

Integrated Pest Management Program

Monthly Newsletter

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SPECIALIST SPOTLIGHT

Get to know the specialists stationed throughout the state of Georgia that make up the IPM Program.

Angel Acebes-Doria

CAES Tifton Campus
4603 Rainwater Road | Tifton, GA 31793



Angel is the new research entomologist and extension specialist in the Department of Entomology, primarily working on pecans. She is based at the UGA Tifton Campus where she also teaches the General Entomology course.

She was born and raised in the Philippines. She obtained her B.S degree in Agriculture from the University of the Philippines – Los Banos. She then pursued her MS in Entomology from the University of Hawaii – Manoa where she work on the biological control of aphids. She completed her PhD in Entomology from Virginia Tech where she investigated the effects of host plants on the biology, behavior and ecology of the invasive brown marmorated stink bug. After graduation, she worked as a postdoctoral researcher at Virginia Tech and was later employed at the USDA Appalachian Fruit Research Station, Kearneysville, WV as a postdoctoral scientist. During her postdoc years, she had the opportunity to work on the refinement of the monitoring tactics for

BMSB.

Georgia is the main state that produces pecans, and given how valuable these tree nuts are, considerable efforts are given to minimize losses in its production including the threats posed by arthropod pests, primarily insects and mites. As someone new to the position, Angel focused her initial efforts in identifying key insect and mite pest issues impacting pecan production in Georgia to help inform her research priorities. From meeting with growers, county agents and fellow researchers and specialists, she learned that pecan aphids, mites, ambrosia beetles and pecan weevils are among the important pest problems in pecan production. In collaboration with USDA scientists, industry partners, UGA researchers and growers, she initiated preliminary studies including conducting spray trials against pecan aphids and mites, using drones to release predatory mites in pecan orchards, trapping surveys of ambrosia beetles, testing insecticidal netting for toxicity against pecan weevils, and investigating the effects of pecan tree hedging on pest and natural enemy populations. She also worked with colleagues at UGA and Clemson University to add pecan insect pests to the mobile phone application, “MyIPM”. This mobile app provides a handy resource for growers and agents on arthropod pest identification and biology, and their management options. In the coming years, her research focus

will be on developing and/or improving management strategies for pecan pests, with sustainability and grower adaptability in mind. Studying pest biology and behavior will also be part of her priorities as such information will be important in informing management decisions.

Angel is also serving in the US Army Reserves, assigned to a Preventive Medicine Unit as an Entomologist awaiting to commission as an Officer. ■

UGA IPM INFORMATION

@UGAIPM



The submission deadline for the January newsletter is **December 21, 2018**. Please submit all articles and events prior to the deadline to ipm@uga.edu.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Dec 6 - Holiday Floral Design Class | 4:30 PM | Forsyth, GA

Dec 6 - Pesticide Safety Training | 6:00 PM | Danielsville, GA

FEATURED CREATURE

Green stink bug

(*Acrosternum hilare* (Say))
(*Nezara viridula* (Linnaeus)) – Southern green stink bug

Description:

Immature stages– The southern green sting bug lays cluster of 30–130 eggs. Clusters are deposited in hexagonal clusters with the eggs arranged in straight rows and glued together. Eggs are about 1.3 mm long, yellowish-white to pinkish-yellow, and the top of the egg is clearly indicated by a ring of tiny spines. The southern green stink bug has five nymphal instars. Nymphs are shaped similar to the adults but lack wings. Wing pads are apparent and grow longer with each instar. Color varies with instar. The head, thorax, and wing pads range from light green to very dark. The abdomen is colored similar to the thorax and marked with rose and white spots.

Adult stage– Stink bugs possess a dorsal, triangular shaped, shield on their backs. All stink bugs have piercing-sucking mouthparts. The most common stink bug in vegetables in Georgia is the Southern Green Sting Bug. Adults are a uniform dull light-green, though the ventral surface is paler. They are 13–17 mm long and about 8 mm wide. The green stink bug appears similar to the southern green but has a pointed spine between the last two legs. In the southern green stink bug, this spine is rounded.

Biology:

Life Cycle– Eggs clusters are generally laid on the underside of leaves and hatch in about 5 days. Typically, all eggs in a cluster will hatch within 1–1.5 hours of each other. The southern green stink bug develops through five instars in about 32 days. Females begin oviposition about 14–20 days after attaining the adult stage.

Seasonal Distribution– Stink bugs are rarely of

concern in fruiting vegetables prior to flowering. Although they can feed in leaves and stems, reproductive structures, such as corn ears, tomato and pepper fruit, seeds, and pods are preferred feeding sites.

Damage to Crop:

Stink bugs have piercing-sucking mouthparts with which they puncture plant tissue and remove sap. The greatest damage results from feeding on fruiting structures. As it heals, the feeding site becomes hard and darkens. Seeds fed upon may be shriveled, deformed and shrunken, or may simply bear a dark spot and depression at the feeding site, depending on the stage of development when attacked. Damage early in development can lead to severe deformities and abscission while damage near harvest may result in small dark spots at the feeding site. Stink bugs can also introduce bacteria and yeast, or simply provide a site of entry for disease organisms, as they feed, resulting in fruit decay.

Management:

In most vegetable crops sampling is conducted with visual examination of plants and fruiting structures. Stink bugs are typically controlled with insecticides used throughout the fruit production period of susceptible crops. Identification of stink bug species involved prior to selection of insecticide is important as different species respond differently to insecticides and there are predatory species of stink bugs found in vegetables.

David Riley, Professor, University of Georgia, 2018 ■



Southern green nymph



Green adult



Stink bug damage

For more events, please visit the UGA Extension Calendar.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

EXTENSION

Integrated Pest Management Program

FROM THE FIELD

Articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by inside sources.

UGA researchers receive \$2 million to study organic management of Spotted Wing Drosophila

by Cristina deRevere

W The University of Georgia has been awarded a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture to develop organic methods of controlling the Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD).

Ashfaq Sial, coordinator of UGA Integrated Pest Management (IPM) a blueberry entomologist at the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, is leading this multi-regional research project.

First detected in California in 2008, SWD is a small fly that has since emerged as a devastating pest of small and stone fruits throughout the U.S.

A major blueberry pest, SWD can destroy an entire crop and can cause up to \$718 million in damage annually. SWD deposit eggs into ripe blueberries and leave the fruit unmarketable. Due to the lack of organic SWD management tools, many growers drop their organic certification and abandon production of susceptible fruit crops.

With the recent grant funds, the UGA-led team of researchers from multiple institutions will work to develop organic SWD management practices by evaluating new behavioral tactics, improving the effectiveness and feasibility of cultural strategies and incorporating biological control in organic SWD management. The team will also integrate new Organic Materials Review Institute-approved products into season-long IPM programs and develop an integrated outreach approach to implement organic SWD management strategies and evaluate their economic impact.

“In order to maintain organic



The University of Georgia has been awarded a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture to develop organic methods of controlling the Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD).

production of susceptible crops, it is critical to develop new tools to effectively manage SWD in organic production systems, allowing growers to continue organic fruit production while providing society at large with sustainable supplies of organic fruit in the market,” Sial said. “Our long-term goal is to develop, implement and evaluate systems-based organic SWD management programs that are organically acceptable and true to the ethos of organic agriculture.”

Once completed, the new organic control methods will enable organic fruit producers to integrate more behavioral, cultural and biological strategies to minimize crop losses due to SWD infestations and increase farmers’ profitability.

Joining Sial on the project from CAES are horticulture Professor Erick Smith and impact evaluation expert Kay

Kelsey. Additional collaborators and their institutions are: Hannah Burrack, North Carolina State University; Kent Daane, University of California Berkeley; Matthew Grieshop and Rufus Isaacs, Michigan State University; Kelly Hamby, University of Maryland; Jana Lee, USDA Agricultural Research Service in Corvallis, Oregon; Oscar Liburd, University of Florida; Jennie Popp, University of Arkansas; Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Rutgers University; Mary Rogers, University of Minnesota; Bernadine Strik and Vaughn Walton, Oregon State University and Frank Zalom, University of California Davis.

To learn more on pest management strategies and research, visit the UGA IPM website at ipm.uga.edu. ■

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FROM THE FIELD

Articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by inside sources.

Slow food and big ag: The world needs both to meet growing nutritional demands

by Merritt Melancon

Whether it's an argument for slow food or technologically advanced agriculture, most people oversimplify the narratives surrounding the modern food system.

Those who support exclusively organic and localized farming practices often won't admit that technology might have a role to play in feeding the world's growing population. Those who advocate for large-scale agriculture often won't admit that farming practices could evolve to better protect the environment and animal welfare.

The truth is somewhere in between, argued author and agriculture policy expert Robert Paarlberg during the 2018 D.W. Brooks Lecture hosted by the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences on Nov. 8 on the UGA campus in Athens.

He called for Americans to embrace a multi-agricultural mindset.

"I have a vision for America's farming future that I think that both foodies and 'aggies' can support," Paarlberg said. "It's not an either-or vision but it's not a homogenized compromise either ... It's a vision for multi-agriculturalism. And I think it's one that both foodies and aggies should be able to embrace."

Paarlberg is an adjunct professor of public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, a visiting professor at Harvard College and an associate at Harvard's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. From 1976 until 2015, he was a professor of political science at Wellesley College.

In his three books "Food Politics: What Everyone Needs to Know," "The United States of Excess: Gluttony and the Dark Side of American Exceptionalism" and



Agricultural policy expert Robert Paarlberg, center left, and Dean Sam Pardue of the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, center, congratulate the winners of the 2018 D.W. Brooks Faculty Awards for Excellence including, from left, Professor Yen-Con Hung, Associate Professor Kari Turner, Professor Dan Suiter, Senior Public Service Associate Lisa Jordan, and Professor Qingguo "Jack" Huang.

"Starved for Science: How Biotechnology Is Being Kept Out of Africa," Paarlberg tackles the long-term impacts of agricultural policy.

His interest in the cultural schism that surrounds food started after discussing agriculture with students far removed from farm life. They had an interest in agriculture but held overly idealized visions of farming.

In his call for multi-agriculturalism, Paarlberg is calling for advocates of both slow food and industrial agriculture to recognize the need for and value of many types of farms.

Paarlberg said the public should recognize that large farms have made great strides in ecological stewardship and still produce the vast majority of our food. They should also understand that there is still room for large-scale agriculture operations to improve.

He added that the traditional farming community should recognize that

organic and locally-focused farms are vital to sustaining rural communities by supporting small businesses and adding needed populations to the landscape.

While their supporters may seem at odds with one another ideologically, large-scale, industrialized farms and small farms actually need each other to survive, Paarlberg said.

"While 87 percent of our food comes from this system (of large-scale agriculture), 85 percent of our farms don't fall into part of that category," he said. "Industrial farms may be commercially dominant but they're not demographically or culturally dominant. The vast majority of our farms, and hence the vast majority of our farmers, are smaller commercial operations, part-time farms, retirement farms, hobby farms ..."

Both types of operations will be needed to feed the world's growing population

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nutritional demands (continued)

and keep rural communities viable, he said.

A video recording of Paarlberg's speech is available on the [CAES YouTube channel](#).

In addition to Paarlberg's talk, CAES students, faculty and staff gathered to recognize the winners of the 2018 D.W. Brooks Faculty Awards of Excellence.

This year's winners included:

- Qingguo "Jack" Huang, professor in the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, whose research into the remediation of organic compounds in polluted soil and water has gained international attention and earned him the 2018 D.W. Brooks Award for Excellence in Research.
- Kari Turner, associate professor in the Department of Animal and Dairy Science, whose focus on inspiring undergraduates has helped to earn the department its excellent reputation for student-centered instruction and earned her the 2018 D.W. Brooks Award for Excellence in Teaching.
- Yen-Con Hung, professor in the Department of Food Science and Technology, whose commitment to international outreach and collaboration has helped to build safer food systems around the world and earned him the 2018 D.W. Brooks Award for Excellence in Global Programs.
- Dan Suiter, professor and Extension entomologist in the Department of Entomology, whose training programs for structural and urban pest management professionals have been used across the Southeast and around the world and earned him the 2018 D.W. Brooks Award for



Associate Dean Laura Perry Johnson of the UGA Extension, left, Agricultural policy expert Robert Paarlberg, center right, and Dean Sam Pardue of the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, right, congratulate Professor Dan Suiter, a winner of the 2018 D.W. Brooks Faculty Awards for Excellence.

Excellence in Extension.

- Lisa Jordan, Family and Consumer Sciences program development coordinator (PDC) for UGA Cooperative Extension's Southeast District, whose dedication as PDC and nearly 20 years of work to expand the reach and reputation of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) in Chatham County earned her the 2018 D.W. Brooks Award for Excellence in Public Service Extension.

For more information about this year's lecture and awards, visit dwbrooks.caes.uga.edu. ■

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AGENT ADVOCATE

Structural Pest Management Program series to aid Extension Agents

Need help generating a little extra revenue for your local Georgia County Extension Office? We have discovered it! The Center for Urban Agriculture (The Center) offers four opportunities for Georgia County Extension offices to generate revenue. In the next four issues of the IPM Program Monthly Newsletter, we will reveal the details for all four opportunities.

The Getting the Best of Pests (GTBOP) is a live webinar series that reaches out to the Georgia Green Industry offering CEU Category Credits from the privacy and luxury of a home or office environment. This GTBOP Green series saves companies time, travel and expenses and provides extension agents user-friendly, useful information and an opportunity to generate a little revenue right from their county office.

The GTBOP Green Webinars are offered on the 3rd Wednesday of every ODD-numbered month. (January, March, May, July, September and November.) These live webinars are accessed online, utilizing the web-based software, Go-To-Webinar, and are aired from 8:15 am to 10:45 am. For more information on the GTBOP Green Webinar Series or other programs that The Center offers, contact the Bodie Pennisi at bpennisi@uga.edu.

For more information on the workshops and other programs from the Structural Pest Management Program, please visit <http://www.gabugs.uga.edu>. ■

UPCOMING WEBINARS

<p>JANUARY 16, 2019</p> <p>Educate Your Customers about the Science of Properly Pruning Shrubs and Trees Dr. Bob Polomski, Extension Specialist, Department of Plant & Environmental Sciences, Clemson University</p> <p>Pesticides Movement in the Environment Dr. Mikey Taylor, Statewide Pesticide Program Coordinator, Department of Entomology, University of Georgia</p> <p>MARCH 13, 2019</p> <p>Insect and Fungal Pests in Urban Trees Dr. David Coyle, Entomologist, Department of Forestry & Environmental Conservation, Clemson University</p> <p>Getting to the Root of Urban Tree Health Dr. Barbara Fair, Landscape Extension Specialist, Department of Horticulture, North Carolina State University</p> <p><small>All webinars had been submitted to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for 2 CEU hour allocation and approval.</small></p>	<p>MAY 15, 2019</p> <p>Integrated Pest Management Activities to Minimize Turfgrass Disease Dr. Alfredo Martinez, Extension Plant Pathologist, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia</p> <p>Examining Insect Interactions with Plant Pathogenic Fungi Can Help Inform Pest Management Decisions Dr. Bill Klingeman, Landscape and Nursery Entomologist, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Tennessee</p> <p>JULY 17, 2019</p> <p>Dealing with Social Concerns in Urban Environments while Providing Excellent Insect Pest Management: It is possible Dr. Rick Brandenburg, Entomologist, Department of Entomology, North Carolina State University</p> <p>What's the Buzz About: Protecting pollinators and beneficial enemies Dr. Jason Schmidt, Entomologist, Department of Entomology, University of Georgia</p>
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REVENUE GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES

HOW TO USE GTBOP.COM FOR YOUR COUNTY

PART 2 OF 4 - SHOW AN ARCHIVED WEBINAR

One opportunity to generate revenue using the GTBOP Webinar Series is by showing an archived webinar. It takes the same amount of effort as hosting a live webinar without the restrictions of time or dates. The county extension office keeps 100% of the revenue collected for each archived webinar.



HOW TO HOST

1. Visit <https://gtbop.com/archives/>.
2. Click "For County Use Only" and follow instructions to select archives
3. Invite clients
4. Print GTBOP archive sign-in sheets before hosting (one per viewing)
5. Have clients sign in and out for each archive viewing

FULL PROFIT

Collect any fees you decide to charge as clients arrive and sign in, typically \$10 (\$5/credit hour), or more to cover refreshments. Your office retains 100% of any revenue collected.





CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS

Make 3 copies of the sign-in sheet. One for the Center sent via gtbop@uga.edu or by mail, one for participants, and one for you. The Center will submit the sheet to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for CEUs.

AGENT BENEFITS

Another perk is that each agent can count these hours from hosting the live webinar as contact hours with their clients for the GA COUNTS required reporting.



For more information on this series, please contact Tami Boyle: 770-233-6107, tadams@uga.edu

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MEDIA MENTIONS

Articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by outside sources.

University of Georgia researchers look to increase the pace of sustainable crop innovation with the help of the lowly bladderwort

by Merritt Melancon

With the advent of CRISPR technologies and other precise genome editing methods, it has become faster and easier for crop scientists to breed new varieties. But there are still a few technical roadblocks that need to be overcome.

Supported by a \$500,000 National Science Foundation grant, University of Georgia researchers plan to dismantle some of those roadblocks in the next few years.

UGA Department of Crop and Soil Sciences Professors Wayne Parrott and Jason Wallace hope to develop new tools to insert multiple traits into a plant's genome at one time. Currently, when researchers insert multiple genes simultaneously, the genes tend to generate "cross talk" among their signals and degrade the expression of each trait.

"It's like trying to have a conversation on your phone while standing next to five other people all doing the same thing," explained Wallace. "What we need is a way of separating the signals so each gene can have its own conversation and not worry about what's going on around it."

"Biotechnology is a powerful tool for both research and for creating more sustainable and resilient crop varieties," Wallace said. "We've made amazing progress, but the tools we have just aren't enough to meet the enormous challenges we're facing. The more we can expand that toolbox, the better we can address these challenges."

Almost all plants have evolved to avoid cross talk between genes by maintaining large spaces between the genes in their genome. Parrott and Wallace are turning to one of the few plants that has



Professor Wayne Parrott and Assistant Professor Jason Wallace are working with the carnivorous water plant bladderwort in hopes that its unique genetic structure can shed some light on ways to reduce crosstalk between new genes during advanced plant breeding.

evolved a tightly-spaced genome — the carnivorous, aquatic weed bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*) — to find out how to put multiple genes close together without interference.

Bladderwort is an ideal plant to use for this problem because of its very small genome. The bladderwort genome contains just 82 million letters of DNA. This is 40 times smaller than the human genome and much smaller than most crop genomes. While the genome itself is physically smaller, it contains the same number of genes as other plants. This means that bladderwort genes are packed very close together and still avoid signal interference between the genes.

Researchers think that bladderwort genes stay independent of each other because of the short "insulator" sequences that lie between them. Insulators are thought to exist in most plant genomes, but they are hard to find.

By looking at the small bladderwort genome, Parrott and Wallace expect to

zero in on these key sequences relatively quickly. Once found, researchers will be able to use these sequences to put genes close together without their signals bleeding into each other. Finding these sequences in bladderwort may even be useful for identifying similar sequences in other, much larger genomes, like rice or wheat.

Once discovered, all of this information will be made public through the searchable Addgene vector database so that other researchers can use it. The grant period will run from 2019 through 2021, but Wallace said that some parts of the project are already underway.

For more information or for updates on the project's progress, visit wallacelab.uga.edu. For more information about the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences at the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, visit cropsoil.uga.edu. ■

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MEDIA MENTIONS

Articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by outside sources.

Mother Nature impacting Georgia's peanut crop

by Clint Thompson

Three separate weather events this season will likely impact the quality and yield of a substantial amount of Georgia's peanut acreage, according to Scott Monfort, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension pecan agronomist.

Three weeks of steady rainfall in May delayed the planting of an estimated 45 percent of Georgia's peanut crop until after May 25. Because of the later planting, more than 200,000 acres of Georgia peanuts were at risk when Hurricane Michael moved through the state on Oct. 10. A rainy November added to harvest problems for Georgia producers.

"When the hurricane came through, it did hurt the crop a little bit, but it's main and immediate impact was to the industry's infrastructure in southwest Georgia. It caused us to leave peanuts in the field longer than normal. We had to leave them in the field to get the infrastructure going again," Monfort said.

Two to three weeks of rain in early November pushed peanut harvest out as much as four weeks, he said. Some peanuts have been sitting in the field and several growers have lost a significant amount in quality and yield.

After surveying 24 Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension agents in southeast and southwest Georgia, Monfort found that as of Nov. 19, approximately 10 percent of peanut acres in this region have not been harvested due to the continued wet and cloudy weather.

Based on the survey, peanut losses are now close to 20 percent due to the impact of the hurricane and recent



Peanuts being picked on the UGA Tifton campus on October 31, 2018.

rainfall. In the southeast part of the state, this equates to an average loss of 716.6 pounds per acre. In southwest Georgia counties, the estimated average loss is 809 pounds per acre.

Monfort stresses that these losses are just averages. The losses skyrocket in the southwest Georgia counties along Hurricane Michael's path.

"Just looking at this survey, those counties in the middle of the storm — Early, Terrell, Miller and Baker — you can tell that those were the hardest hit. There may have been 800 pounds on average, but the counties in the southwest corridor really got hit for 1,000 to 2000 pounds per acre," Monfort said.

Some counties in east Georgia also lost more than a 1,000 pounds per acre. The true impact of the hurricane is determined on a farm-by-farm basis. Some growers had most of their crop at risk due to late planting and have lost

much more than 20 percent of their peanut revenue.

The projected losses would likely be smaller if not for delayed planting. According to weather.uga.edu, Dawson, Georgia (in Terrell County) received 3.57 inches of rain and 11 rainy days between May 14 and May 28. During that same timeframe, Newton, Georgia (in Baker County) received 5.6 inches and 14 rainy days. Camilla, Georgia (in Mitchell County) received 4.88 inches and 12 rainy days during those two weeks in May. Because of the delayed plantings, more than 3,000 acres were at risk from the storm in Mitchell County. Baker County had more than 1,000 acres at risk and Terrell County had more than 1,700 acres at risk.

"Plantings that were delayed until after May 25 would have been part of the 65 or 70 percent that were already harvested before the hurricane,"

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peanuts (continued)

Monfort said. “We probably could have had more like 80 to 85 percent that were harvested by the time Hurricane Michael had arrived, (if not for the delay).”

Monfort estimates that 10 percent of Georgia’s peanut crop still needs to be harvested. Georgia peanut producers are usually finished harvesting their crop by early November.

For emergency resources and assessment reports of Hurricane Michael’s impact, see extension.uga.edu/topic-areas/timely-topics/emergencies.html. ■

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Peanuts being picked on the UGA Tifton campus on October 31, 2018.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI)

The application deadline is December 10, 2018

The purpose of the SCRI program is to address the critical needs of the specialty crop industry by awarding grants to support research and extension that address key challenges of national, regional, and multi-state importance in sustaining all components of food and agriculture, including conventional and organic food production systems. Projects must address at least one of five focus areas:

- Research in plant breeding, genetics, genomics, and other methods to improve crop characteristics
- Efforts to identify and address threats from pests and diseases, including threats to specialty crop pollinators
- Efforts to improve production efficiency, handling and processing, productivity, and profitability over the long term (including specialty crop policy and marketing)
- New innovations and technology, including improved mechanization and technologies that delay or inhibit ripening
- Methods to prevent, detect, monitor, control, and respond to potential food safety hazards in the production efficiency, handling and processing of specialty crops.

Who is eligible to apply:

1862 Land-Grant Institutions, 1890 Land-Grant Institutions, 1994 Land-Grant Institutions, For-profit Organizations Other Than Small Businesses, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS status, other than Institutions of Higher Ed, Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) IRS status, other than Institutions of Higher Ed, Other or Additional Information (See below), Private Institutions of Higher Ed, Small Business, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, State Controlled Institutions of Higher Ed

More on Eligibility:

Pre-applications may only be submitted by Federal agencies, national laboratories, colleges and universities, research institutions and organizations, private organizations, foundations, or corporations, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Cooperative Extension Services, individuals, or groups consisting of two or more of these entities. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

Georgia Farm Bureau Call for Proposals

The nomination deadline is December 14, 2018

The Georgia Farm Bureau has announced their call for research proposals to be considered for 2019 (Project duration

February 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019). Attached are the guidelines for new proposals. The objective is to provide Georgia Farm Bureau Farmer Members with information from research and education projects that is timely, applicable to the conditions found in Georgia, and can be readily assimilated by Farmer Members. Georgia Farm Bureau's Research Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the board at their next meeting. Grants in the amount of \$5,000 to \$20,000 each will be awarded.

To facilitate coordination and meet the deadline, please be sure to notify the Grants and Contracts Office if you intend to submit a proposal. Using the agcg@uga.edu email address will notify ALL members of the Grants and Contracts office of your intent. It does not commit you to following through with an actual application, but alerts them to the possibility. Georgia Farm Bureau requests to receive these proposals by December 14, 2018 by mail or email.

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Proposals can be submitted by mail to:
Georgia Farm Bureau
Harvest 20 Research Committee c/o Clay Talton
P.O. Box 7068
Macon, GA 31209

Or by email to: [Clay Talton - Cstalton@gfb.org](mailto:ClayTalton@gfb.org)

Georgia Farm Bureau would also like to extend an invitation to the researchers to attend the Georgia Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Trade Show on December 8-10, 2019 at the Jekyll Island Convention Center in Jekyll Island, GA. Researchers will be asked to present their findings during the trade show in a poster session display. One night's hotel stay and mileage will be paid to one presenter. More details will follow on exact

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FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

location and presentation times. We request that researchers also submit their findings to Georgia Farm Bureau by December 31, 2019. ■

Friends of Southern IPM Professionals Award

The nomination deadline is December 21, 2018

There are 6 categories of awards: Bright Idea (research-oriented or new idea), IPM Implementer (someone who practices IPM in the real world), IPM Educator (extension or teacher), Pulling Together (group), Future Leader (young professional), and Lifetime Achievement (seasoned professional). The award is open to anyone in the region demonstrating excellence in the field of IPM. In fact, we welcome the opportunity to recognize those outside of the university setting, such as growers, school IPM coordinators, teachers, etc.

Award winners will be publicly recognized at an event of their choice. The Call for Nominations for the professional awards is at <https://bit.ly/2pVhJMg>. ■

Friends of Southern IPM Graduate Student Award

The nomination deadline is December 21, 2018

The Friends of Southern IPM graduate student award will go to two graduate students: one Masters student and one Ph.D. student.

Each department can nominate UP TO 3 Masters students and UP TO 3 Ph.D. students. Each department can submit up to six nominations, and universities can submit from more than one department (I.e., entomology, plant pathology, weed science, horticulture, etc. Departments can submit from the same university).

The Call for Nominations for the graduate student awards is at <https://bit.ly/2NHjs1l>. ■

Southern Region IPM Center - Critical Needs and Emerging Issues

The submission deadline is December 31, 2018

This Request for Applications will fund projects that address a critical or emerging IPM issue of regional or national significance. The Center has a small amount of funding to help facilitate timely responses to critical issues, as an early regional response can lead to more timely and effective solutions. Our purpose is to provide a small source of funds that can be used to start work on new and critical issues, and to support projects that offer new and innovative solutions to emerging IPM challenges. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

Southern Region IPM Center - IPM Documents

The submission deadline is December 31, 2018

This Request for Applications will fund projects that address the need for documents that accurately reflect the current state of Integrated pest management on a regional or national basis. IPM Documents may address crops or other (non-crop) settings for a single state or combination of states. Funding provided by the center are intended to help facilitate authoring of these documents including travel, meeting, and survey expenses associated with information gathering. Currently, 3 types of documents are recognized: Crop profiles (CP), Pest Management Strategic Plans (PMSP), and IPM Priorities. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

We value your feedback. Please complete our [survey](#).

To be added to the mailing list, please call us at 706-542-1320 or email us at ipm@uga.edu.

The UGA Integrated Pest Management Newsletter is a monthly journal for researchers, Extension agents, Extension specialists and others interested in pest management. It provides the most updated information on legislation, regulations, and other issues concerning pest management in Georgia.

Do not regard the information in this newsletter as pest management recommendations. Consult the Georgia Pest Management Handbook, extension publications or appropriate specialists for additional information.

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