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Apartment Residents in Houston, TX Learn About IPM Through Healthy Homes

By Mike Merchant, Entomologist, Texas AgriLife Extension

Anyone who has ever visited a public housing complex knows the value of good pest control. Cockroaches, rodents and bed bugs are frequent companions of many residents of publicly funded housing. Take high turnover rates among tenants, mix with poor understanding of pests and sanitation, and add low-bid pest control—you'll have a recipe for pest problems that is hard for the most diligent property manager to solve.



Nancy Crider's enthusiastic teaching style kept students focused on residential IPM.

When Nancy Crider of the University of Texas Center for Public Health and I were approached about doing IPM training in public housing by Allison Taisey of Cornell University, and the Northeastern Regional IPM Center, we both jumped at the opportunity. Nancy is working on her Ph.D. in public health with dissertation research on IPM implementation in public housing. I've worked on IPM in a variety of urban settings, but always felt a special connection to public housing. I know that working in public

housing is not an easy job, but it's hard to think of a situation where IPM can have a greater impact.

Nancy arranged for our first IPM training to be conducted at the Lyerly apartments in Houston, Texas. Lyerly is an elderly high-rise. Well kept on the outside and inside, one of Lyerly's biggest headaches is pest control. Beyond the clean, shiny hallways, many of the units are plagued with German cockroaches. One of the residents we met the day before training suffers from breathing difficulties, but her hospitality is warm and genuine. As we stepped into her well-decorated apartment, it didn't take long to see that she had problems. Cockroaches skittering along cabinets, behind the refrigerator and even in living room furniture, we decided, were not doing her health any good.



Mike Merchant (L, with flashlight), and Crider look at insect issues in resident's apartment.

Fortunately the site manager, Ava, is committed to bringing a better IPM program to her property. Ava invited us to train her

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Healthy Homes in Houston (continued from previous page)

staff and residents about IPM. The one-day training we provided was developed by the National Center for Healthy Housing and funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Health Homes in cooperation with USDA. Residents came and went throughout the day. Several had planned to just stop for a few minutes and ended up staying through the entire class. The pest control company that services Lyerly also attended throughout the day, and heard not only about IPM, but also some of the complaints residents had about their pest control service. To everyone's credit, there was little finger pointing but lots of determination to see the pest control program work better.



Although this apartment had no human residents, apparently some German cockroaches had been camping out in the refrigerator door gasket for a while.

The NCHH curriculum is thorough but practical, and includes a walking tour in the afternoon. One of the best teachable moments of the day came after our classroom lesson on cockroach control. During the lesson we talk about where cockroaches prefer to live, and how to inspect for problems. But it wasn't until we visited a seemingly clean and empty apartment that the lesson really sank in. Nancy peeled back the gasket on the refrigerator door and dozens of German cockroach nymphs scurried from the gaps where they had been waiting patiently for the next tenant to move in. Custodial staff were aghast and even tenants gained a better appreciation of how thorough a cockroach search-and-destroy mission must be.

A great new video training resource is available for download at the website for the [Northeastern IPM Center's website for IPM in public housing](#). Written by Taisey, the video is called [The Tenant's Role in IPM](#). It's about 15 minutes long and includes actors posing as housing manager and tenant. Together they learn about cockroaches and bed bugs, and the tenant's role in IPM. Anyone interested in obtaining the materials we used can download them at <http://stoppests.org>.

After our inaugural training I'm more convinced than ever that education is one of the secret weapons of IPM. We'll continue to evaluate the impact of our efforts over the next year.

Southern Regional IPM Grant RFA Released

The Request for Applications for the Southern Regional IPM Grant has been released. The purpose of this program is to support the continuum of research and extension efforts needed to increase the implementation of IPM methods. The RIPM program supports projects that develop individual pest control tactics, integrate individual tactics into an IPM system, and develop and implement extension and education programs.

Applications must be received by Grants.gov by 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Monday, November 22, 2010.

To access the RFA, go to <http://www.nifa.usda.gov/fo/regionalintegratedpestmgtssouthern.cfm>.

Kentucky Apple Growers Participate in EPA Study to Transition to Safer Insecticides

Jordan Price squints through a hand lens as he looks at a quivering moth stuck to a cardboard trap. The moth—one of several codling moths stuck on the trap—has been caught in the past week.

“It looks like there are more of them this week,” he says.

Standing beside him, Patricia Lucas, Extension specialist at the University of Kentucky, looks at the trap as well. “Your codling moth count is now over five,” Lucas says. “It’s time to start tracking your degree days.”

Price’s grandfather, orchard owner Bill Jackson, has eight moth traps in his Bowling Green, Kentucky, orchard. Some catch codling moth; the others catch oriental fruit moth. The traps are part of a new pest management trial, conducted by researchers at the University of Kentucky and funded by a Strategic Agricultural Initiative grant by the Environmental Protection Agency. By the end of the two-year experiment, Jackson and three other Kentucky orchard owners will know whether a combination of new reduced-risk insecticides will effectively replace their traditional organophosphate pesticides.

For years, apple growers have relied on broad-spectrum organophosphate insecticides to control the fruit’s worst pests. After the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act in 1996, these insecticides began disappearing, as EPA cancelled one after the other based on food safety issues. Apple growers now have a choice of only two conventional insecticides—azinphos methyl (Guthion) and phosmet (Imidan). Azinphos methyl is currently being phased out to a cancellation date of September 30, 2012, while phosmet use has new restrictions, particularly for re-entry periods.



Patty Lucas and Jordan Price look at codling moth trap counts

University of Kentucky entomologist Ric Besin wants to give apple growers more options in order to avoid insecticide resistance. Growers use organophosphate insecticides because the chemicals are cheap and effective. Although alternatives have been available for several years, growers were unsure about how to use them. Based on a survey of growers from January 2010, half of growers surveyed said they were not reluctant to use alternatives, but many of them were unsure about how effective alternatives would be in a wet spring and early summer, or how they would impact other pests.

In the EPA study, Jackson, along with growers in Owensboro, Mayfield and Buffalo, Kentucky, will use integrated pest management strategies, including scouting, pheromone trapping, degree days and insecticide rotation, to combat two key fruit pests: codling moth and oriental fruit moth.

Billy Reid, Bill Jackson, and the other two growers, Coleman Mathis and James Ben-

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University of Kentucky EPA OP Study (continued from previous page)

nett, already have a solid training in IPM. In 1990, they participated in Kentucky's first apple IPM program, led by Drs. Jerry Brown, Ric Bessin, John Hartman and John Strang.



Trap catches for codling moth. The economic threshold for this pest is 5 moths per week.

Billy Reid, the grower from Owensboro participating in the study, has been using IPM in his orchard since 1985.

"We had a problem with scale that year," Reid says. "The IPM program taught us how to trap the male and use heat degree days to catch the crawlers. It pinpoints when to put on the spray to control the scale."

Reid discovered that the reason his weekly spray program had not been working was that

the crawlers hadn't hatched until after the spray had been applied. By trapping the crawlers, he was able to see when they hatched and timed his insecticide applications accordingly. Not only is his IPM program controlling the pests, but it is also maintaining the predator population.

Three of the four growers have had problems with codling moth or oriental fruit moth. For the next two fruit seasons, all four growers will treat a 3-4 acre plot with the reduced-risk products and maintain traps for codling moth and oriental fruit moth. By next fall, Bessin will have data on the effectiveness of the new pesticides compared to the traditional sprays, their ease of use, fruit quality, cost and other issues that may arise from their use, such as reducing the effectiveness of fungicide applications. At the conclusion of the study, Bessin, Hartman and Strang will host field days to explain their findings and create publications on how to use the new products.

"We want to make sure there are no unexpected consequences related to disease management because of the timing of the insecticide applications," Bessin says. "Growers may need to apply fungicides differently because of the different insecticide spray schedule."

University of Florida Researchers to Study Hydrilla



of the U.S.'s most troublesome invasive plants: The Hydrilla Integrated Pest Manage-

The University of Florida / IFAS Entomology and Nematology Department is pleased to announce successful efforts to obtain grant funding for a new project designed to tackle one

ment Risk Avoidance and Mitigation Project (Hydrilla IPM RAMP).

Hydrilla verticillata (a.k.a. hydrilla) is an invasive freshwater plant common in Florida. It was probably brought to the Tampa and Miami areas as an aquarium plant in the late 1950s. By the 1970s, it was established throughout Florida. If left unmanaged, hydrilla is capable of creating damaging infestations

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Alabama IPM Communication Goes Online

This past year, the Alabama IPM program took to the Web. With a program website already in place, research and extension personnel added a weekly online newsletter, the Alabama IPM Communicator. The IPM Communicator is a source for comprehensive pest management information, compiled from research at Auburn, Alabama A&M and Tuskegee Universities. The newsletter is published every Friday from May to October and distributed via e-mail to about 400 crop producers, crop advisors, industry personnel, and Extension personnel. To subscribe to the newsletter, e-mail Dr. Ayanava Majumdar at bugdoctor@auburn.edu. To look at issues, go to www.aces.edu/go/128.



Amy Winstead (r) demonstrates precision ag technology to a producer

In addition to the *IPM Communicator*, two Alabama IPM faculty have joined the world of blogging: Amy Winstead, an Alabama Cooperative Extension regional agent, shares tips

on precision agriculture through a web site (<http://www.aces.edu/anr/precisionag/>), blog, Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/AlabamaPrecisionAgOnline>) and Twitter. Her audience consists of both farmers and non-farmers. In addition to teaching farmers

about new technology, Winstead says that the sites have drawn the attention of several reporters who are interested in how the role of the new technologies such as precision agriculture are making farming more environmentally friendly.



Dr. Ron Smith, Extension entomologist, speaks at the 2010 East Alabama Crops Tour, held Aug. 13

Entomologist Ron Smith considered starting a blog after he listened to a presentation on social media at a professional meeting. After AgFax editor Owen Taylor urged him to begin a weekly blog, Smith started the Alabama Insect blog (<http://alabama-insects.blogspot.com/>). The blog, which already is being used extensively by Agfax.com, is emerging as a premiere resource on insect control for row-crop producers throughout Alabama and even the region.

Florida RAMP Grant for Hydrilla (continued from previous page)

which can choke out native plants, clog flood control structures (which can lead to flooding), and impede waterway navigation and recreational usage. In addition, hydrilla is showing resistance to fluridone, a systemic herbicide used to manage it for the past 20 years. According to the University of Florida /

IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, millions of dollars are spent each year on herbicides and mechanical harvesters in Florida in an effort to place hydrilla under "maintenance control."

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Florida RAMP Grant for Hydrilla (continued from previous page)

There is a need for experts to design and transfer new, innovative methods of managing hydrilla.

Thanks to a new 4-year, \$500,000 grant from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, University of Florida / IFAS research and extension faculty, FAMU Faculty and an ARMY Corps Engineer are tackling the hydrilla problem head-on. This funding will enable the team to study new chemical and biological control methods as part of an overall hydrilla integrated pest management (IPM) plan.

As part of this project, the partnership of researchers will be studying the impacts of the integrated use of a new herbicide, a naturalized hydrilla mining midge and a native fungal pathogen.

Researchers involved in the project include:

- Joan P. Bradshaw, University of Florida/IFAS Extension: Citrus County
- James P. Cuda, University of Florida/IFAS Entomology & Nematology Department
- Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman, University of Florida/IFAS Entomology & Nematology Department
- Ken Gioeli, University of Florida/IFAS Saint Lucie County Cooperative Extension
- Stacia Hetrick, University of Florida/IFAS Osceola County Extension
- Raymond L. Hix, Florida A&M University
- William A. Overholt, University of Florida/IFAS, Indian River Research and Education Center
- Judy F. Shearer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Research and Development Center

Friends of IPM Call for Nominations has been Released

The 2011 Friends of IPM Award Call for Nominations is now online at <http://www.sripmc.org/friendsofipm/>.

The deadline for nominations is Monday, November 1, at 5 PM Eastern Time.

Winners receive a \$2,000 honoraria and an award presentation at the meeting of the winners' choice. Winners must write a newsletter story for inclusion in *Southern Exposure*.

There are six award categories:

- Bright Idea (for an innovative project, such as a research project, but could also be for an invention or Extension activity that is unique)
- IPM Implementer (for "on the ground" work in IPM, such as farming, crop consulting or any other kind of implementation)
- IPM Educator
- Pulling Together (for a group from varied backgrounds that has "pulled together" for a common cause)

- Future Leader (for an individual at the beginning of his/her career; this award is ONLY for an individual)
- Lifetime Achievement (for an individual after a long career in IPM; this award is ONLY for an individual)

You can nominate either individuals OR groups for the first 3 categories.

To nominate someone, you just need to write a 1-2 page explanation of why the person or group deserves the award.

You can find more information about the award at <http://www.sripmc.org/friendsofipm/>. Use the link to the Call for Nominations from that page, which will provide more detail about the categories.

Submit a nomination to Rosemary Hallberg at rhallberg@sripmc.org. If you have questions, please call at 919-513-8182.

New Regional USDA Grant Will Breed Improvements to Cucurbit Downy Mildew Warning System

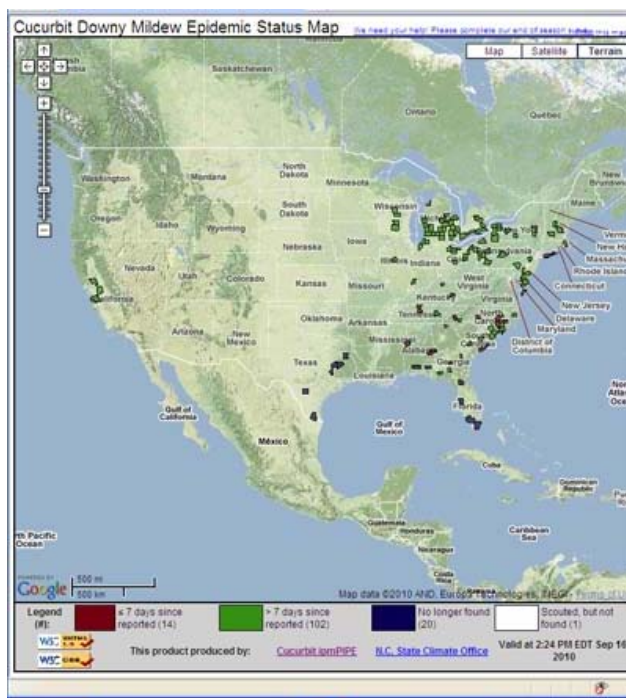
Shortly after they rise in the morning, cucumber growers turn on their computers to know if it's time to spray a fungicide on their crop or if they can put it off for another day. For the past few years, cucurbit producers have been using a cucurbit downy mildew warning system called the Cucurbit Downy Mildew (CDM) ipmPIPE and have counted on its forecasts about the risk of seeing downy mildew in their fields. This year, thanks to a new \$136,000 USDA Regional IPM grant, the predictions they receive will be even more accurate.

Peter Ojiambo, NC State University plant pathologist and project director of the CDM ipmPIPE project, applied for the grant last year to conduct research to enhance specific components to the existing forecasting system. The funding has helped them improve the forecasts and delve deeper into a disease that can leave cucurbit growers with a useless field. From 2008 to 2009, the CDM ipmPIPE saved cucurbit growers in Michigan, North



Carolina and Virginia about \$11 million.

The CDM ipmPIPE project officially began in 2008, after Gerald Holmes,



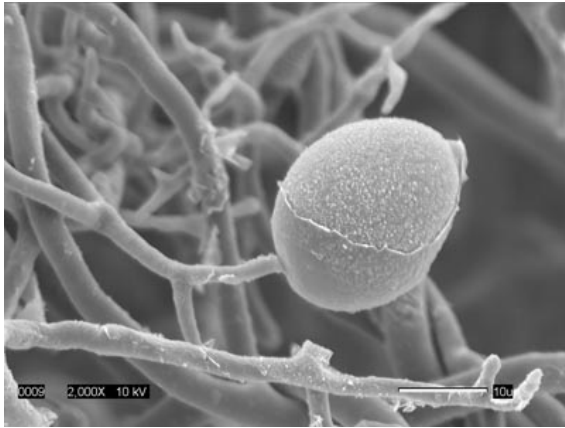
NCSU plant pathologist at that time, received a million dollar grant from USDA Risk Management Agency to establish a national warning system for cucurbit downy mildew. The system relies on disease reports submitted to the forecasting website by state collaborators located in the eastern half of the country and

weather forecasts from the National Weather Service and the State Climate Office at NC State.

Until now, forecasts about downy mildew risk have been based on the Hybrid Single Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) model. HYSPLIT calculates the trajectory of pollution particles based on atmospheric currents. Although the forecasts have helped growers protect their cucurbit crops more efficiently, the HYSPLIT model has several drawbacks, according to Ojiambo.

“HYSPLIT doesn’t take the pathogen biology into account, and the prediction should be driven by the biology of the pathogen versus simply the physical and atmospheric principles,” says Ojiambo. “You can’t go into the system to change the variables in the model.”

CDM ipmPIPE Gets an Upgrade (continued from previous page)



Cucurbit downy mildew spores, under a microscope

Ojiambo says that the downy mildew spores are sensitive to radiation, so the risk of infection is lower on a sunny day than on a day with heavy clouds and drizzle. Because HYSPLIT doesn't account for spore death, its predictions can make the disease outlook seem more serious than it really is.

To account for weather variables that affect the life of the spores, NC State disease forecaster Thomas Kever has been generating the initial forecast with HYSPLIT and then adding the other variables by hand. A few months ago, however, Kever's job became much easier. The team switched to a new dispersion model known as FLEXPART which has an open-source code.

"Before the new system, Thomas would spend 10 to 12 hours a day looking at models and figuring out the rest manually," says Ryan Boyles, state climatologist. "Now the process is more automated. The map can account for deposition concentrations."

Because he can change the variables within the weather model, Kever can generate a forecast more quickly. Growers now receive alerts about the risk of infection sooner.

With funding from the grant, Ojiambo can delve more thoroughly into the biology of downy mildew which specifically affects the

spread of the disease. This past summer, he and his staff collected experiments using downy mildew spores, where spores were either exposed to the sun or placed under the shade during cloudy and sunny days. The tests will hopefully reveal what key environmental conditions affect the survival of the downy mildew spores. Results will provide new biological data which will be added to the weather model.

Next year, Ojiambo will run the same tests on pumpkins and squash. Each different cucurbit is infected by a different downy mildew pathogen. The goal is to capture and account for differences among the different cucurbit types.

Funding from USDA has helped the team make significant strides in the past three years, but Boyles says that the forecasts function more as guidance than true predictions.

"I would like to see us get to a point where we could predict by subspecies and get to the specific part of each county where the risk is highest," he says. "A collection of spores will give us an idea of how accurate the forecasts are."

Ultimately, the goal of the system is to help growers time their fungicide sprays more efficiently. Because of the expense of cucurbit fungicides, many growers don't want to spray until they absolutely have to.

"The first spray is key," says Ojiambo. "If you miss it, it's tough to make up for it. The disease spreads fast, and most growers don't have time to react. You have to make sure you catch it in time."

For more information, or to sign up for cucurbit downy mildew alerts via e-mail, contact Peter Ojiambo at pojiamb@ncsu.edu.

Some Hibiscus Cultivars Show Resistance to Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, Research Shows

Scientists in Virginia and Florida have discovered that some hibiscus cultivars seem to stand up to the pink hibiscus mealybug—for a while, at least. Justin Vitullo, Virginia Tech Ph.D. student, noticed that while some hibiscus varieties growing in the south Florida landscape showed severe decline from pink hibiscus mealybug infestation, others appeared to be relatively healthy.



Justin Vitullo standing with cages in which mating disruption was compared with other control tactics on single potted hibiscus plants.

Entomologists Chris Bergh (Virginia Tech), Aijun Zhang (USDA-ARS, Beltsville, MD) and Catharine Mannion (University of Florida), along with their student Vitullo, set out to learn more about the pest by looking at its captures in sex pheromone traps, its dispersal capabilities and feeding habits.

When pink hibiscus mealybugs, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), feed, they cause the plant leaves to curl, creating a “bunchy top” at the tips of the stems. Plants that are susceptible to the mealybug show symptoms in a few days. Following his field observations, Vitullo conducted experiments with potted hibiscus plants in a greenhouse, examining the expression of feeding symptoms from pink hibiscus mealybug and the number of mealybugs that developed on five commercially important varieties. Vitullo

discovered that a couple of hibiscus varieties either showed no symptoms or took much longer to develop symptoms than other varieties. Although populations of the pest developed on all varieties, ‘Snow Queen’ and ‘Double Red’ plants did not show the same injury response to feeding as ‘Florida Sunset,’ ‘Joanne’ or ‘President.’

“Whether that damage becomes more apparent over time, we don’t know,” Bergh says. “But some of the other hibiscus cultivars may be more suitable to propagation in the landscape if they don’t show the damage over time.”

Pink hibiscus mealybug has baffled scientists and growers since it was first detected in south Florida in 2002. Its waxy covering can protect it from insecticides. Although biocontrol has significantly reduced mealybug numbers, it has not stopped the pest from spreading to other Florida counties and southern states.

To keep the mealybug from spreading, quarantines are imposed on nurseries and growers even when just one pink hibiscus mealybug infested plant is found.



Pink hibiscus mealybug feeding causes a “bunchy top” in hibiscus.

“We were looking to improve our interpretation of pink hibiscus mealybug captures in sex pheromone traps by examining things like the effect of time of day on captures, trap elevation, trap proximity to the infested host plant and the temporal effects of mealybug population size and control tactics on

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Pink Hibiscus Mealybug Study (continued)



Pink hibiscus mealybug
Photo Credit: Catharine Mannion

captures,” says Bergh. “Justin’s study investigating symptoms of feeding pink hibiscus mealybug among cultivars of hibiscus arose from his observations of differences among varieties in their expression of feeding symptoms.”

While Bergh and his colleagues have made substantial progress in understanding the dispersal of young mealybugs and the response of males to pheromone traps,

much remains to be learned about the relationship between captures in traps and other aspects of its biology and population dynamics. For example, they found no differences between mealybug captures in traps placed in pesticide treated hibiscus plants versus captures in untreated plants. In addition, traps at locations where mealybug parasites were released captured similar numbers of mealybugs as those at locations without parasite releases, over a period of 19 months. In field cage experiments, use of the mating disruption technique did not affect captures or the development of mealybug populations.

Until scientists discover a more effective control, biological control remains the best option. Although nurseries and growers may still find themselves under quarantine at the sighting of a pink hibiscus mealybug, Bergh and his colleagues hope that the discoveries from the feeding study may help homeowners and landscapers decide between hibiscus cultivars when making a purchase.

Seven 2010 Southern Regional IPM Grants Awarded

This year Southern Regional IPM grants funded 7 of 34 proposals for a total of \$830,029. Of the funded proposals, 4 were for research projects, 1 was for an extension project, and 2 were for combination research and extension projects.

The following list includes all of the 2010 Southern Region IPM awards:

- Developing New Techniques To Use in the Integrated Pest Management of Stable Flies (LSU AgCenter: Lane Foil, \$156,457)
- Oomycetocide resistance and Phytophthora disease management for the ornamental horticulture industry (Virginia Tech: Chuanxue Hong, \$129,906)
- Integrating Management of Soft Scales in the Southern Landscape (Clemson University, Juang-Hong Chong, \$153,896)
- IPMImages and BugwoodWiki: Tools and resources to support IPM education and implementation across the SER and Beyond (University of Georgia: Keith Douce, \$38,670)
- Developing biologically Based Management Strategies for Integrated Control of Sheath Blight in Southern Rice (Texas AgriLife Research: Xin-Gen Zhou, \$135,910)
- Development and implementation of a web application in support of the 'Profile' resistance management program (Clemson University: Guido Schnabel, \$54,040)
- Enhancing The Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecasting System (North Carolina State University: Peter Ojiambo \$136,150)

From the Director: ipmPIPE Update 2010

The ipmPIPE system and concept continues to evolve. Use of this approach and funding to support it continues to change, sometimes in unanticipated ways. Here is current information about each of the components, funding, and leadership:

Components:

- Asian soybean rust (SBR). The original ipmPIPE component, SBR, had an unusual year. USDA grants did not provide funding for field monitoring of any kind this year. The Soybean Check Off (USD and NCSRP) provided considerable funding for this purpose, around \$350,000. There may be some state-level grower support, and there certainly is direct contribution of time and expertise by Extension specialists and others. The 2010 growing season has had the fewest reports of SBR infestation in the field since the pathogen first arrived in the US. The most important explanation is that overwintering inoculum was largely wiped out by last winter's frosts in the deep South. The SBR component is now coordinated by Dr. Ed Sikora, Auburn University, with Dr. Loren Geisler, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
- Soybean Aphid: The soybean aphid component was discontinued prior to this season.
- Legume: The legume component was supported through RMA funding administered through the Western IPM Center. The project is led by Dr. Howard Schwartz, Colorado State University, and Dr. Marie Langham, South Dakota State University. The website <http://legume.ipmpipe.org> has been improved and expanded, and scouting of several diseases on several legume crops continues. This component has received funding of approximately \$340,000 for the 2011 season from RMA.
- Cucurbit Downy Mildew (CDM), with leadership from Dr. Peter Ojiambo, NCSU, is nearing the completion of its final season with support from the 2008 ipmPIPE project. Website: <http://cdm.ipmpipe.org>. Dr. Ojiambo recently was awarded a Southern Regional IPM (S-RIPM) grant that will carry the program forward for at least another season.
- Pecan nut casebearer (PCN): Dr. Marvin Harris, Texas A&M University, leads the Pecan PIPE. Like the CDM ipmPIPE this component is currently in its final year of funding from the 2008 ipmPIPE project; however, substantial funds remain and Dr. Harris is currently pursuing a no-cost extension to continue through the 2011 season. This project is also slated to receive about \$30,000 of new funds targeted toward expanding the component to forecast and guide producers decisions on pecan scab (*Cladosporium caryigenum*).
- Southern corn rust: This disease caused by *Puccinia polysora* is addressed by a new component to ipmPIPE, with a website at <http://scr.ipmpipe.org>. Dr. Bob Kemeraite, University of Georgia, took initial leadership in this effort and has since been joined by other Extension specialists. Funding to date has been on a shoestring, with small amounts scraped from a couple of ipmPIPE projects to support the initial website development, and Extension specialists providing field data.
- Onion, LBAM and SWD: Coming soon. See below.

Funding sources:

- The ipmPIPE 2008 grant, funded by USDA-RMA through a contract with NCSU, is winding down. Funds for field monitoring of SBR were exhausted at the end of the 2009 sea-

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ipmPIPE Update (continued)

son. This has primarily been used in 2010 to support the CDM and Pecan ipmPIPEs, both of which were originally funded through a competition within this project.

- The Soybean Check Off has supported monitoring for soybean rust for several years, and in 2010 was clearly the most important single source of such funds. Funding decisions are made on an annual basis, so no commitment has been made yet for the 2011 season.
- USDA/RMA has recently committed approximately \$1,000,000 for the Western Specialty Crops PIPE, with Oregon State University as the lead. This project will focus first on the light brown apple moth (LBAM) and spotted wing drosophila (SWD), with possible future effort on European grapevine borer.
- USDA/RMA has also committed to approximately \$340,000 for continued work through the 2011 season on the Legume ipmPIPE, and about \$30,000 for expansion of the Pecan ipmPIPE to include Pecan scab. An additional allocation is committed to administrative costs and outreach efforts.
- USDA/NIFA has committed approximately \$115,000 for IT and related PIPE infrastructure and approximately \$68,000 to support other programming infrastructure and to facilitate the ipmPIPE Steering Committee.
- Dr. Howard Schwartz, Colorado State University, was awarded almost \$3,000,000 through the 2010 Specialty Crops Research Initiative for the project *ipmPIPE & Innovative Disease Diagnostic Tools for Onion Growers*. Field work for this multi-state project will commence in the 2011 growing season.



Publications and Events

October 6-7, 2010: National IPM Committee meeting, Washington, DC

October 8, 2010: IPM Center Directors meeting, Washington, DC.

November 1: **DUE**: Friends of IPM Nominations

November 8-9, 2010: SRIPMC Advisory and Steering Committee meetings, Raleigh, NC

November 22, 2010: Southern Regional IPM Grant Proposals DUE to Grants.gov

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