



Director's Notes

With the first day of spring, the "growing" season begins throughout the entirety of the Southern region of the United States (our Northern neighbors may have to wait a few more weeks). The beginning of spring also, for the most part, mercifully marks the end of the "meeting" season for growers, IPM practitioners, land-grant university Extension and research personnel and the Southern Region IPM Center staff. November through March is crammed full of professional conferences, workshops, pesticide certification/recertification training sessions, grant review panel meetings, and related events. Like many of our stakeholders and partners, members of the Center staff accumulated more than their share of frequent flyer (or driver) miles during the winter months.

In an effort to work collaboratively with our IPM stakeholders and partners within and beyond the Southern region, the travelogue for Center personnel included trips to the State Contacts meeting and the Mid-Atlantic Apiculture Research and Extension Consortium in November; Entomological Society of America annual meeting in December; Georgia/South Carolina Cotton Pest Management Strategic Plan

Workshop in January; USDA Water Quality Conference, Green School Workshop and SYSCO Sustainable Ag/IPM Conference in February; and the SERA-003 (Southern Region IPM Coordinators) meeting and SARE's 20th anniversary New American Farm Conference in March. Some of the most notable places we visited were Reno, Nevada, for the USDA Water Quality Conference, Roanoke, Virginia, for the State Contacts meeting and St. Crois, US Virgin Islands for the SERA-003 meeting.

These meetings provided an excellent opportunity to meet our stakeholders/partners and work with them to promote and carry forth IPM into the Southern region. With beginning of the "growing season," we hope it will not be long before we see the fruits of our "collective" labors (i.e., IPM implementation throughout the region).

-Steve Toth, Associate Director

Mark Your Calendar!

The next Advisory Council is scheduled for June 24 & 25. Keep an eye on your inbox for additional information included travel information and agendas.

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In this issue:

- 1
- Director's Notes
- 2
- SERA-003 Goes to Virgin Islands
- 5
- Jennifer Gillett Receives Friends of IPM Award
- 7
- John Jackman Receives Friends of IPM Award
- 9
- School IPM Goes Green
- 11
- Tom Fuchs Receives Award
- New NC IPM Coordinator
- 12
- Events and Publications

SERA-003 Experiences IPM in the Virgin Islands

A calm, warm tropical breeze and blue, sunlit ocean provided an exotic setting for this year's Southern Extension and Research Activity, Information Exchange Group 3 (SERA-003) meeting in St. Croix, VI. IPM Coordinators from the two territories and almost all of the states in the southern region met at the University to discuss annual progress reports and learn more about IPM in the Virgin Islands.

For most attendees, this meeting was their first visit to the University of the Virgin Islands. After a full day of IPM program progress reports, SERA-003 members toured three farms in St. Croix—an aquaculture farm located at the Agricultural Experiment Station



Dr. Rakocy (2nd from left) demonstrates the aquaponics filtration system as Henry Fadamiro (AL), Clarence Collison (MS), Clayton Hollier (LA) and Tom Fuchs (TX) observe.

for the fish and to add nutrients to the water for vegetables and herbs. During the second farm tour, IPM Coordinators examined several wilted cucumber plants that some coordinators surmised may be suffering from salt deposits. Kofi Boateng, Associate Director of Cooperative Extension and our host for the week, said that these two farms were the largest on the island; most farms actually have fewer than 100 acres. St. Croix is also home to the disease- and fly-resistant Senepol cattle.

One IPM Coordinator enjoyed the opportunity to veer away from a meeting room and see Virgin Island agriculture first-hand.

at the university two fruit and vegetable farms

The aquaculture farm uses several innovative technologies to raise tilapia. Agricultural Experiment Station director Dr. James Rakocy explained how Extension staff use greenwater tank culture and aquaponics to purify the water they use

“We should do this at more of our meetings,” he said during the farm tour. “This is what it’s all about.”

State IPM Coordinators described a myriad of activities and projects as they shared their yearly reports:

Alabama funded 16 IPM mini-grant projects for a total of \$50,000 last year and completed a Satsuma mandarin crop profile. IPM Coordinator Henry Fadamiro also received a grant from EPA-Strategic Agricultural Initiative to develop and evaluate IPM practices for peach pests.

Arkansas funded several mini-grant projects as well, focusing in soybeans, cotton, and rice. IPM Coordinator Gus Lorenz reported that most growers enjoy participating in the mini-grant projects.

IPM Florida supported 16 projects through their mini-grants, along with completing a grower’s IPM guide for tomato and pepper production and an identification card deck for beneficial lawn insects. In addition, program staff participated in a new Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) initiative on IPM and the Green Schools workshop.

Georgia completed a project involving collaboration with the state public libraries, providing them with IPM educational and promotional materials. Program leaders are collaborating with IPM Florida on a peachtree borer project.

Kentucky supports working groups in corn/soybean, wheat science, commercial production of ornamental plants, pest diagnostics and vegetable IPM. The wheat science group received two awards: the Integration Award from USDA and the Friends of IPM Pulling Together Award from the Southern Region IPM Center.

The Louisiana IPM program conducted statewide field days and highlighted their research and extension plots. IPM Coordinator Clayton Hollier reported that they also plan to expand the IPM *Louisiana* website and produce a new series of publications on horticultural plant diseases.

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SERA-003 (continued from p. 2)

Mississippi's IPM program has teamed up with several mid-south states to address issues with tarnished plant bugs on cotton. IPM Coordinator Clarence Collison also described progress in the greenhouse tomato and sweet potato IPM programs.

The highlight of the North Carolina IPM program report was that the state has a new IPM Coordinator, Steve Toth. Toth, who is also Associate Director for regulatory issues for the Southern Region IPM Center, will spend 30 percent of his time to serving as the state's IPM Coordinator.

Oklahoma IPM Coordinator Tom Royer reported that the collaborative Team Initiative Programs reviewed and updated the IPM program's priorities to align with priorities of the southern region. In addition, the program is developing new management initiatives for agricultural crops and school IPM.

Puerto Rico has been working with the Forest Service on an urban tree IPM program, in addition to continuing research on black sigatoka and other diseases and pests of plantain, banana and coffee. Efforts to survey the coffee bean borer, a new pest detected August 2007, have begun.

The South Carolina IPM program continues its management programs for peach diseases and cole crop pests, urban IPM programs and cotton pest management research.

Tennessee IPM Coordinator Pat Parkman reported that growers have increased their use of University of Tennessee Extension services and the UTCrops website. The UT YEAH (youth, environment and health) team implemented a survey last year to rate IPM use at schools, and results indicate that a majority (84%) of schools are using high levels of IPM in their buildings.

Texas IPM Coordinator Tom Fuchs reported the successes of the row crop program and discussed the initiatives of the pecan IPM program, which has developed a statewide network of volunteers to monitor and report pecan casebearer populations and update a statewide real time prediction

map. Fire ants continue to be a priority for the IPM program, and the state won three Friends of IPM Awards from the Southern Region IPM Center: Outstanding IPM Program, IPM Educator, and Lifetime Achievement.

Jozef Keularts, Virgin Island IPM Coordinator, said that although IPM staff are limited at UVI, they have implemented several IPM programs, including agricultural, school and urban IPM.

Ames Herbert reported impacts from Virginia IPM programs for potatoes, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans, along with cost savings and pesticide reductions. The IPM program continues communication efforts with the Ag Pest Advisory, newsletters and identification guides. Herbert also reported increased adoption of school IPM.

The two-day event ended with a tour of St. George Village Botanical Gardens, which includes more than 1500 native and exotic plant species, several species of orchids and a naturalized forest, complete with an enormous termite nest.



Kofi Boateng (l) and Jozef Keularts (r) introduce the SERA-003 group to the owner of a large vegetable farm during the second farm tour. The owner asked the group for help diagnosing a problem affecting his cucumber crop.

IPM in the Virgin Islands: A Photo Journal



Tilapia raised in this system grow to be quite large and are more resistant to disease.



The Experiment Station uses greenwater tank culture that recycles nutrients for fish and concentrates waste. Rain is scarce on the island, and this technology uses less than 38 gallons per day. Fish are moved from one tank to another as they grow, but the same water is used throughout the whole system.



Dr. Jim Rakocy nets several “juvenile” tilapia in the fish-rearing tanks. Water from this system is used to grow hydroponic lettuce and herbs.

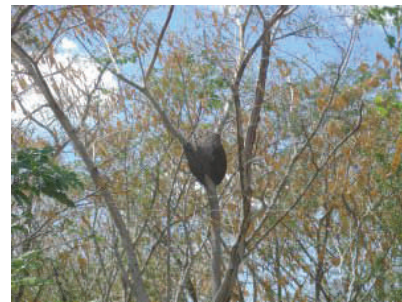


Waste from the tanks fertilizes the vegetables (below; roots grow directly in water), which in turn filter the water to reuse in the tanks.

These “beads” are a substrate for the bacteria that process excess nitrogen from the water. The water then goes to the lettuce and herb garden.



Ron Stinner (CIPM) and Henry Fadamiro (Auburn U.) inspect scale insects on a leaf during the tour of the papaya farm.



The Naturalized Forest at St. George Village Botanical Garden comes complete with its own termite nest.



Texas IPM Coordinator Tom Fuchs points out a stand of “Sea Island cotton.”

Jennifer Gillett Receives Friends of IPM Award, Future Leader

by Rosemary Hallberg



I first met Dr. Jennifer Gillett a few hours before our summer Advisory Council meeting, when she arrived in our office from an early morning flight. After she unpacked some of her brochures and papers to prepare for the meeting, she walked to my office, where I was stuffing papers into folders, and began to help.

To Gillett, no project is too big or too small, an attitude that has earned her much respect as Associate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Director for the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). Last fall, the Southern Region IPM Center Advisory Council rewarded her efforts with a Friends of IPM Future Leader Award.

Wanting to give IPM professionals like Gillett something more tangible than a "pat on the back," the Southern Region IPM Center started the Friends of IPM award program last year to recognize outstanding efforts in IPM. Nominations included individuals and teams. Gillett's Future Leader award includes an engraved plaque and \$2,000 for development or dissemination of the work that earned the award. The Future Leader category recognizes extraordinary potential and promise for IPM. Other categories included IPM Implementer, IPM Teacher, Outstanding State Program, Lifetime Achievement Award and Pulling Together.

Those who have worked with Gillett say that a better descriptor is "*Growing* Leader." Whether she is working with her Extension specialists and agents, conducting training or bringing experts together to work on a growers' guide, Gillett has already proven her leadership qualities in the field of IPM.

"I really depend on Jennifer," says Norm Leppla, Florida IPM Coordinator and director of IPM Florida. "Her skills, interests and abilities complement mine, so we actually depend on each other. As a plant pathologist, she helps IPM Florida extend beyond my field of entomology. IPM Florida can't do without her."

Her interest in integrated pest management began in high school, where she gave an extemporaneous speech on the topic for a Future Farmers of America speech competition. While still in high school, she began working for the USDA-ARS Center for Medical, Agricultural, and Veterinary Entomology, near the University of Florida campus in Gainesville. Here she gained hands on experience in developing entomology based IPM programs for several southern crops. But her first direct experience implementing IPM came during her time in the Peace Corps, where she taught residents in Morocco about pesticide safety.

When Gillett returned to the US, she enrolled in the master's program in plant pathology at the University of Florida in Gainesville. "I worked on plant pathology IPM because I wanted to have a more holistic approach," she says.

As she began her doctorate program in plant pathology, Gillett maintained her job with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and taught plant pathology classes at UF/IFAS. When she finished her degree, she joined USDA full-time as a molecular biologist. While she was there, Leppla contacted the chair of the UF/IFAS plant pathology department, Dr. Gail Wisler, seeking a graduate with exceptional interpersonal skills to help build his statewide IPM program. Wisler recommended Jennifer as an ideal candidate but advised that she might not be willing to change her career direction. Fortunately, Gillett enthusiastically made the switch.

Leppla said that Gillett was the only candidate he considered. "My requirements were so specific for the position that there weren't any other candidates," he says. "I wanted someone who was committed to advancing IPM, really good at working across disciplines and with all kinds of people, highly energetic and responsive to clientele, service oriented, determined to maintain high scientific and ethical standards and was known for having an excellent work ethic. There was no one I'd seen with all of those qualifications, except Jennifer."

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Jennifer Gillett (continued from p. 5)

When Gillett started at UF/IFAS, IPM Florida was a young program beginning its third year with a full-time director, a recent entomology graduate and a couple of Plant Medicine students. Leppla welcomed fresh ideas, assistance in addressing a growing workload, and collaboration in designing a new action plan that would cover the IPM needs of the entire state. Today IPM Florida incorporates seven areas of activity: deciduous and small fruit, citrus, pasture and forage, watersheds and river-basins, vegetables, ornamentals and turf, and people and communities with major emphasis on school IPM. Leppla attributes much of the program's success to Gillett's work.

"Dr. Gillett has helped to design IPM Florida so that it encourages collaboration in advancing IPM among UF/IFAS faculty members and their clientele," wrote Leppla in his Friends of IPM award nomination letter for Gillett. "Her novel approach is to build partnerships, encourage synergy, create opportunities, and assure program recognition."

During the three years she has been with IPM Florida, Gillett has empowered UF/IFAS personnel and other IPM professionals in the state by giving them ownership over the products they create. "The most important thing we have is building through partnerships, so we have the opportunity of synergy through those partnerships," she says. "We want people to develop things together."



One of those collaborative efforts involved the development of an IPM growers' guide for tomato and pepper. Gillett assembled a multi-disciplinary team from various parts of the state to contribute the contents. After two years of work, the guide contained more than 200 pages of IPM information useful to growers, in addition to detailed descriptions and high-quality, colorful photographs of tomato and pepper pests.

Currently, Gillett is working with the Florida Landscape Maintenance Association on a new IPM manual for landscape maintenance that will be the basis for a new landscape maintenance certification program. But when she isn't busy helping to develop new IPM materials, she assists extension specialists and agents with in-service training, works with the Southern Plant Diagnostic Network to teach extension personnel about the importance of proper identification, manages IPM Florida's mini-grant program and works with UF/IFAS's other IPM groups, including the School IPM team, 4-H and master gardeners.

While Gillett loves what she does, she dreams of being involved in something even greater. "I would like to be in a position to make American agriculture sustainable and affordable so we don't have to rely on foreign imports," she says.

John Jackman Receives Friends of IPM Lifetime Achievement Award by Rosemary Hallberg



Extension specialists in the 1970s could count on spending long days in the field after a warm spell signaled the near end of winter. Anticipating the arrival of numerous pest species, growers and Extension personnel began their scouting, preparing for the time those species would reach their thresholds. But in 1977, Texas entomologist John Jackman introduced a

tool that would eventually change the way Texas Extension personnel work with growers on their pest problems: a personal computer, complete with software that could help predict when pest outbreaks would occur.

Few Extension offices had access to computers before the early 1980s, much less any that weighed less than 200 pounds. Not only did Jackman find funds to buy 4 IBM 5100s—one of the first portable computers, even before the IBM PC—to house at the campus and at 3 Texas district Extension offices, but he also loaded them with a special cotton bollworm prediction software that he had designed. In addition, he provided training on how to use it. Although skeptical at first, the faculty and staff in Texas A&M's Entomology Department gradually adopted his futuristic vision, adopting Internet technology years before other universities began to explore it. For his technological talent, training skill and population modeling expertise, Jackman received the first Friends of IPM Lifetime Achievement Award.

The Lifetime Achievement award recognizes a person who has made significant contributions over several years to integrated pest management in the southern region.

Jackman has been dedicated to IPM since the beginning of his career at Michigan State University, where he specialized in population modeling.

Rather than solving difficult prediction equations by hand, Jackman explored how he could use a computer to plug in numbers and get results. His experiments were unusual for an entomologist; at the time, most computers were only available by using bulky terminals that filled part of an office and were used by computer scientists but not typically by biological scientists.

When Jackman left Michigan State in 1976 to continue his career at Texas A&M, it was not unusual that the faculty and Extension specialists performed all of their calculations with a hand calculator and used paper notebooks to record field notes. Determined to provide his colleagues with the same ease and accuracy he had found with automating complex calculations, Jackman began exploring ways to bring technology to Extension offices without crowding out personnel.

"I was writing computer applications for personal computers, based on the idea that we would have them in the future," said Jackman

By the next year several Extension offices had their own "personal computer"—five years before the IPM PC was available for public purchase.

In 1995 Jackman's automated programs took another turn—towards the World Wide Web. Even the most skeptical of Jackman's colleagues could see the potential of reaching millions of people, anywhere in the world. Educational websites could provide information about IPM. Divisions within the Entomology Department could market their programs to new students or clients. Even more appealing was the fact that publishing on the Web was relatively inexpensive: the price included a server and part of someone's time.

"The websites are done on a shoestring budget," Jackman says. "Everyone contributes content to the website or finances to the web resources." Of the 34 websites that Jackman has developed and hosts on his server, he independently maintains only 2 of them: Vegetable IPM and Biocontrol

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John Jackman (continued from p. 7)

for Weeds. The others are under the care of the group that requested them, after Jackman gives a thorough training on how to edit and update the information. Some of the websites receive millions of visits a year; many of them have received awards. The website for the Texas Imported Fire Ant Research and Management Project, for instance, is one of the more heavily visited sites, accounting for at least one-third of the total hits for all of the Entomology Department's websites.

According to his colleagues, Jackman's scholarship in IPM and ability to communicate to a broad range of audiences have led to the success of the websites.

"John's impact on IPM has been through individual contributions in biocontrol of weeds, public education through his books and website activities," said Marvin Harris, a long-time Texas A&M entomology faculty member and researcher. "[It is] especially important through his collaboration with and facilitation of a wide range of programs, from fire ants to invasive plant species to pecans, where his unique expertise and congenial support were instrumental in the development, conduct and delivery of the research in an IPM context to stakeholders."

Jackman says that his background in population modeling has played a part in several projects, not only in developing the website but also assisting in developing prediction models. One of those projects involved developing a population prediction model for pecan casebearer—a serious pest for Texas pecan growers. Jackman worked on two separate projects—one with Harris and another with extension specialist Allen Knutson—with the goal of reducing pecan casebearer populations by timing their larval development.

"We're making changes in how we do prediction," Jackman says. "We used to start our predictions based on calculations from frost-free days. Allen

came up with the pheromone trap. Now we do the biofix based on when we catch moths in the traps, which is not confounded by the weather."

Although neither the Biocontrol for Weeds nor the Vegetable IPM websites involve forecasting, Jackman says his interest in each is strong enough for him to maintain them himself, despite his dwindling free time to spend on them. The weed biocontrol website includes lists of both rangeland and aquatic weeds, each definition cross-referenced with lists of biocontrol options. The vegetable IPM site includes cross-referenced indexes as well, with lists of publications and resources for homeowners.

When he's away from his computer, Jackman has a myriad of other interests that keep him busy. One of those primary interests is in teaching, which Jackman can readily do for most nature-based topics. According to Harris, teaching comes quite easily to Jackman. Besides being involved with 4-H programs, Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists Jackman is an expert fly-fishing instructor, emphasizing how insect life stages affect fishing success. He also serves as a pest survey and detection liaison with USDA-APHIS. Harris says that there is not much about the natural world that Jackman does not know.

"John is a premier biologist who understands natural systems and is able to apply them to solve problems to protect human valued resources," says Harris.

But the quality that makes Jackman stand out from many others is the ease with which he works with people. Harris says that Jackman dedicates himself to whatever project he works on, and when he is familiar with the topic, he contributes significantly to the project. The end result is a Web site that is thorough, easily navigable and pleasant to view.

"When he's working with you on something, you can be sure that he's going to deliver," says Harris.

Southern Region School IPM Goes Green

During a special workshop held at Texas AgriLife Extension in February, several members of the Southern Region School IPM workgroup went on a hunt—for cracks, standing water, unwrapped food and anything else that could attract unwanted critters into a new “green” elementary school.



A few workshop participants discuss their impressions of Hector Garcia Middle School as a few others inspect a sink in the kitchen for pest attractants and possible habitats.

Hosted by Texas AgriLife Extension and organized by members of the Southern Region School IPM Working group, the workshop was funded by a National Extension IPM USDA grant. Architects, engineers, builders, pest managers, city planners and school district personnel from the southern region gathered at the workshop to discuss pest management planning for schools, starting at the very first stage: the building’s design. The main question driving the workshop was whether “green” building design could reduce the long-term need for pesticides.

The workshop began with an introduction to a new “green” building rating system called the Leadership in Energy Environmental Design (LEED), designed by the US Green Building Council. Although the LEED system currently evaluates a building’s energy and resource use, Michael Kawecki, chair emeritus for the North Texas US Green Building Council said that pest management could eventually be included.

“The Council decided early on that it didn’t want to be an expert in everything,” said Kawecki. “It recognizes that there are experts out there and takes advantage of them.”

Despite the ecological advantages of green buildings, several experts pointed out architectural features that actually attracted or harbored pests. Al Greene of General Services Administration pointed out some of the disadvantages of green roofs, which can become pest habitats, and other pest attractants such as “diabolical loading docks” where waste is stored and “bird-friendly structures” often added as architectural elements.

The highlight of the first day was a guided tour through Hector Garcia Middle School, Dallas’s first LEED-certified green school. Several workshop participants were impressed by the natural lighting and eco-friendly building materials—but then pointed out a large gap under the outside door of the auditorium. A visit to a science lab yielded another pest attractant: a neatly-organized line of marshmallow animal figures.



Dan Lisenko (FL) and Bruce Alverson (AL) find Hector Garcia’s “pigeon problem” on a “bird-friendly structure” by the loading dock.

The tour proved that although green buildings have many advantages over traditional construction, the technology needed improvements with regard to pest management.

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School IPM (continued from p. 9)

Most participants came from the southern region, with the exception of Al Greene, who traveled from Washington, DC, and Tom Green, president of the IPM Institute in Madison, Wisconsin. Speakers included a structural engineer, pest control professionals from Orkin, Inc., and the environmental and energy manager for one of Texas's school districts.



Victor Melton (Carrollton-Farmer's Branch ISD, TX), Al Greene (General Services Administration) and James McClure (Estes, McClure and Associates, TX) answer questions during a panel discussion.

Breakout sessions during the workshop allowed small groups to discuss specific issues. Each group examined a particular building architectural detail or environmental factor and discussed the pest management issues, along with ways to solve them. The groups were charged with providing "do's and don'ts" affecting pest management in the construction and design process.

Tom Green and Tom Fuchs, Texas IPM Coordinator, suggested ways to place lighting and shrubbery, along with instituting educational measures to correct landscape, lighting and perimeter issues. For building "envelope" issues, Al Greene and Tanya Franke of Oklahoma State University recommended several "built-in" pest prevention measures in addition to ways to communicate with architects and engineers during building construction. Faith Oi and Rebecca Baldwin, School IPM specialists with University of Florida IFAS Extension, suggested several building design options to reduce moisture buildup and pest harborage areas next to the building. Moving to the interior, Auburn University School IPM specialist Fudd Graham and Southern Region IPM Center Communication Specialist Rosemary Hallberg discussed construction and organizational practices to reduce clutter and pest entry. Finally, Janet Hurley and Oklahoma State University Ph.D. student Carmen Russell suggested using smooth, groutless flooring, movable shelving and easily accessible covered drains to reduce the number of areas where pests could feed or hide in food service areas.

Reactions to the workshop were positive, with most participants asking for a similar meeting next year. Immediately after the workshop, the School IPM workgroup met to discuss adding pest-specific action plans for schools to the Texas School IPM Manual, *An Introduction to IPM in Schools: A Manual for Facilities Maintenance Professionals*.

Tom Fuchs Receives Award from SERA-003



Those who have met Texas IPM Coordinator Tom Fuchs have experienced southern hospitality at its finest. And everyone who has worked with him

knows how serious he is about integrated pest management.

His dedication to IPM has not gone unnoticed. At the SERA-003 meeting in March, the group presented Fuchs with an award for Outstanding Contributions and Leadership in Integrated Pest Management.

Fuchs became IPM Coordinator in 1994, and gradually helped it transition from a scouting and monitoring program to a technology implementation program. When he started as IPM Coordinator, he was still filling the role of area Extension Specialist. For a while, he did both jobs.

While Fuchs gives the credit for the success of the Texas IPM program to the IPM Specialists and Extension Agents, he has played a major part in encouraging his staff to give

their all. Norm Leppla, outgoing chair of SERA-003, said that Fuchs has not only been supportive of everyone in his own program, but he has also supported other state IPM Coordinators and the regional IPM Center.

"Tom Fuchs is not only a pioneer and leader in IPM but also a model State IPM Coordinator for those of us in other states to emulate," Leppla said.

Fuchs' award comes at a time that is bitter-sweet for the region; at the end of this year, he is retiring from his position. And although he will probably never retire from the work of IPM, he will be missed as the director of the Texas IPM program and as a regional and national leader.

"The Texas IPM program is one of the top programs in the nation," said Jim VanKirk, Director of the Southern Region IPM Center. "He has planned IPM Symposiums, mentored other IPM coordinators and been a friend to IPM professionals in general. He will be missed."

Steve Toth Accepts North Carolina IPM Coordinator Position



Effective March 1, 2008, Steve Toth, Extension Entomologist and Associate Director of the Southern Region IPM Center at North Carolina State University, assumed the duties of IPM Coordinator for North Carolina.

Thirty percent of Steve's time will be devoted to his responsibilities as the State's IPM Coordinator and 70% to the Southern Region IPM Center.

In December 2006, Dr. Mike Linker retired from North Carolina State University where he had served for many years as the Extension IPM Coordinator in North Carolina. Dr. Ed Jones, Associate Director, State Program Leader Agriculture, Natural Resources and Community and Rural Development, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, has served as the interim contact for the NC IPM program since Dr. Linker's retirement.

The responsibilities for the IPM Coordinator in North Carolina include: serving as the Uni-

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New North Carolina IPM Coordinator

(continued from p. 11)

versity's major contact for IPM related issues, collaborating with campus and field extension and research faculty in conducting and communicating IPM programs, assisting faculty in identifying and seeking state, regional and national level funding for IPM, managing the state's IPM mini-grants program, assuring stakeholder input into and recognition of IPM programs, representing North Carolina State University in regional and national meetings as the IPM liaison, and collaborating with IPM programs at other institutions. The IPM Coor-

dinator also manages the IPM 3d budget assigned to the position and serves as the coordinator of the annual federal IPM report.

Toth has been an Extension Entomologist at North Carolina State University for nearly 20 years, where he has directed Extension programs related to integrated pest management and pesticide regulation, use and safety. He has served as the Associate Director for the Southern Region IPM Center since October 2003.



SRIPMC Events

Advisory Council Meeting in Raleigh, NC
June 24 & 25, 2008

Steering Committee Meeting in Raleigh, NC
June 25, 2008

IPM Directors Meeting
June 4 & 5, 2008

Events and Publications

Regional Events and IPM Products

ID Cards for soybean aphid
Virginia Tech

Contact Ames Herbert at herbert@vt.edu
or 757-657-6450 X 411

[Southern Region Pesticide Safety Educators Workshop](#)
June 11-13, 2008
Richmond, VA

Education and Training in Rearing Insects for Private and Public Ventures
[International Congress of Entomology](#)
July 11, 2008
9 AM—12:30 AM
Durban, South Africa

[Entomological Society of America](#)
Fall 2008

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