



This bulletin from the Cooperative Extension Plant Health Clinic (Plant Disease Clinic) is an electronic update about diseases and other problems observed in our lab each month. Input from everybody interested in plants is welcome and appreciated.

Pine

The Pine webworm, *Pococera robustella*, is a common defoliator of pines in many parts of the United States. Although infestations are most common on one to two year old pine seedlings, older seedlings and mature pines can also become infested. Japanese black pine, Loblolly pine, Longleaf pine, Sand pine, Shortleaf pine, Slash pine, and Virginia pine are all hosts. The adult is a moth. She lays yellow eggs in single rows on pine needles. The young larvae crawl about the needles and cut holes into the bases of needles, tunneling inside until they become too large to fit inside the needles. At that stage, they exit the needles and congregate in a central nest surrounded by masses of frass and webbing. They snip off needles and drag them into the nest to feed on. Larvae molt five times before becoming adults. Toward fall, they drop from the nest and overwinter in cocoons in the soil. The pre-pupae pupate in the spring and the adult moths emerge to begin the cycle again. Temperature and season determine the amount of time spent as pupae. There may be several generations a year in the south. Although unsightly, defoliation in plantations and forest seldom result in tree death. Exceptions are heavily infested young seedlings. Chemical controls are not usually recommended. Where necessary, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, (Biotrol WP, Thuricide, SOK-Bt), may be used on heavily infested plants.

Pine webworm-*Pococera robustella*



Danny Griffin University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Pine webworm-*Pococera robustella*



Danny Griffin University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Pine webworm larva-*Pococera robustella*



Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Bugwood.org

Pine webworm moth-*Pococera robustella*



Natasha Wright, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org

feet, depending on cultivar. Usually hardy and trouble free, we occasionally get a sample with leaf spots caused by *Septoria* or *Cercospora* species. Most of the time good sanitation practices solve the problem. Fungicide applications are appropriate for situations that are not resolved with sanitation measures. Homeowners may use Bayer Advanced Garden-Disease Control for Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, or Spectracide Immunox Plus, or Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide, or Ortho Max Garden Disease Control, or Fertilome Liquid Fungicide, or Green Light Systemic Fungicide, to name a few.

Viburnum *Cercospora* leaf spot-*Cercospora* spp.



Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Viburnum

Viburnums are exceptionally useful plants in the landscape. They are grown for their attractive foliage, flowers, berries, and in some cases fragrance. Most cultivars do very well in sun to part shade, with some cultivars tolerating full shade. They prefer a moist, but well drained slightly acidic to neutral soil. There is a viburnum for any spot in the garden, growing from 2-30



Viburnum Septoria leaf spot- Septoria spp.



Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Wheat Glyphosate damage



Bob Scott University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Wheat

Glyphosate injury on wheat is starting to show up in samples. Symptoms are stunting, leaf twisting, chlorotic streaking, shortened flag leaf, and heads stuck in the boot.



Bob Scott University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Request for help from Dr. Robbins:

Root knot nematode populations are needed for our Arkansas species study. I am a nematologist in the department of Plant Pathology in Fayetteville. My student and I are trying to amass populations of as many species of Root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* sp.) as possible for species identification using molecular techniques. At present no root knot species in Arkansas have been identified using molecular technology. We are interested in receiving populations from home gardens, shrubs, flowers, trees and grasses. For samples we need about a pint of soil and feeder roots in a sealed plastic bag that is plainly identified by plant host, location (City County, physical address, collector and date of collection). Please send samples to us at the follow address:

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