

<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/entomology/extension/extension.htm>

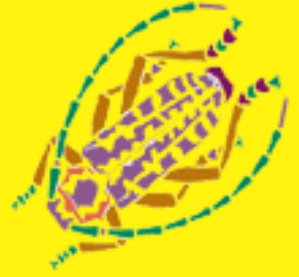
Kansas Insect Newsletter

For Agribusinesses, Applicators, Consultants, and Extension Personnel

Department of Entomology
239 West Waters Hall
K-State Research and Extension
Manhattan, KS 66506-4027

Tel: 785-532-5891

Fax: 785-532-6258



March 31, 2006 No. 2

Some Want In – Others Want Out:

With the advent of spring (characterized by longer days and higher temperatures), insect activities become increasingly evident. In homes, adult boxelder bugs, elm leaf beetles and hackberry nipplegall psyllids awaken from their winter slumber. Often times, it is not until they gather around windows (drawn to the outside light) that homeowners become aware that they had shared their home with these “fall invaders”. While windows could be opened to allow their return to nature, most times, people are more intent on killing insects. To that end, various insecticides registered for indoor use against household insects are used to eliminate the aforementioned species. Or, people may opt to use a vacuum cleaned attachment tool to collect insects. Vacuum bags need to be disposed.



Adult boxelder bug
(Far right)



Elm leaf beetles



Hackberry nipplegall psyllid

As opposed to indoor pests “wanting out”, other insects, notably ants, “want in”. There are many species of ants, most of which have their nests/colonies outdoors. Different ant species have their preferred food sources. But many are, somewhat, scavengers. Ever on the look-out for a favorable food source, “scout ants” lead worker ants to their discovered food cache. Sometimes, that food supply is in our homes. Ants are fond of sweet/sugary and greasy/fatty substances.



Ant - note "elbowed antennae"

When ants are discovered swarming around (for instance) a pet's food dish on the floor, grease deposits on counters or behind stoves, soda or juice spills on floors especially near refrigerators, garbage/trash receptacles under the sink, etc., a simple "clean-up" to remove the food source will cause the ants to return outdoors to seek another food source.

Preemptive steps can be undertaken in attempting to prevent ant invasions. There are the customary statements about regarding the plugging/sealing of crack and crevice entryways as well as installing weather stripping around windows and doors. However, the observed reality is that despite the best efforts to exclude them, ants find other undetectable entry points into homes.

Because many ants may be found in turf environments, insecticides can be applied to home lawns. Products registered for controlling ants **in lawns** include: Cutter Bug-Free Backyard Hose-end Spray, Garden Tech Sevin 5 Dust, Green Thumb Multi-Purpose Insect Control Granules, HiYield Kill-a-Bug II Granules and OrthoBug-B-Gon MAX Insect Killer for Lawns.

Insecticides used as **perimeter treatments and/or as sprays applied to outdoor/house surfaces** include: Garden Tech Sevin Bug Killer Hose-end Spray, Garden Tech Sevin Bug Killer RTU, Garden Tech Sevin Bug Killer Spray, Ortho Bug-B-Gon Garden and Landscape RTU, Ortho Home Defense MAX Insect Killer Granules, Ortho-Klor Termite & Carpenter Ant Killer Concentrate, Ortho Malathion+ Insect Spray, Ortho Mosquito B Gon Tree, Shrub and Lawn Hose-end Spray, Raid Ant Spikes Raid Outdoor Ant and Roach Killer, Raid Yard Guard, Raid Yard Guard Mosquito Fogger and Terro Outdoor Ant Killer Granules.

Some products can be used for **both lawn and outdoor applications**: Bayer Advanced Complete Insect Killer, Bayer Advanced Power Force Multi Insect Killer Granules, Bayer Advanced Power Force Multi Insect Killer Hose-end Concentrate, Eliminator Ant, Flea & Tick Killer Granules, Eliminator Lawn Insect Killer Granules with Sevin, Garden Tech Sevin Bug Killer Concentrate, Garden Tech Sevin Lawn Insect Granules, HiYield Garden, Pet and Livestock Insect Control, HiYield Turf Ranger Insect Control Granules, Green Thumb Malathion Concentrate, Green Thumb Multi-Purpose Insect Killer Hose-end Concentrate, Ortho Bug B Gon MAX Lawn and Garden Insect Killer Concentrate, Ortho Bug B Gon MAX Lawn and Garden Insect Killer Hose-end Spray, Spectracide Triazicide Insect Killer Concentrate and Spectracide Trizacide Soil and Turf Insect Killer.

A number of products registered against ants are for **indoor use only**: Bug Out Roach and Ant Spray, Enforcer BugMax 365 Spray, Green Thumb Permethrin Aerosol, Hot Shot Ant and Roach Killer, Hotshot Fogger Concentrate, Hot Shot Kitchen Bug Killer, Hot Shot No-Mess Fogger, Ortho Home Defense Indoor Insect Killer Spray, Raid Ant Killer Formula 16, Raid Ant and Roach Killer, Raid Ant and Roach Killer Formula 17, Raid Deep Roach Fogger, Raid Earth Options Ant and Roach Killer, Raid Earth Options Flying

Insect Killer, Raid Fumigator, Raid Max Deep Roach Fogger, Raid Max Roach Killer, Raid Max Roach Killer Concentrate and Real Kill Hornet and Wasp Killer.

Products registered for controlling ants **both as outdoor premise and indoor treatments** include: Bug Out Flying Insect Spray, Enforcer BugMax 365 RTU, Green Thumb Home Insect Killer RTU, Hot Shot Ant Killer, Hot Shot Ant Killing Gel, Ortho Home Defense Max Spray and Spectracide Bug Stop Home Insect Killer RTU.

HiYield Indoor Outdoor Broad-use Insecticide Concentrate was the only product registered for controlling ants in 3 targeted use sites: **lawn, outdoor premise and indoor**.

It is important to note that a product's trade name is not indicative of all of that product's uses. For instance, while a product might be marketed as "Brand X Roach Spray" or "Brand Y Hornet and Wasp Killer, other pests (such as ants) appear on the product. Or, one must determine if a targeted pest appears on the label of a product generically labeled as, for instance, "Product Z Multi-Insect Killer". Also product labels will provide directions for how (specifically) a product can be used. It is the responsibility of the end-user to read product labels to ensure their safe and proper/legal use.

Burn now.....



Tree Standing



Tree Cut



Tree Burned

The recent rain and snow has come at a good time. With burn bans lifted, now is the time to make sure that pine trees killed by pine wilt disease are cut and burned. While April 1 is the suggested timeline for this chore to be completed, there is a built-in buffer. Because "pine sawyer" beetles have an approximate 1-month emergence period typically beginning in mid-May, any time during the month of April is a good time to eliminate the potential source of beetles that could transfer the pinewood nematodes to healthy trees in 2006.

Christmas tree producers have some control over cut and burn operations because their trees generally of manageable/marketable size. It may be more difficult to remove large dead trees from windbreak plantings especially if they are intertwined with adjacent healthy trees. For safety and disposal reasons, homeowners with large specimen trees will have to incur the cost for tree removal by commercial tree service personnel..

Order now.....

The last week of March is a good time to order clearwing borer pheromone lures and sticky traps for the purpose of monitoring the onset of 2006 activities of the ash borer and lilac borer (actually one in the same and referred to as the ash/lilac borer). By recording the flight activities of male moths, one can assume that

females are also present, mating and depositing eggs. Two sources of clearwing borer monitoring kits are: Great Lakes IPM, Inc, (www.greatlakesipm.com ---- 1-800-235-0285) and Gardens Alive (www.GardensAlive.com ---- 1-513-354-1482). It should be noted that moth catches reflect activities for that trapping site only.



Ash/Lilac Borer Clearwing Moth



Trapped males

The recommended initiation of preventative insecticide treatments to the trunks and lower branches of ash trees, and the wood of lilacs and privet shrubs is within 10 days of first male detection. For homeowner use, HiYield's (permethrin-based) Indoor Outdoor Broad Use Insecticide is the most readily available product.

The decision to treat or not-to-treat is up to the individual tree/shrub owner. If no moths are captured, chances are that they are absent (or of such low number as not to be detectable). In either case, the likelihood of posing a threat is negligible and therefore, insecticide treatments need not be applied.

Bob Bauernfeind

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Bauernfeind
Extension Specialist
Horticultural Entomology