

Dupont to Recall Imprelis Herbicide

Due to 355 complaints regarding tree death and injury associated with the use of the herbicide Imprelis, DuPont has immediately suspended sale and announced plans to issue a total recall of this product. Imprelis (aminocyclopyrachlor) is currently labeled for use on broadleaf weeds in turf. According to an article in the New York Times,

(<http://www.imprelis-facts.com/letters-statements/letter-to-turf-management-product-distributors/>) for specific direc-

any questions regarding this process contact the Dupont Customer Service Center at 1-800-342-5247.

This letter also includes instructions on how to collect this product from customers / applicators. Applicators should be prepared to return this pesticide product in upcoming weeks.

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trees with shallow root systems like willows, poplars, and conifers appear to be especially susceptible to this herbicide (<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/15/science/earth/15herbicide.html?pagewanted=all>). Injury symptoms can include yellowing and browning of needles, needle loss, and twisting or distortion of new growth (<http://extension.psu.edu/greenindustry/giec/news/2011/some-observations-on-imprelis-injury-to-trees>). Below are photographs showing suspected Imprelis injury in spruce and fir.

Distributors of Imprelis herbicide should read the Letter to Turf Management Product Distributors



Figure 1. Browning of needles and cone in spruce (Photo courtesy of Melissa Medley, Montana State University, 2011).

tions from Dupont regarding the recall of this pesticide. This letter describes action by Dupont to initiate recall and refund of this product by mid-August. Distributors should be contacted by Dupont regarding this recall. If distributors have



Figure 2. Needle and cone distortion in spruce (Photo courtesy of Melissa Medley, Montana State University, 2011).



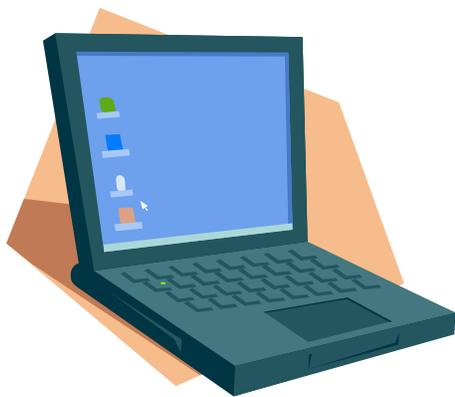
Figure 3. Needle browning and new growth distortion in subalpine fir (Photo courtesy of Melissa Medley, Montana State University, 2011).

Additional information regarding the Imprelis recall can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/imprelis.html>. For diagnosing if 'Imprelis' herbicide has damaged your trees contact your local MSU Extension Agent or the MSU Pesticide Education Program (406)994-5067. For conducting a legal investigation or seeking enforcement action contact the Montana Department of Agriculture (406)444-5400.

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DIGITAL RESOURCES FOR IPM

Digital resources have revolutionized the way we obtain information, identify and manage pests. At MSU, the IPM group has been involved in a number of efforts to develop and maintain online resources so you can have access to expert, research-based information 24/7. This is especially important for people (myself included), who expect instant answers.



One of the problems with online information is obtaining information that is useful, relevant, and appropriate for your particular situation. For example, I am involved in a number of projects to enhance our fact sheets on the High Plains IPM Guide. One of the ways we will be enhancing our fact sheets is to offer video content, since many of our clients learn better visually, by watching a 2-3 minute video, than reading a dry fact sheet that may contain terms they do not understand and therefore ignore.

I was searching UTube for a relevant video explaining how to diagnose and treat fire blight. One of the first videos I found described the symptoms well and was about 3 minutes long, but the recommendations were vague and incomplete. The presenter recommended spraying copper on a fire blight affected tree. As a pathologist, I know this recommendation was going to be of limited use in a home landscape in Montana, and he didn't mention other control options.

The primary way to control fire blight is sanitation and pruning of affected tissue (cleaning the pruners with alcohol between each cut to avoid spreading the pathogen) 8-12" below the area of infection which is indicated by vascular browning. To prevent bloom infection, there are chemicals (streptomycin, an antibiotic) which can be sprayed at the time of bloom. Streptomycin will not treat an existing

infection. Copper can be used at bud break to prevent infection from splash dispersal of the disease-causing bacteria to the trunk and branches. This is going to be relevant in humid climates and where there are a number of trees in a close area such as an orchard, not the single tree most homeowners have in their lawn.

That video, which was professionally done and seemed authoritative, was, unfortunately, misleading. In this digital age, you need to be very careful where you obtain your information. Here are some of the digital resources you might be interested in using, and some of the projects we are currently working on:

AgAlerts

If you are a producer, landscape professional, or are curious about what is happening in Montana, we will keep you updated via the AgAlert system. AgAlerts are notices about plant diseases, insects, invasive plants, pesticide safety, etc. that Extension Specialists think you should be aware of. They generally consist of the no-

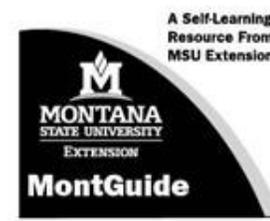
tice accompanied by identification and management recommendations. To sign up for AgAlerts by email go to www.mtagalert.org to sign up.

Digital diagnosis

If you are submitting a sample to your county agent or the Schutter Diagnostic Lab for diagnosis, we encourage you to bring/send pictures of the situation. Sometimes we can help you based on a picture alone; we do not need a physical sample. A good photo of the problem always helps us diagnose the cause of injury. Your county agent can upload these directly into PDIS (Plant Diagnostic Information System) with the sample submission.

MontGuides

MontGuides are in-depth fact sheets available from MSU Extension. They are available as PDFs on the Publications site (www.msuextension.org/store/Departments/Yard-and-Garden.aspx).



High Plains IPM Guide

(wiki.bugwood.org/HPIPIM:MainPage)

The main advantage of using the HPIPIM guide for pest identification and recommendations is that pesticide recommendations and cultural methods of pest control are updated regularly. The disad-

DIGITAL RESOURCES FOR IPM continued

vantage is that you pretty much need to know what you're looking for. To help you identify unknown disorders and pests, we are adding a key on pests of woody ornamentals

(http://wiki.bugwood.org/HPIPM:Woody_Ornamentals).

Future updates will include adding tools for pest management including degree day models (see below) and videos explaining specific pests and their management as well as general IPM topics.

Degree Day (DD) tools

We've been working with the Integrated Plant Protection Center at Oregon State University to make degree day tools available for your use. You can pick any pest for which there is a model (<http://uspest.org/wea/>, 65 models are currently available). Click on Montana, pick your nearest weather station, and start using the models to determine when to scout and

when to treat your pest of interest. We're currently working with OSU to get the fire blight model in a user-friendly format.

Plant Management Network

The Montana IPM Program has purchased a license for all Montana-based IP addresses to access the Plant Management Network (www.plantmanagementnetwork.org) for free. This is essentially a set of professional journals and fact sheets. This is a great source of information. You can sign up for a monthly email digest which is very helpful to keep up-to-date on current issues.

Bugwood/IPM Images

If you're trying to find images of a specific pest, start here (www.ipmimages.org). Bugwood is the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. They are a centralized source of information on pests and invasive species. They work closely with Extension profes-

sionals, the National Plant Diagnostic Network, and various government agencies to develop and maintain online resources on pests. A couple of useful tools include a list of commercially available biological controls, the Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System for invasive species lists of pests on vegetable crops, etc.

eXtension (www.eXtension.org)

eXtension (pronounced E-extension) is an effort by the federal Cooperative Extension Service to centralize many of the resources available online. It is arranged into 'communities of practice.' All of the fact sheets are branded with MSU since we are

members of eXtension, but not all of the information is of Montana origin, which can be misleading. This is not a great resource for pest management, but it has potential.

Mary Burrows



PHOTO OF THE WEEK

Ryon Stover, Bozeman City Forester, and Laurie Neuman, Urban IPM Student Assistant, examine a maple tree in Bozeman. Damage is from the October 2009 freeze. (Courtesy Linnea Skoglund, August 2011)

Training Opportunities



NORTHERN ROCKIES TREE SCHOOL

The Red Lodge Tree Board along with the Montana DNRC & Wyoming State Forestry Division, invite you to “Cowboy Up in Big Sky Country and Explore Modern Arboriculture in the Old West.”

Thursday, Sept. 22nd at 12:00pm through Friday, Sept 23rd 1:30pm
Aerial lift and Electrical Hazard conclude at 5:00pm Friday Sept 23rd with Cert test to be given Saturday Sept 24th

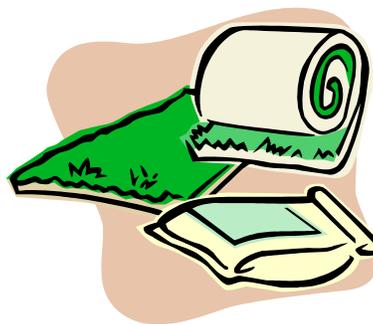
Red Lodge, Montana
Red Lodge Elks Club, 114 N. Broadway
\$80 for registration before September 10th, \$100 thereafter
Registration includes dinner Thursday night, lunch & breakfast Friday and breaks throughout!

Register at www.northernrockiestreeschool.org

To earn Urban IPM credits enroll at www.urbanipm.org.
This **DOES NOT** register you for the workshop.

Turf IPM Workshop

Plans are going forward for a new workshop on turf IPM. We are planning lab sessions on turf grass species ID and weed ID. There will also be talks on adaptation of turf species in Montana as well as insects and diseases. The workshop will be held Friday Nov 11, 2011 on the MSU campus. Commercial and Private pesticide applicator CEUs will be given along with Urban IPM education credits. Anticipated cost is \$50. Watch the Urban IPM web site (www.urbanipm.org) for registration and more information.



Montana State University

Urban IPM Program



The objectives of the Urban IPM Program

- Establish an IPM certification program for urban landscape and turf professionals.
- Develop resources for using IPM methods in the urban landscape.
- Train landscape professionals to be First Detectors for invasive pests.
- Educate homeowners/consumers in the basic principles of IPM.

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How to Subscribe

You can subscribe to this bimonthly newsletter by supplying your email address at the Urban IPM website (www.urbanipm.org). Sorry, the newsletter is not available in print.



This newsletter is funded by a Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) Regional Grants. Established in 1994, the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) is an EPA partnership program that works with the nation's pesticide-user community to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices.