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### UGA IPM INFORMATION:

Have comments on the newsletter redesign? Be sure to fill out our [survey](#) to let us know your thoughts!

The University of Georgia Integrated Pest Management website is live! Please visit [ipm.uga.edu](http://ipm.uga.edu) to see the new visual design and layout!

We have a new email address! Have questions about the newsletter, website, or basic information? Send us an email at [ipm@uga.edu](mailto:ipm@uga.edu)!

The submission deadline for the April newsletter is March 28, 2018. Please submit all articles prior to the deadline. If you would like an article written about an upcoming event or project, please email [stinafig@uga.edu](mailto:stinafig@uga.edu).

## SPECIALIST SPOTLIGHT

*The IPM program consists of many specialists and faculty throughout the state of Georgia. This section is dedicated to bettering knowledge of your colleagues.*

### Phillip Brannen



Phil Brannen is a professor in the Plant Pathology Department at the University of Georgia. Phil grew up on a small farm near Statesboro, Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia for his undergraduate degree in Plant Protection and Pest Management, where he also received an M.S. in Plant Pathology. He worked as a county agent in Alabama for three years, after which he completed a Ph.D. in plant pathology at Auburn University. He then conducted pathology research with the seed treatment industry for six years in Dallas, TX, before returning to Georgia and his current position at the University of Georgia. He has extensive

experience with disease management programs in numerous cropping systems. Dr. Brannen's assigned duties include extension, instruction, and research. Dr. Brannen joined the Plant Pathology Department in 2000, was promoted to associate and full professor in 2007 and 2012, respectively, and he has consistently been an active member of the graduate faculty. In addition to his extension and applied research efforts, Dr. Brannen's teaching responsibilities include the graduate level Field Pathology Course (summer and fall semesters), the disease-management section of the IPM Course (fall semester), the History of Plant Diseases and their Impact on Human Societies Course (fall and spring semesters), Viticulture and Enology in the Mediterranean Region Course (Maymester; Cortona, Italy), and guest lectures in numerous other courses throughout the year.

Dr. Brannen serves as an extension fruit pathologist for Georgia – conducting applied research and technology transfer for multiple fruit commodities that include apples, grapes (Vinifera wine grapes, hybrid and native wine grapes, and muscadines), peaches, and strawberries. Dr. Brannen's efforts are directed towards developing IPM practices and technology transfer to commercial fruit producers to increase efficiency, productivity and profitability through effective disease management. Current projects include resistance management of downy mildew of grapes, scab control in peach, and blackberry cane disease management, among others.

Dr. Brannen does not speak Italian, though he goes to Italy yearly. So far, the language barrier has been interesting. To date, he has been locked in on an empty train and set off all the alarms in a museum. The Italians are very gracious, and they still allow him to visit once a year.


**UPCOMING EVENTS:**

Mar 5 – Invasive Species and Native Plants | 6:00 PM | Jonesboro, GA

Mar 5 – Vegetable Garden Workshop | 6:00 PM | \$5 | Forsyth, GA

Mar 6 – Morgan and Adjacent Counties Cotton Production Meeting | 12:00 PM | Madison, GA

Mar 6 – Tattnall-Evans County Peanut Production Meeting | 6:00 PM | Reidsville, GA

Mar 8-9 – Hay and Baleage Production Short Course | 8:00 AM | Waynesboro, GA

Mar 8 – Southeast Georgia Sweet Potato Production Meeting | 12:00 PM | Lyons, GA

Mar 13 – Using Pesticides Wisely | 11:00 AM | Crawford, GA

Mar 15 – Disease Management in Cotton, Peanuts, Corn and Soybeans | 12:00 PM | Swainsboro, GA

Mar 15 - Morgan County Row Crop Association Meeting | 7:00 PM | Madison, GA

Mar 19 – Using Pesticide Wisely | 1:30 PM | Waynesboro, GA

Mar 21 – Cover Crop Workshop | 10:00 AM | Rome, GA

Mar 30 – Journeyman Farmer's Certificate Program | 10:00 AM | \$100 | Carrollton, GA

Apr 3 – Master Gardener Extension Volunteer Training | 9:00 AM | Albany, GA

Apr 5 – Georgia Forages Conference at GCA Convention | 9:00AM | Perry, GA

**For more events, please visit the [UGA Extension Calendar](#).**

## FROM THE FIELD

*This section includes articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by IPM members.*

### The Monitoring and Management of Thrips in Blueberries

Ash Sial

*Department of Entomology, University of Georgia*

Flower thrips are chronic pests of both southern highbush and rabbiteye blueberries in the southeastern United States. Thrips are minute (1 to 1.3 mm long) insects with slender body and usually yellowish to orange in color. Adults have long thin wings fringed with fine hairs (Figure 1). Females are generally larger than males. Both adults and nymphs have rasping and sucking mouthparts, which are used to extract cell sap from plant tissues.

Several species of thrips have been reported to infest blueberries. Of those, the eastern flower thrips, *Frankliniella tritici*, Florida flower thrips, *F. bispinosa* (Morgan), and western flower thrips, *F. occidentalis* (Pergrande) have been identified as pests of both rabbiteye and southern highbush blueberries in the southeastern United States. These three species of thrips have a wide host range and cause extensive damage to blueberries and many different crop plants. Economic damage has often been observed in early-season blueberries.

Flower thrips usually occur in hotspots within a blueberry field. They have relatively short life cycle and can complete development from egg to adult stage in 18-22 days under optimum conditions. Flower thrips go through multiple generations per year. Females lay their eggs within plant tissue, making them very difficult to see with the naked eye. The eggs develop through four larval instars. The first two instars are very active (Figure 2) while the third and fourth instars are inactive. They hide in the ground or in the flowers and do not feed.

Flower thrips usually live inside the blueberry flowers. Both adults and larvae cause damage by sucking sap from flower tissues including styles, ovaries, petals and fruits, reducing the quality and quantity of fruits produced (Figure 3). Flower thrips may feed on pollen, which can lead to fruit abortion. These types of feeding injuries can initiate major yield losses. Additionally, females lay eggs within various flower tissues and the scars from this egg laying activity can cause mature fruit to be unmarketable.

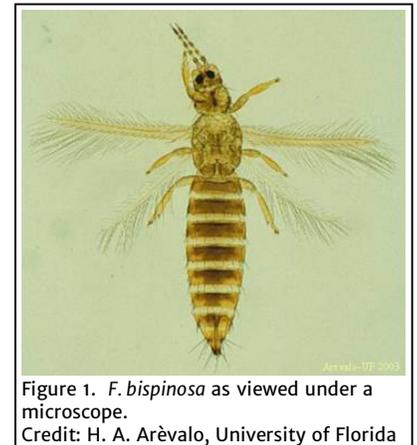


Figure 1. *F. bispinosa* as viewed under a microscope.  
Credit: H. A. Arèvalo, University of Florida



Figure 2. Second instar larva of flower-thrips feeding on a mature blueberry fruit.  
Credit: H. A. Arevalo, University of Florida

Population densities of flower thrips are highly correlated with the percentage of opened flowers in a blueberry field. Initially flower thrips are observed in hotspots field and the number of flower thrips peak when majority of the flowers (80–90%) are open which is usually 2 weeks from the bloom. The likelihood of flower thrips infestation in a particular field is dependent upon temperature, variety phenology and proximity to alternative host plants.

### Monitoring

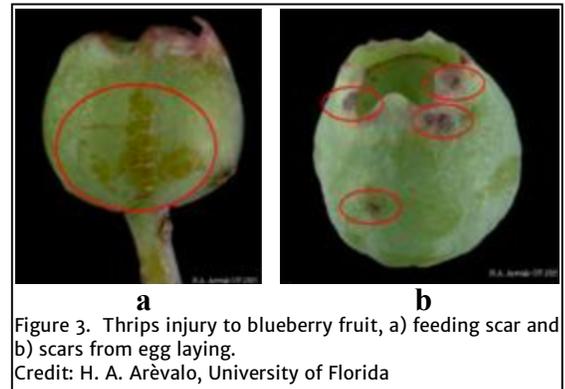
You can monitor flower thrips in blueberry fields using zip-lock bags.

**Zip-lock bag:** In this method, collect five bloom clusters from each of the 5–10 randomly selected bushes from different parts of a blueberry field. Place the bloom clusters in a sealed (zip-lock) bag to drive the thrips out of the blooms and count the thrips. If there are 2–6 thrips per bloom, it is becoming problematic and more than 6 thrips per bloom can be quite injurious and therefore control strategies should be implemented.

### Management

Flower thrips can be very damaging to flower buds and blooms, especially in rabbiteye cultivars. Thrips numbers often increase dramatically as bloom progresses. Begin sampling bloom clusters for thrips at Stage 3. Sample two to three times a week from Stage 3 up to bloom. Place flower bud clusters in sealed plastic bags and incubate them in a warm room or on a windowsill. Take a minimum of 5 clusters per block each time. Treat if 2 or more thrips per individual bloom are found. Delegate, Entrust, and Assail are effective against thrips and can be used to control thrips. However, these insecticides may be toxic to bees and other pollinators which is a major concern considering the timing of thrips infestations. It is therefore extremely important to use these materials following label instructions in order to minimize unintended harmful effects to non-target organisms. Further details are available in 2017 Southeast Regional Blueberry Integrated Management Guide at <http://www.smallfruits.org/SmallFruitsRegGuide/Guides/2017/2017BlueberrySprayGuide.pdf>.

Reference: Liburd, O. E., H. A. Arévalo, and E. M. Rhodes. 2013. Integrated strategies for controlling flower thrips in southern highbush blueberries. University of Florida IFAS Extension Publication IPM-140.





## MEDIA MENTIONS

*This section includes articles and news stories pertaining to IPM field work written by outside sources.*

### **UGA offers continuing education credit for pest control operators through webinar program**

By Cristina deRevere

Published 3/2/18 by **CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE**

The University of Georgia Griffin Campus is hosting two intensive Commercial Integrated Pest Management (IPM) trainings this spring, including a 1.5-day workshop on termite control and a 10-week Urban Pest Management course that will run from April to June.

The courses are part of a wide-ranging training series available through the University of Georgia Urban Pest Management Program, which provides education programs for pest control operators.

The program includes commercial, school and home IPM workshops as well as workshops on termite control, bed bugs, and general educational programs. All seminars, workshops and trainings provide continuing education hours for pest control operators.



Termites feed on pieces of wood in garden soil.

Several of these lectures are available for growers through the Getting the Best of Pests webinar program, <https://gtbop.com>. To receive continuing education credits, growers can visit their local extension office, watch the videos and sign a form. The agent will relay the form through the University of Georgia to the Department of Agriculture for credit.

“We enjoy continuing the live-webinars for the Green Industry, but the recordings have the potential to be a huge resource for county agents,” said UGA entomologist Dan Suiter. “UGA faculty, who might sometimes need a filler lecture when they have to be absent, can utilize this resource as well.”

The next continuing education accredited live webinar is on March 21. To receive notifications of upcoming webinars, workshops or trainings, please contact Beth Horne at [gtbop@uga.edu](mailto:gtbop@uga.edu) or Tami Boyle at [tadams@uga.edu](mailto:tadams@uga.edu).

For more information on Urban Pest Management, please visit the website at <http://gabugs.uga.edu>.

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### **Blueberry Pest Management Field Day tackles integrated approach to gall midge and spotted wing drosophila**

By Cristina deRevere

Published 2/28/18 by **CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE**

With spring approaching, blueberry farmers focus on maximizing their 2018 yields, which means finding new ways to deal with pests like gall midge and spotted wing drosophila.

To help these growers stay on top of potential pest problems, University of Georgia integrated pest management (IPM) researchers hosted a spring field day in Alma, Georgia, on Feb 21. Over 70 regional farmers



from several southwestern Georgia counties, such as Bacon, Clinch, Appling and Pierce, attended the half-day event.

Attendees ranged from experienced growers to new farmers.

“We’ve only been in business for five years, and I feel like I have to take advantage of any opportunity to learn,” said Elizabeth McQuaig McIntyre, a farm manager in Abbeville, Georgia.

The field day included presentations about pest risks and management strategies by UGA IPM coordinator Ash Sial and his blueberry research team. Following the presentations, attendees rotated through three stations: a sponsored lecture by AirScout, a pest identification station and a sprayer calibration demonstration.

UGA entomology professor Glen Rains demonstrated sprayer calibration on various types of equipment.

“Properly calibrated, maintained and adjusted sprayers are important to efficient pest management,” said Rains. “Calibration can be overwhelming if you are a novice or even a seasoned veteran. These field days equip farmers with the knowledge to better care for their crops.”

The pest identification station included a microscopic viewing of pest specimens and damage, and management strategies by Sial and his team. Andy Wilkes, a novice blueberry farmer, found this station particularly beneficial.

“All the information is extremely helpful, but there is something to be said about walking in the fields, learning what and how to identify, and seeing everything that is against us,” said Wilkes. “Every field day event we attend, we learn something new.”

All attendees received Pesticide Applicator license credits.

For more information on IPM, including upcoming field days, please visit the UGA Extension IPM website at [www.ipm.uga.edu](http://www.ipm.uga.edu). For more information about the UGA Extension Blueberry Team, visit <https://site.caes.uga.edu/blueberry/>.



Postdoctoral Research Associate Joseph Disi inspects blueberries during the field presentations at the UGA's Blueberry Team's 2018 Integrated Pest Management Field Day in Alma, Georgia.



UGA Entomology Professor Glen Rains demonstrates sprayer calibration during UGA's Integrated Pest Management Field Day in Alma, Georgia.



## UGA research hopes the key to fighting cowpea curculio lies in snap bean genes

By Julie Jernigan

Published 2/9/18 by *CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE*

Once a top agricultural commodity in Georgia, the Southern pea's presence in the state is now minimal. Growers are reluctant to plant the crop due to a tiny weevil, the cowpea curculio.

The cowpea curculio is a small, dark weevil that originated in Mexico. It feeds and lays eggs in the pods of Southern peas, making the peas unmarketable. The current management tactic involves spraying regularly with old and new insecticides, but the weevil has such high resistance that this technique has little impact.



Damage done on Southern pea by cowpea curculio.

“Cowpea is to Southern peas as the boll weevil is to cotton,” said University of Georgia entomologist David Riley. “With the boll weevil though, there wasn’t widespread resistance like there is with the cowpea curculio. Over time, curculios built up in Georgia, and now they won’t go away no matter what we spray. The insecticides are not working, so we have to find a way to stop them from reproducing.”

For the past seven years, Riley, a scientist with the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, has researched ways to manage cowpea curculios. His latest research could be the most fruitful.

He knew that cowpea curculios don’t like to live or reproduce on snap beans, but they may feed on the bean.

“Snap beans are a new-world plant that have been around weevils for a long time, so they’ve built up a resistance to them,” Riley said. “An inhibitor in the plant’s gene prevents the cowpea curculio from digesting (the plant).”

Riley consulted with T.J. Higgins, a leading plant gene scientist with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in Australia, about his cowpea weevil studies. The weevil feeds on stored seeds, not fresh, green pods. Snap beans have a natural resistance to the weevil, so Higgins extracted that part of the bean’s DNA and injected it into the pea’s DNA. As a result, he found that the cowpea weevils stopped feeding on the peas.

If this DNA injection method stops the cowpea weevil from feeding on peas, Riley wondered if it could also stop the cowpea curculio from reproducing on cowpea plants.

“(Dr. Higgins) has had different seed companies interested in research regarding these peas,” he said. “We’re going to plant the seeds we receive from Australia and see if they stop the cowpea curculio from reproducing.”

Currently, cowpea curculio infestations are heavy in Southeastern states like Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

“Cowpea curculio is a new-world weevil from Mexico, and the Southern pea is from Africa,” Riley said. “When Southern pea and the cowpea curculio got together, it was a perfect match.”



## \$198,000 Conservation Innovation Grant to fund UGA cover crop research

By Clint Thompson

Published 2/15/18 by *CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE*

A \$198,000 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)–sponsored Conservation Innovation Grant will support ongoing University of Georgia research on cover crops and the effects of those crops on water quality and availability for row crop production.

The grant, which is administered through the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, enables scientists from the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to join Clemson University in collaborating on this research.

Wes Porter, UGA Cooperative Extension irrigation specialist, and George Vellidis, CAES precision agriculture expert, conduct the cover crop research on the university's Tifton campus. The research started on Sept. 21, 2017, and will continue through July 2020.

The grant funds research focused on water quality and conservation, Porter said. The UGA team wants to determine whether deep-rooted crops, specifically wheat and rye, reduce nutrient runoff and improve infiltration and soil moisture in fields.

“We want to demonstrate these techniques at an Extension site to show producers how implementing these methods can help in a production scenario. If we implement a thorough cover crop strategy and manage it properly, we can reduce water consumption and improve water quality,” Porter said.

Cover crops are used as part of a conservation tillage system that builds soil's organic matter. They are planted during fields' fallow or dormant times. After the grower harvests a row crop — such as cotton, peanuts, corn or soybeans — the cover crop is planted and covers the field during the winter. The grower then kills the cover crop prior to planting the row crop the following spring.

Row crop planting requires limited tillage. This reduces the amount of soil disturbed in the field, which leads to increased water infiltration and decreased runoff.

Farmers use cover crops in the winter to preserve soil moisture, prevent erosion, increase soil's organic matter and prevent nutrients from leaching below the root zone. There are a wide range of cover crops grown in Georgia, including rye, wheat, oats and crimson clover.

UGA is researching wheat and rye cover crops because of their deep root systems, which better hold water and nutrients below the surface.

For the past three years, the cover crop being researched was grown following corn or soybeans. The researchers will plant corn again this spring, but Porter is open to rotating cotton or peanuts into the field in the future.



A conservation tillage system begins with a cover crop that's planted during the fallow times of the year, such as late fall and early winter when row crops have been harvested. Pictured is corn and rye residue, part of a conservation tillage system on Barry Martin's farm in Hawkinsville, Georgia.



“When we do implement some of these conservation practices, we want to show farmers the benefits of cover crops. We already have preliminary data from this field in Tifton, comparing (fields with) no cover crop (to those that had) a cover crop,” Porter said. “The past research shows how much water and nutrients we can lose if we don’t have that cover crop on the field. We lost a lot of water from that field to runoff during both rainfall and irrigation events, because we didn’t have a cover to help that soil structure hold the water in place.”

For more information about sustainable agricultural practices, see [www.caes.uga.edu/extension-outreach/commodities/sustainable-ag.html](http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension-outreach/commodities/sustainable-ag.html).

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### Georgia’s pecan producers need to scout for pests like the Asian ambrosia beetle

By Clint Thompson

Published 2/22/18 by **CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE**

Pecan season may be over, but Georgia’s producers should continue to scout for pests, like the Asian ambrosia beetle, that could impact future crops.

The first 2018 sighting of the beetle in Georgia came from a Brooks County orchard last week, according to University of Georgia Cooperative Extension pecan specialist Lenny Wells, who wrote about it in his blog at [blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan](http://blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan). Wells stresses that, with temperatures at or just above 80 degrees Fahrenheit in southern Georgia this week, ambrosia beetle activity will likely increase.

“Young, stressed trees, particularly those planted in poorly drained soil, on newly cleared sites, and those planted within the last week and undergoing transplant shock in this warm weather, are particularly at risk,” Wells said.

Pecan producers identify beetle activity by the toothpick-sized sawdust tubes the beetles leave sticking out of holes in pecan trees.

Producers can assemble traps to detect the beetle’s emergence in orchards, but these traps are for monitoring purposes only, Wells said. He lets growers know if and when they need to spray for the pest.

“Once the flight of the beetles starts, pyrethroids are the only method of defense, and this provides only short-term protection. Pyrethroids are short-lived in the environment, so producers do need to apply it again and possibly again,” Wells said. “Repeat applications are necessary every seven to 10 days or after rainfall.”

If activity is detected, pyrethroids should be sprayed at the trunk of the tree quickly to save the tree. The more times a tree is attacked by the beetles, the less likely that tree is to survive an attack.

He encourages pecan growers who had problems with Asian ambrosia beetles in previous years to closely monitor and consider spraying their orchards.



Pecan producers identify beetle activity by the toothpick-sized sawdust tubes the beetles leave sticking out of holes in pecan trees.



For more information about ambrosia beetles or for directions on beetle trap assembly, visit [blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan/2015/01/managing-ambrosia-beetles](http://blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan/2015/01/managing-ambrosia-beetles).

Georgia is the top pecan-producing state in the U.S., with about 160,000 planted acres in 2016. According to the UGA Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development, the 2016 farm gate value of pecans in Georgia was \$355.8 million.

Wells will provide pecan production updates at county meetings across Georgia this winter. For a list of UGA Extension county pecan production meetings, visit [blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan/2018/01/upcoming-2018-county-pecan-production-meetings](http://blog.extension.uga.edu/pecan/2018/01/upcoming-2018-county-pecan-production-meetings).

## GROWER GUIDING

*This section includes information from outside sources on topics that may affect growers, such as weather or pesticides.*

### Harvest-time applications approved for Delegate WG

By [Fruit Growers News](#)

Published 2/12/18

Delegate WG insecticide has received registration from the Environmental Protection Agency to add a one-day preharvest interval to its label for most bushberry crops, including blueberries.

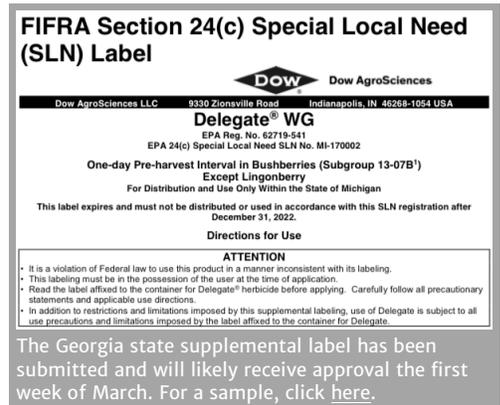
The label addition allows fruit producers to apply Delegate at a one-day preharvest interval (PHI), enabling producers to better control spotted wing drosophila (SWD) and other damaging pests during harvest when control is critical to fruit quality.

“Delegate is an innovative and effective foundation in growers’ battle against destructive pests such as SWD. This label change will greatly enhance growers’ flexibility in managing those pests,” Alejandro Calixto, field scientist, Dow AgroSciences, said.

Delegate contains spinetoram — an active ingredient that delivers fast knockdown of a broad spectrum of yield-robbing insects, including Oriental fruit moth, leafminer, leafroller, thrips, SWD and many worms.

Delegate WG insecticide effectively controls insects and worms through translaminar, contact and ingestion activity, according to Dow. A Group 5 insecticide, Delegate offers a unique mode of action that is ideal for insecticide resistance management. It has minimal impact on beneficials and does not flare mites. Delegate also offers growers convenience, with a short four-hour re-entry interval, giving growers maximum management flexibility.

Special-use label restrictions for the one-day PHI use pattern include: Do not exceed the application rate of 17.9 ounces of Delegate insecticide per acre, per year when applying the product within one day of harvest; do not exceed more than three applications per calendar year; and do not use application intervals less than labeled. Applications may not be made less than 12 days apart between the second and third applications. The third application is applied within one day of harvest.





A three-day PHI restriction also remains under the Federal Section 3 label, allowing for a maximum of 19.5 ounces of Delegate applied per acre, per year, and up to six applications per calendar year.

For more information about Delegate, contact your sales representative, field scientist, retailer or Extension specialist, or go to [www.DowAgro.com](http://www.DowAgro.com).

## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

*This section provides IPM grant information.*

### Organic Transitions

The overall goal of the Organic Transitions Program (ORG) is to support the development and implementation of research, extension and higher education programs to improve the competitiveness of organic livestock and crop producers, as well as those who are adopting organic practices. NIFA administers the ORG program by determining priorities in U.S. agriculture through Agency stakeholder input processes in consultation with the NAREEEAB. ORG will continue to prioritize environmental services provided by organic farming systems in the area of soil conservation, pollinator health, and climate change mitigation, including greenhouse gases (GHG), as well as the development of educational tools for Cooperative Extension personnel and other agricultural professionals who advise producers on organic practices, and development of cultural practices and other allowable alternatives to substances recommended for removal from the National Organic Program's National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances. It is expected that all projects will integrate research, education and extension activities, as appropriate to project goals, although some projects may be weighted more heavily than others in one or more of these areas. However, all proposals should have activities and impact in research and at least one of the other areas: education and extension. The closing date for the grant application is March 29, 2018. For more information, please visit their [website](#).

### NIFA Crop Protection and Pest Management Program

The purpose of the Crop Protection and Pest Management program is to address high priority issues related to pests and their management using IPM approaches at the state, regional and national levels. The CPPM program supports projects that will ensure food security and respond effectively to other major societal pest management challenges with comprehensive IPM approaches that are economically viable, ecologically prudent, and safe for human health. The CPPM program addresses IPM challenges for emerging issues and existing priority pest concerns that can be addressed more effectively with new and emerging technologies. The outcomes of the CPPM program are effective, affordable, and environmentally sound IPM practices and strategies needed to maintain agricultural productivity and healthy communities. The closing date for the grant application is May 8, 2018. For more information, please visit their [website](#).

### Agriculture and Food Research Initiative – Foundational Program

The AFRI Foundational Program supports grants in the six AFRI priority areas to continue building a foundation of knowledge critical for solving current and future societal challenges. The six priority areas are: Plant Health and Production and Plant Products; Animal Health and Production and Animal Products; Food Safety, Nutrition, and Health; Bioenergy, Natural Resources, and Environment; Agriculture Systems and Technology; and Agriculture Economics and Rural Communities. Single-function Research Projects, multi-function Integrated Projects, and Food and Agricultural Science Enhancement (FASE) Grants are expected to address one of the Program Area Priorities (see Foundational Program RFA for details). The closing date for the grant application is September 30, 2018. For more information, please visit their [website](#).



## Scale Management to Promote Sustainable Southeastern Peach Production

Scale insects can damage peach orchards, both acutely and over the long-term, but for decades growers have been able to control San Jose scale with highly effective, but potentially dangerous insecticides. Thus, with the loss of these effective pesticides and increased regulations on other insecticide use, growers have to seek a more integrated pest management approach. Peach growers need a management strategy that more effectively utilizes environmentally friendly insecticides, such as horticultural oils, and support the beneficial insects to help naturally control scale. Thus, by working directly with key peach growers in Georgia, we will demonstrate the effectiveness of horticultural oil coverage and timing for San Jose scale management and identify the impact of management on natural enemies. This project has been extended due to crop loss last year. For more information, please visit their [website](#).

## CALL FOR INFORMATION

*Updating Regional IPM Priorities*

Have you identified any IPM-related issues that you would like to be included in the regional IPM priorities for the IPM Symposium on March 19, 2018?

The Southern Region IPM Coordinators will be meeting to discuss and update IPM priorities for the souther region. If you have identified issues, please email Dr. Ash Sial by Friday, March 16, 2018 at [ipm@uga.edu](mailto:ipm@uga.edu).

Please note, adding issues to the regional IPM priorities may be cited in grant proposals for a stronger case for funding.

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.

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](mailto:ipm@uga.edu).