, P.W. and T.D. Center. 2000. Biological control programs for giant salvinia: History and update on U.S. efforts. USDA-ARS, Invasive Plant Research Laboratory, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. 3 pp.

White, E.E., E.A. Allen, C.C. Ying, and B.M. Foord. 2000. Seedling inoculation distinguishes lodgepole pine families most and least susceptible to gall rust. *Can. J. For. Res.* 30:841-843.

UPCOMING EVENTS

13-15 March 2001. **Western Society of Weed Science**, The Coeur d'Alene Resort, Coeur d'Alene, ID. For information, visit their website at www.wsweedscience.org/annual_meet/meeting_index.html

15-16 March 2001. **The First International Knapweed Symposium of the New Millennium**, The Coeur d'Alene Resort, Coeur d'Alene, ID. Contact: Linda Wilson at lwilson@uidaho.edu, Barb Mullin (406) 444-5400, or Rita Beard (970) 295-5745 or visit their website at: www.sidney.ars.usda.gov/knapweed.

18-20 March 2001. **Evaluation and Development of Plant Pathogens for Biological Control of Weeds**, Ft. Pierce, FL. Contact: Erin Roskopf, USDA, ARS, (561) 462-5887.

21-23 March 2001. **An International Weed Odyssey, An International Invasive Exotic Species Conference**, Athens, GA. Contact: C. McCormick, (706) 542-2968, Email: Cheryl@arches.uga.edu

29 March 2001. Pesticide Applicator's Professional Association (PAPA) Seminar, Sacramento, CA. Included in the program will be an update on the oak decline in California by Dave Rizzo, University of California, Davis. Contact: PAPA (831) 442-3536 or visit their website at www.papaseminars.com

1-5 April 2001. **2001 American Chemical Society National Meeting**, San Diego, CA. Contact: American Chemical Society (202) 872-4486, Email: expo@acs.org or visit their website at www.acs.org/meetings/sandiego2001/.

14-18 May 2001. **Short Course 2001 - Aquatic Weed Control; Upland and Invasive Weed Control; Aquatic Plant Culture and Revegetation**, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. Contact: Beth Miller-Tipton (352) 392-5930, Fax (352) 392-9734, Email: bamt@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu or visit their website at <www.ifas.ufl.edu/~conferweb/aw/index.html>.

14-18 May 2001. **North American Forest Insect Work Conference “Boreal Odyssey”**, Edmonton, Alberta. Contacts: Jan Volney (780) 435-7329, Hideji Ono (780) 427-8474, John Spence (780) 492-3003 or check out their website at <nofc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/nafiwc/>

1-6 June 2001. **Invasive Alien Species and Their Management**, as part of the **Pacific Science Intercongress**, Guam. Contact: R. Muniappan, RMuni@uog9.uog.edu

19-21 June 2001. **Team Leafy Spurge – Spurgefest II**, Medora, ND. Contact: (701) 623-4466, Email: teamls@sidney.ars.usda.gov or visit the Spurgefest II website at <www.team.ars.usda.gov/spurgefest2.html>

22-27 July 2001. **Tree Biotechnology in the Next Millennium**, Stevenson, WA. Contact: Forestry Outreach Education, Oregon State University, College of Forestry (541) 737-1605, Email: outreach@for.orst.edu or visit their website at <www.fsl.orst.edu/tgerc/iufro2001/>

30 July – 2 August 2001. **The Western Forest Genetics Association 2001 Conference**, University of California, Davis, CA. The conference is hosted by the Institute of Forest Genetics, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service. Contact: Dr. David Neale, (530) 754-8431, Email: dneale@dendrome.ucdavis.edu or visit their website at: <dendrome.ucdavis.edu/ifg/WFGA/wfga.htm>

2-5 August 2001. **The Practice of Biological Control: Importation and Management of Natural Enemies in the New Millennium**, Bozeman, MT. For additional information contact: Tim Kring (501) 575-3186.

13-17 August 2001. **The 6th International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals**, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Contact: H. deRuiter, ISAA 2001 Foundation, P.O. Box 83, NL-6870 AA Renkum, The Netherlands, Fax 31-317-350-812, h.deruiter@issa2001.com

5-8 September 2001. **National Urban Forest Conference**, Washington, DC. Contact: Kasey Russell (304) 345-7578, Email: kaseyrussell@citynet.net or visit their website at <www.americanforests.org/trees_cities_sprawl/conference/contact.html>

10-14 September 2001. **The Western International Forest Disease Work Conference**, Carmel, CA. Contact: David Johnson, (303) 236-9541, Email: dwjohnson01@fs.fed.us or Katy Marshall (541) 858-6124, Email: kmarshall01@fs.fed.us or visit the conference website at <www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/wif>

10-14 September 2001. **Dynamics of Forest Insect Populations**, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland. Contact: Andrew Liebhold, USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV,

(304) 285-1512, Email: sandy@gypsy.fsl.wvu.edu or visit their website at <salava.metla.fi/iufro/iufro.net/d7/wu70307/aberdenn_firstannounce.htm>

13-17 September 2001. **Society of American Foresters National Convention**, Denver, CO. Contact: SAF (301)897-8720, Email: safweb@safnet.org or visit the conference website at <www.safnet.org/calendar/natcon.htm>

17-21 September 2001. **First International Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods**, Honolulu, HI. Contact: Dr. Roy Van Driesche, (413) 545-1061, Email: vandries@fnr.umass.edu or visit their website at <www.biocontrol.ucr.edu/icbca>

23-26 September 2001. **Resistance 2001: Meeting the Challenge** (the meeting will review the latest research on the origins, nature, development, and prevention of resistance to insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides), Harpenden, Herts, United Kingdom. Contact: Resistance 2001 Secretariat, IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, Herts AL5 2JQ, UK 44-0-1582-763133, Email: res.2001@bbsrc.ac.uk

22-25 October 2001. **Fifth Symposium on California's Oak Woodlands**, San Diego, CA. Contact: Doug McCreary, (530) 639-8807, Email: ddmccreary@ucdavis.edu or visit their website at <danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/symposium.html>

21-24 October 2001. **2001 Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario – 2001: An Insect Odyssey—Exploration and Discovery**, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Contact: Cynthia Scott Dupree (519) 824-4120, ext. 2477, Email: csdupree@evhort.uoguelph.ca

26-28 November 2001. **Southern Forest Science Conference – Contributions of Forest Research to Sustainable Forestry**, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Sam Foster or Nancy Walters, (828) 257-4307 or visit the conference website at <www.southernforestscience.net>.

9-13 December 2001. **Entomological Society of America Annual Meeting and Exhibition: An Entomological Odyssey**, San Diego, CA. Contact: ESA (301) 731-4535, Email: esa@entsoc.org. The meeting website is at <www.entsoc.org/annual_meeting/2001/>

CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please forward to me all articles, meeting announcements, publications, reports, or other items of interest that you would like included in the next issue of *Short Subjects & Timely Tips for Pesticide Users*. Please include the name, State, and telephone number of the individual who can be contacted for further information:

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The Washington Office, Forest Health Protection, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team sponsors, compiles, edits, and distributes this informal newsletter as a means of providing current information to forestry pesticide users. Comments, questions, and items of input are welcome and may be sent to Pat Skyler, Editor, USDA Forest Service, Remote Sensing Lab, 1920 20th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, or by E-mail: <pskyler@fs.fed.us>. Reference to a commercial product or source in this newsletter does not constitute endorsement by the USDA Forest Service. Information should be verified by contacting the original source of information as neither the editor nor the USDA Forest Service guarantees the accuracy of the information provided in this newsletter. Pesticides can be injurious to humans, domestic animals, desirable plants, and fish or wildlife if they are not handled or applied properly. Use all pesticides in accordance with label precautions.
