



Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

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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. The female 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 forests seldom result in tree death. Exceptions are heavily infested young

seedlings. Chemical controls are not usually recommended. Where necessary, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Thuricide, Monterey B.T.) may be used on heavily infested plants.

Pine Webworm-*Pococera robustella*



Photo by Danny Griffin, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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Pine Webworm-*Pococera robustella*



Photo by Danny Griffin, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Pine Webworm Larva-*Pococera robustella*



Photo by Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Bugwood.org

Pine Webworm Adult-*Pococera robustella*



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

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 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 Bio 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.



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Viburnum Septoria Leaf Spot- *Septoria* spp.



Photo by Sherrie Smith, 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 leaves, and heads stuck in the boot.

Wheat Glyphosate Injury-Abiotic



Photo by Bob Scott, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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Wheat Glyphosate Injury-Abiotic



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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Photo by Brent Griffin, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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.

"This work is supported by the Crop Protection and Pest Management Program [grant no. 2017-70006-27279/project accession no. 1013890] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture."

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