TIME TO START SCOUTING FOR OAK PHYLLOXERA, *Phylloxera glabra*!

CHEMICAL CONTROLS INCLUDE: Acetamiprid, azadirachtin, Beauveria bassiana, carbaryl, esfenvalerate, fluvalinate, horticultural oils, imidacloprid, insecticidal soap, kaolin clay, malathion, pyrethrins, pyrethroids, spinosad, acephate, buprofezin, chlorpyrifos, clothianidin, dimethoate, dinotefuran OR Flupyradifurone.



TSU NURSERY NEWS TO USE

ISSUE 25 JUNE 8, 2021

WEED OF THE MONTH: Hairy Vetch, Vicia villosa, is a coolseason annual that typically germinates in fall but can germinate in early spring persisting into summer and can be found growing in fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas. Although hairy vetch is a legume (fixes nitrogen) that can be grown as a cover crop in pastures and agricultural crops, it is considered a weed in landscape plantings and nursery crop production. Hairy vetch plants have a trailing/vining habit with stems growing up to 6 feet in length and tending to climb with terminal tendrils. Leaves of hairy vetch are compound with 8-20 leaflets and plants produce inflorescences (4-7 inches long) with 10-40 flowers from purple to violet in color in late spring to summer. In nursery crops, hairy vetch can quickly overtake and shade out small plants causing reduced growth and dieback. Cultural practices such as mowing or hand-weeding prior to flower are the best methods for controlling established hairy vetch weeds in nursery middles and preventing new seed production. Glyphosate is not very effective on hairy vetch and there are no pre-emergence herbicides labeled for controlling hairy vetch seed germination. Please contact Dr. Anthony Witcher at awitcher@tnstate.edu for more information on nursery weed control practices.





DEALING WITH HERBICIDE DRIFT. Nursery crop production areas are often located adjacent to pastures and row crop (corn, soybeans, etc.) fields. As a result, spray drift or volatilization of post-emergence herbicides (2,4-D, dicamba, paraquat, etc.) from these areas can cause damage to nursery crops. A number of factors can lead to herbicide drift damage including unfavorable weather conditions and off-label applications. Although trees/shrubs may not be killed due to herbicide drift, these crops may be deemed unsalable or harvest may be delayed an additional year or two. The are several steps nursery producers can take to prevent herbicide drift damage or assist with documenting potential herbicide drift damage. Communicate with neighboring land owners so they

understand the sensitivity of your crops. Sign-up with a herbicide drift online registry tool (driftwatch.org) to identify your field locations to herbicide applicators. Routinely inspect nursery fields to quickly detect any potential damage. If herbicide drift damage is detected, contact TDA to report the incident and so that samples can be collected for chemical analysis. Install a weather station near your fields to document weather conditions (temperature, humidity, wind speed & direction, and rainfall) for comparison to the conditions recorded by the herbicide applicator. Contact Dr. Anthony Witcher at awitcher@tnstate.edu for more information on herbicide drift damage.

TO RESERVE A PLASTIC ROLLER, PLEASE CONTACT Josh Reed at 931-743-2363



BOX TREE MOTH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE U.S.!

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Canada

BOX TREE MOTH

Larva and webbing

www.inspection.gc.ca/pests

REPORT ALL SIGHTINGS:

Actual Size

(Host: Boxwood, *Buxus* spp.

For more information or questions/concerns, please contact Katy Kilbourne with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture at **katherine.kilbourne@tn.gov**





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