

2014 UK-IPM Annual Meeting of Advisory Committee Minutes

Video Conference – Lexington and Princeton

March 5, 2014 12 Noon – Central Time

UKREC – Princeton, KY

Attendance:

Phillip Anderson	Marilyn Hooks	Lloyd Murdock
Ric Bessin	Carrie Knott	Richard Preston
Win Dunwell	Colette Laurent	Kenny Seebold
Susan Fox	Patty Lucas	John Strang
J.D. Green	Chip Martin	Nicole Ward Gauthier
		Jen White

- The IPM Center in Washington lost their funding authority this year with the new Farm Bill. We had a 3 year grant award, but year 2 and 3 have been discontinued, very disappointing. According to Marty Draper (IPM Program Leader in Washington), he expects there will be a new request for proposals in March, but due to the bad weather in Washington, it may be postponed to a later date. We will need to resubmit an IPM grant and finish up objectives from year 1 by August so we can write a report on the funded projects by August 31. We need to work on objectives that we had not had previously because they will be candidates for funding when submitted in this next go around. Not sure if it will be a 2-year time period or a 3-year period, but we are going to have to resubmit. They have collapsed IPM, R4, Ramp and a number of programs, all into a new program, the crop protection center.
- A serious issue for Kentucky is the failure to spend the money awarded to us. As of August 31, 2013 we had not spent \$40,000 of the awarded money. They granted us an extension for 1 year to spend the funds. We had another \$80,000 awarded for 2014. Groups need to think about completing objectives and documenting impact and output before August 31. Funds need to be spent in the way of educational efforts in IPM.
- We have many excellent educational programs underway.
- **Working Group Reports Update:**

Kenny Seebold (Vegetable):

Group used Field Programs that are associated with produce options and Farmer Market that grow vegetables, techniques used, etc.

2013: Produce options in counties – Traditional production style meeting to follow up, speakers, face to face contacts, field walk, hands on, tours. Bring them up to date, problem solving.

2014: County production meetings, field walks in summer, developing 6 county manuals (sweet corn, insects, cole crops, green & legumes, ID problems, scouting guides, nutrition of vegetable crops, high tunnel production guide. Converting guides to Spanish for clientele.

Patty stated a vegetable IPM website is underway and will give more attention to crops. The IPM website will be redone. Since the web doesn't reach the Amish/Mennonite clientele, traditional ways of reaching them will be used.

Win Dunwell (Nursery Crops):

A big part of our focus is workshops and YouTube. We crossed over 150,000 views on YouTube channel and only 20% of the viewers from KY. We have combined the IPM grant with a USDA grant. A workshop on nursery crop horticultural practices will be given in Quincy, Florida in June and then Amy Fulcher is repeating that program in Tennessee and will video tape it so it can be on YouTube. We had an IPM workshop on Dec. 13 and trying to find a time to have the summer workshop.

Carrie Knott/Colette Laurent (Wheat-Corn-Soybean):

Most all of our IPM money will go to Field Days, travel and supplement insect work. The Wheat Field Day is scheduled for May 13 (Princeton) and the Corn-Soybean-Tobacco for July 31 (Princeton).

Information that comes out of insect trapping lines is used not only in Kentucky but in our states to the north and there is a lot of impact that and Doug has been good at capturing some of the impact. When we have army worm outbreak, the dollars that are saved by preventing yield loss by has been something we have put into reports.

Nicole Ward Gauthier:

We have a lot of very small objectives. Working with Patty to update the website. Planning to add a fruit IPM section and a consumer facebook page of "Life in the Orchard". Apple IPM scouting Guide is complete and has been submitted to Ag Communications. We have 2 more guides to do. The regular orchard producer meeting is coming up April 10 at Evans Orchard.

Patty talked about the priorities survey results (handout passed out). The survey was sent to all working groups and County Agents. 60 responses were received. Priorities were ranked. Those of importance included: 2,4-D; Nursery, Orchard & Horticulture crops, and development of herbicide resistance were top ones.

The Survey asked suggested priorities the person considered important. Suggestions received and taken during the meeting included:

- ✓ Irrigation management of grains and oil seeds and that impact on pest management
- ✓ Household bugs and spiders

- ✓ Re-evaluate economic thresholds of pests on grain crops
- ✓ Use/role of cover crops in nutrient and pest management
- ✓ Research on reducing aflatoxin in corn in a drought year – variety selection, etc.
- ✓ Cover crops and IPM issues
- ✓ Use of product rotations, as they relate to resistance issues
- ✓ Need a broader educational outreach program to bring attention and awareness to growers.
- ✓ Provide online pesticide training certification.

If there are any changes to above list, please let Patty know.

Ric reported that we submit our priorities to the Southern Region Center and we argue for our priorities. This effects how they disperse monies. These priorities help increase funds for competitive grants and always looking for new priorities and documentation that we have asked other people.

New Priorities/Objectives

- High grain prices are leading to a lot of high input. The tide has shifted. Growers look for ways to minimize input dollars where they can, more so than in previous years.
- (Richard) – Growing Interest in trying to bring back cover crops and improve crop production. National Corn Growers have started a program to look at the health of soils. It is a national phenomenal. It creates problems in our rotation with cover crops on large row crop fields. We are seeing this in Central Ky. It's important to get educational efforts out there to address long term issues.
- Hemp – Several projects have been set up with other universities. There is support from Commissioner Comer, Dean Cox and Dr. Pfeiffer (PSS Chairman). Several farmers in Kentucky will probably be interested in pilot plots. Not sure what the regulations from the Ky State Police will be on that. Weed & Pest Management could be an issue. Chia also has weed management issues.
- Canola (Richard) – There is recent interest in canola. Potential for canola as a double crop as an alternative companion to wheat, especially in Western Tennessee/Western Kentucky. A processing plant is being built in Todd Co. We grow fall seeded Canola here and in Dakota spring seeded. R4 requests were successful. We are not suppose to support crops that are grown on 300,000 acres but since we deal with a fall crop. US & Canada work together with labeling to get new compound. You have to have so many field studies. Joint data packages are being done between US and Canada that support labels in both countries.
- Chia (Murdock) – There is tremendous potential in the United States that is in great demand due to the health benefit as a nutritional supplement. At this time, the demand is greater than the supply. It can only be grown in the far South but there are two breeders in the University of Kentucky in the PSS that have made it flower and produce seed in this latitude. So it's brand new in this part of the United States. One commercial farmer down by Franklin-Simpson Co and he sees potential. He's tried to

work out these problems by his own but weed Control is the biggest problem. He's got a market for it. He's just started and putting a business together and getting some farmers around him to help producer it but it may have tremendous future in Kentucky. Ric would like for someone to suggest to him a good herbicide that he would like to see labeled on Chia. R4 recently did a background on Chia and recognized the demand for the seed. It can be mixed with cereal that you eat and can greatly increase the health benefits. Kellogg has interest in it but they cannot take it on as there is not enough Chia. Economics could be really big.

- Possible need for a weed management specialist for specialty crops such as this. We need further evaluation for Chia, Hemp and other specialty crops.
- (Ric) - If someone is looking for funding in Pest Management. The R4 has a particular category that is called a Pest Management need without solution and we could get things identified as a pest management need without solution and they could provide funding for these kitchen sink type studies. Ric could argue for that at the R4 meetings.

For resubmit IPM grant, need to who is willing to be a Working Group Leader on the next grant submission? Please let Ric know by calling or emailing by the next week. We have 5 groups: Nursery Crops, Fruit Crops, Vegetable Crops, Corn & Soybean and Wheat. If you have a suggestion for a new working group let him know and if you are willing to put together objectives and a background and justification. We use to have a consumer horticulture working group. We will probably have a short window of time to prepare the grant.

Marilyn Hooks
March 5, 2014

60 responses

Results Key -

FIRST COLUMN – Ratings of 1 to 10, 1 being not important and 10 being extremely important

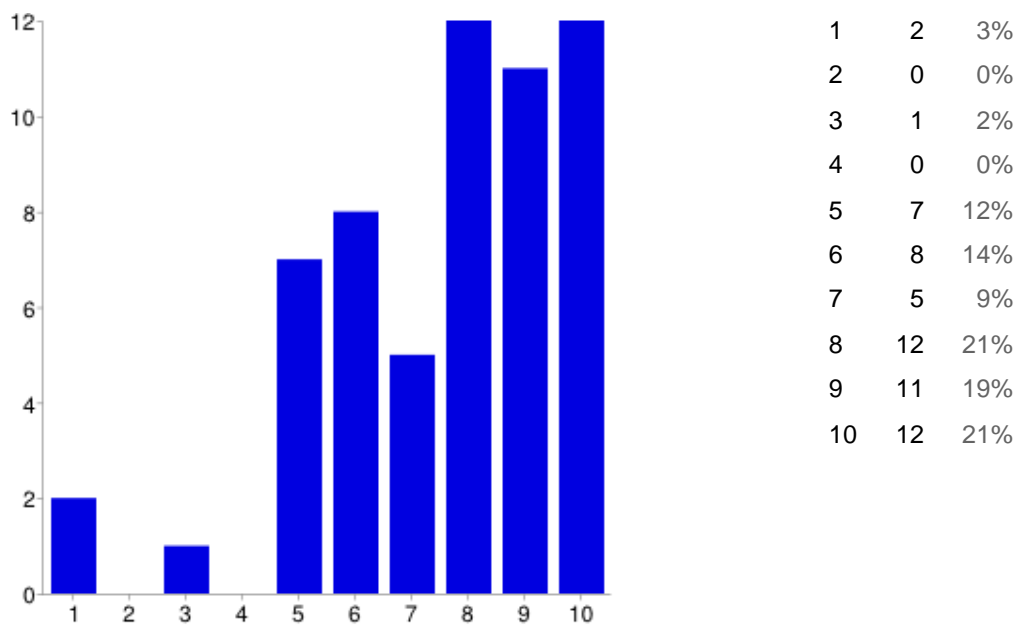
SECOND COLUMN – Number of responses for that rating

THIRD COLUMN – Percent of those choosing that rating

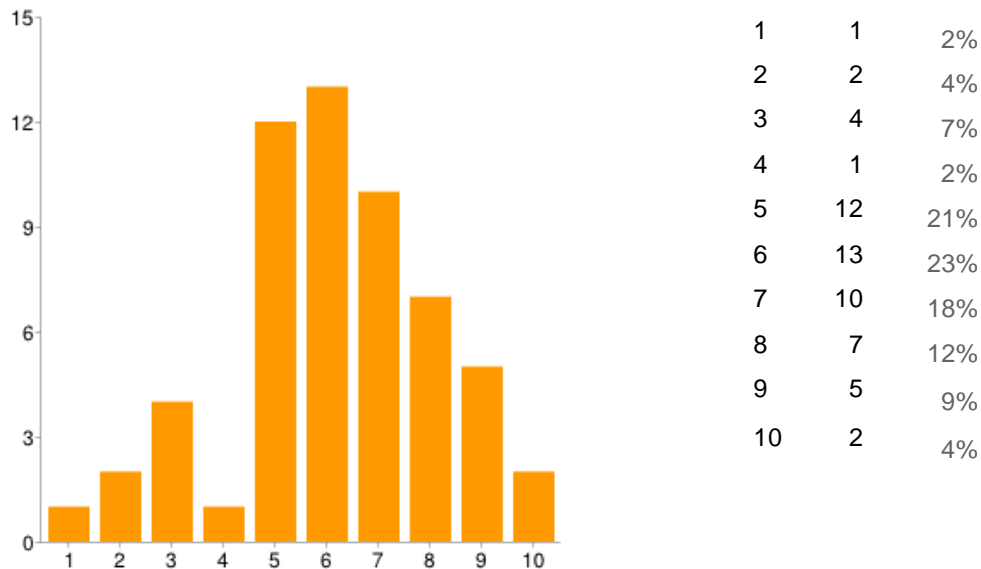
[View all responses](#)

Summary

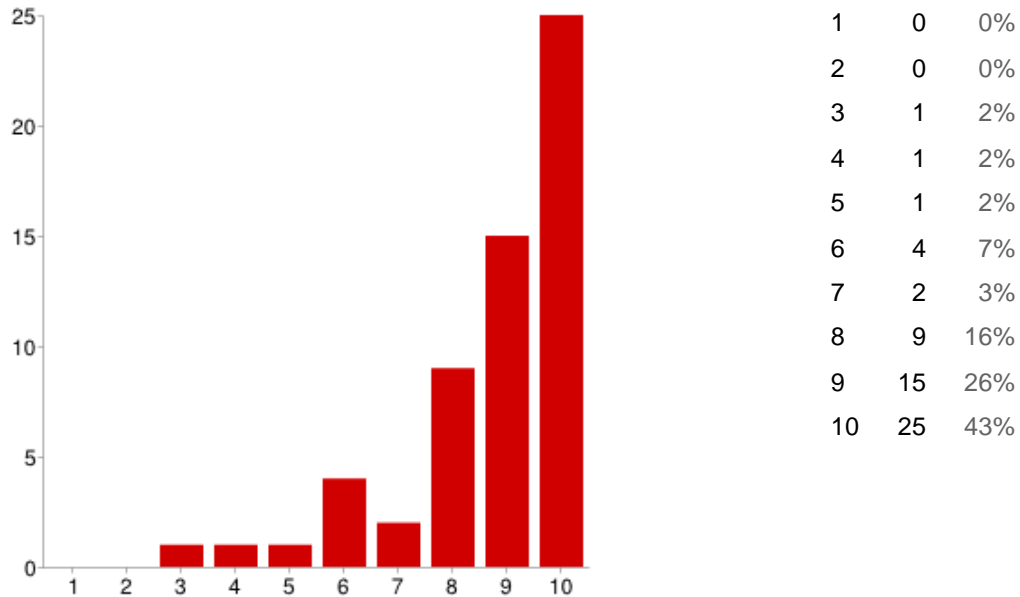
Abandonment of IPM practices and the use of calendar sprays when applying fungicides and insecticides. Concern is this can lead to the development of resistance to fungicides and insecticides such as the now documented cases of Froyeye leafspot resistance to strobilurin.



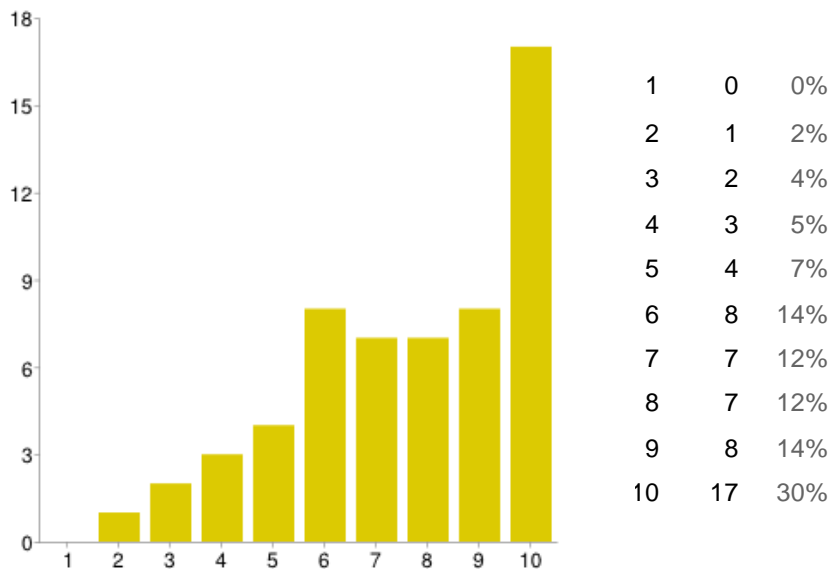
Re-emergence of Southern corn rust is of great concern as corn acreage increases especially in areas such as southern Florida. This provides more overwintering and opportunity for it to move northward.



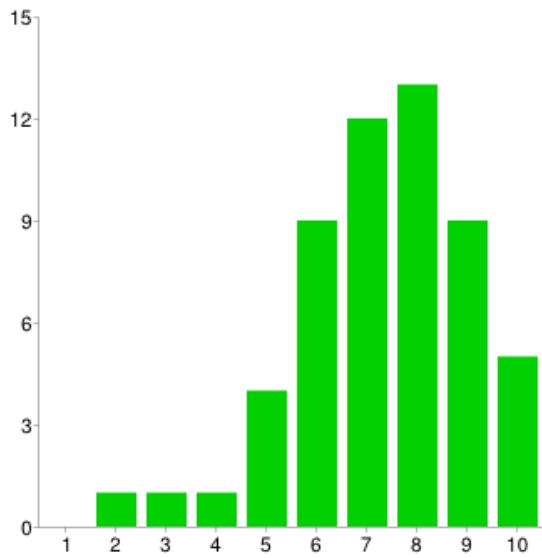
The development of glyphosate resistance by water hemp, palmer amaranth and horseweed/marestail and the impact this will have on no-till by bringing back tillage in areas where this is a problem. This will also lead to increased use of 2,4-D which is problematic for nurseries and producers of other horticultural crops.



The use of 2,4-D resistant corn and soybeans and Dicamba resistant soybeans in proximity of nurseries and vineyards may be problematic.

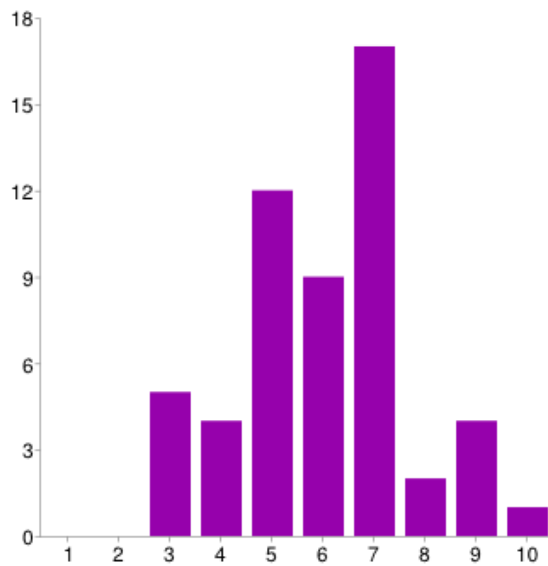


Long term utility of Bt crops and grower compliance with resistance management techniques. Emphasize need for grower education on the use of refuge in a bag products.



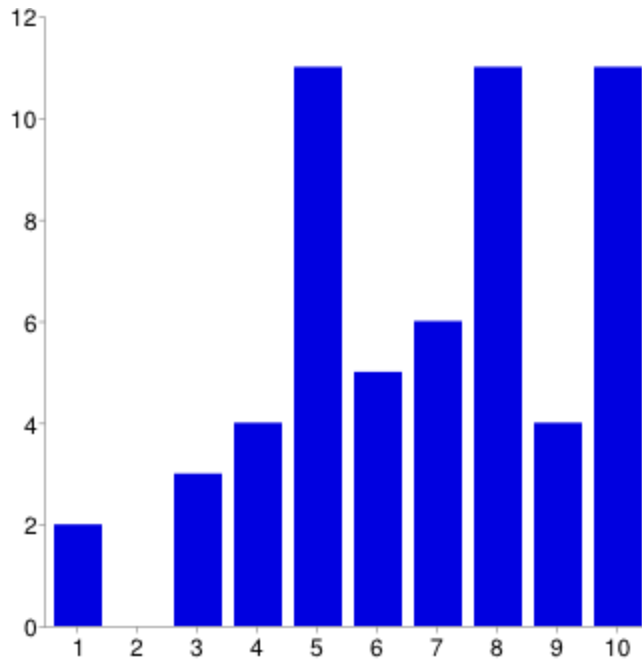
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2	1	2%
3	1	2%
4	1	2%
5	4	7%
6	9	16%
7	12	22%
8	13	24%
9	9	16%
10	5	9%

The green stink bug syndrome in soybeans.



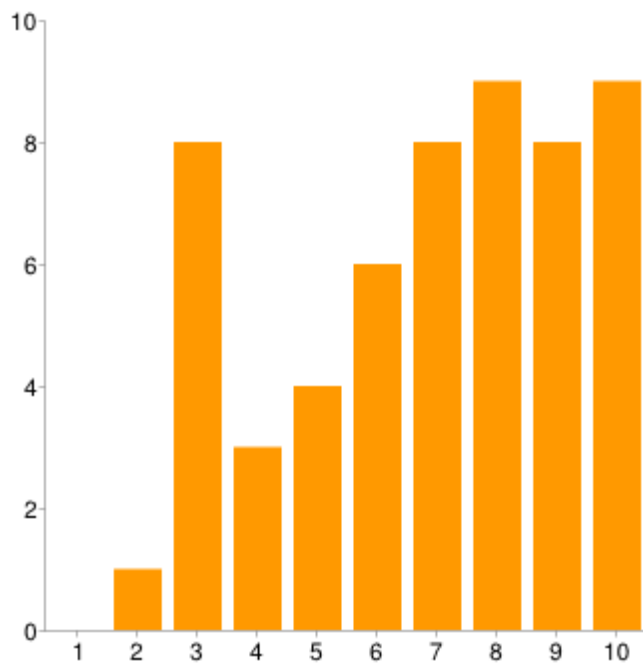
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5	12	22%
6	9	17%
7	17	31%
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9	4	7%
10	1	2%

Educate crop producers and home gardeners on the proper disposal of out-dated and unwanted chemicals and pesticides through the program offered by the KY Department of Agriculture.



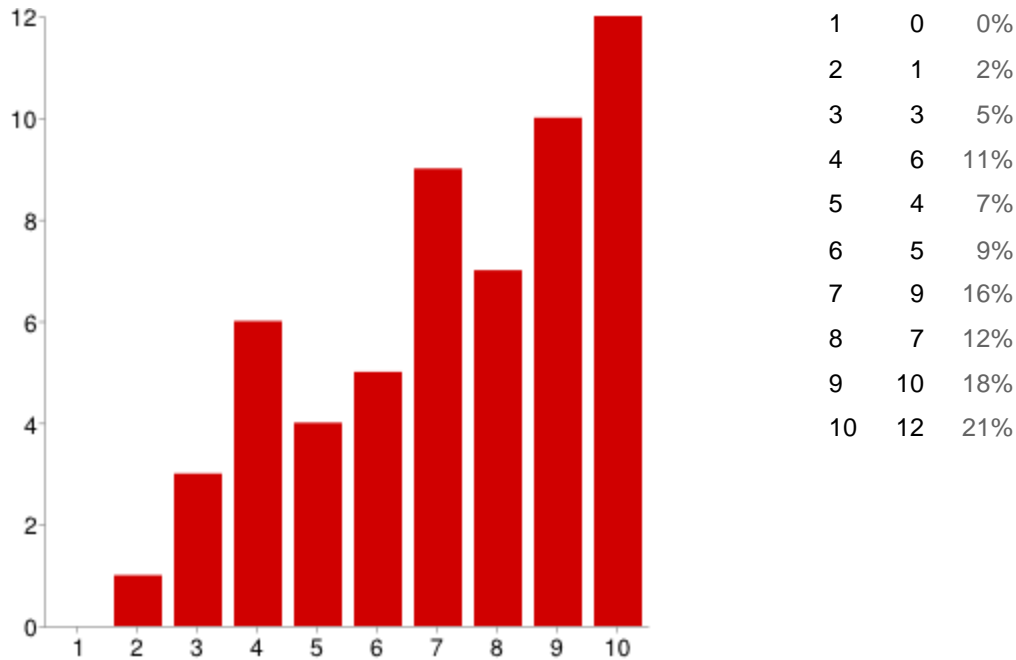
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7	6	11%
8	11	19%
9	4	7%
10	11	19%

Develop IPM educational materials for novice home gardeners.

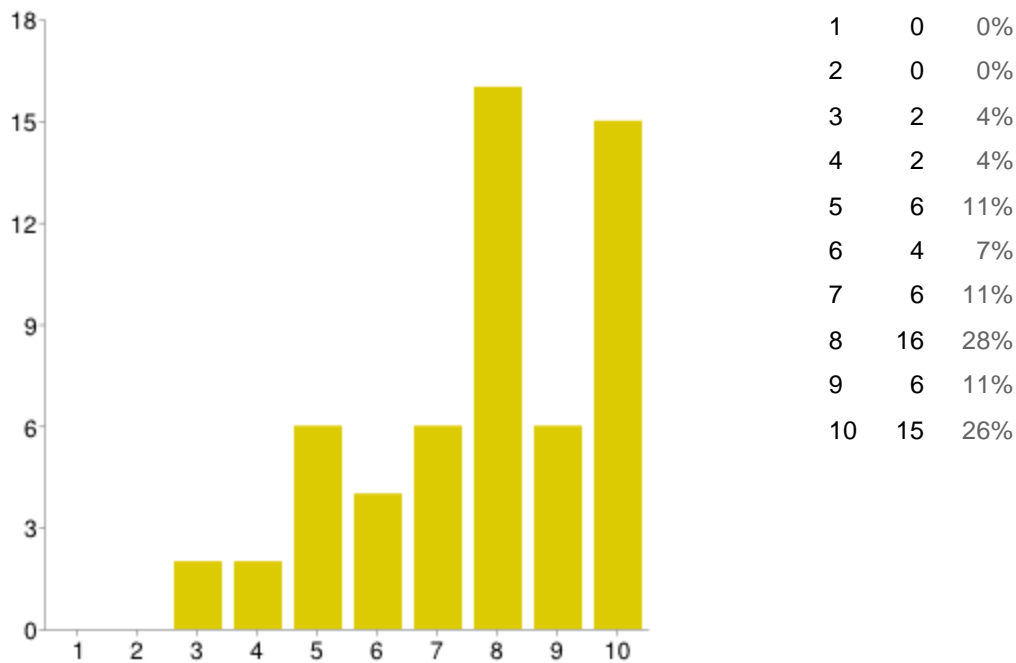


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10	9	16%

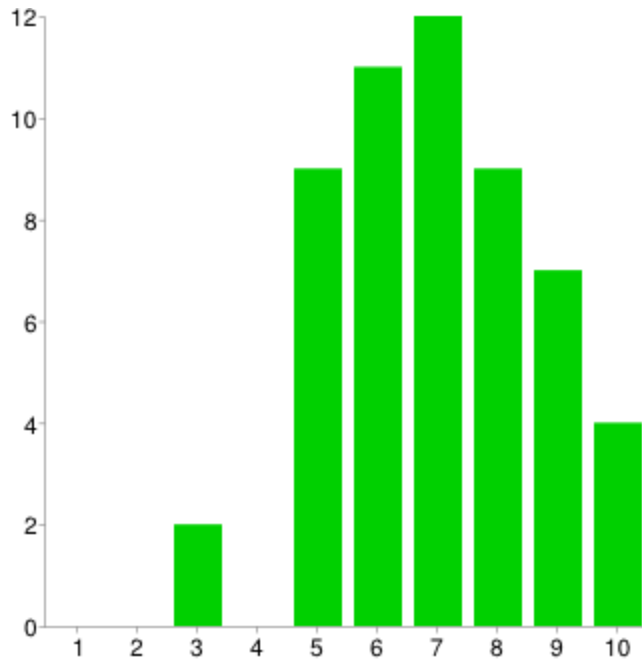
Increase educational efforts on invasive species (plants and insects) including detection, management and impacts. Educational efforts need to include public and private sectors and emphasize cultural controls such as avoid planting or replacing old plants/trees with susceptible host plants.



Need to emphasize the maintenance of weather stations in Kentucky to provide critical information and data needed by producers and researchers. This information needs to become more easily accessible through the use of new technologies such as app for phones and possibly the development of tailor made products to meet the needs of growers and homeowners.

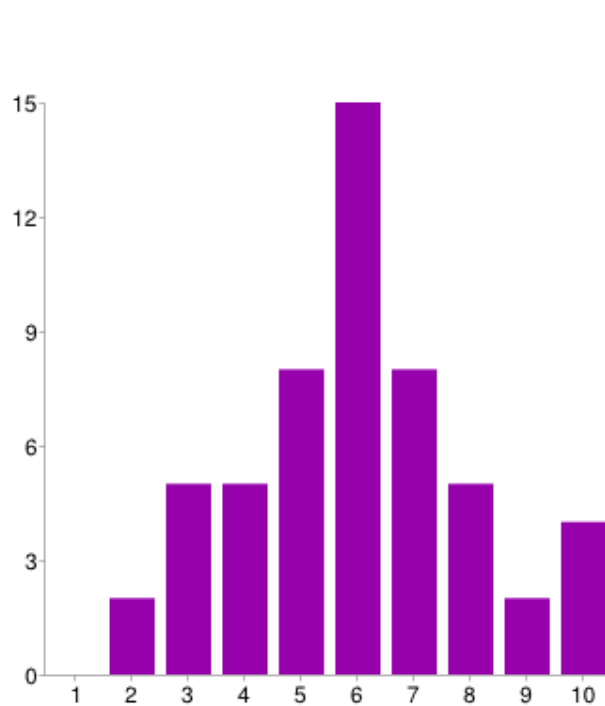


To support ipm-Pipe programs and develop diversified funding to so they do not rely entirely on USDA funds.



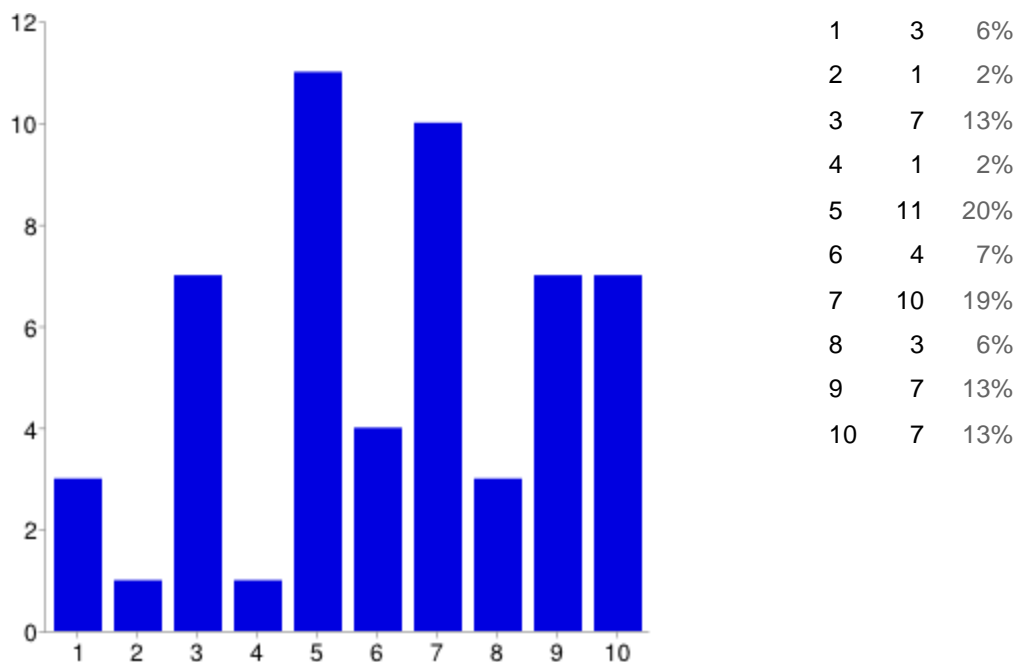
1	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	2	4%
4	0	0%
5	9	17%
6	11	20%
7	12	22%
8	9	17%
9	7	13%
10	4	7%

Need to educate vegetable producers on proper irrigation management. While many growers are not irrigating enough, those that irrigate often apply too much.



1	0	0%
2	2	4%
3	5	9%
4	5	9%
5	8	15%
6	15	28%
7	8	15%
8	5	9%
9	2	4%
10	4	7%

Need for crop consultants in Kentucky to develop nutrient management plans.



Please list any priorities you think are important that has not already been listed.

Irrigation management of grains and oil seeds and that impact on pest management.
 household bugs and spiders See changes in email Re-evaluate economic thresholds of
 pests on grain crops Use/role of cover crops in nutrient and pest management Research on
 reducing aflatoxin in corn in a drought year - variety selection, etc. Cover crops and ipm
 issues. Use of product rotations, as they relate to resistance issues. Need a broader
 educational outreach program to bring attention and awareness to growers. Provide online
 pesticide training certification

Number of daily response

