

# Integrated Pest Management Program

## Monthly Newsletter

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NOVEMBER 2018

VOLUME 4 | ISSUE 10

## SPECIALIST SPOTLIGHT

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

### Bob Kemerait

CAES Tifton Campus  
2360 Rainwater Road | Tifton, GA 31793



Agricultural Agents.

Currently, Dr. Kemerait's program is focused on integration of disease and management strategies to better protect row crops in Georgia and beyond. Such includes assessment of fungicides, nematicides, and disease and nematode resistant varieties. Kemerait is a leader in the Peanut Rx program that includes input from Mississippi State University, University of Florida, Clemson University and Auburn University. His graduate students are investigating a broad range of issues to include better predictive models for tomato spotted wilt on peanut, target spot on cotton, and leaf spot diseases on peanut. In addition, Dr. Kemerait works extensively with small-scale farmers in developing countries to include Guyana, Haiti and the Philippines. These are part of USAID CRSP, PMIL and STRIDE projects.

Kemerait describes himself as, "the luckiest guy in the world" as his job in UGA Extension allows him to devote his career to agriculture, plant pathology, service to the community at home and abroad and allows him to explore the backroads of Georgia, visiting a forgotten cemetery or picking up an arrowhead now and then. ■

**D**r. Kemerait received a BS degree in Biology from Davidson College in North Carolina and a BS Degree in Chemistry from the University of Florida. He received his PhD in 2000 from the Plant Pathology Department at the University of Florida where he studied under the direction of Dr. Tom Kucharek. He has been an Extension specialist at the University of Georgia since 2000 and has responsibilities for disease and nematode management of peanuts, cotton, corn and soybeans. He continues to be an active member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Southern Division of the American Phytopathological Society, the American Peanut Research and Education Society, the Philippine Phytopathological Society and the Georgia Association of County

### UGA IPM INFORMATION

@UGAIPM



The submission deadline for the December newsletter is **November 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 [ipm@uga.edu](mailto:ipm@uga.edu).

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**UPCOMING EVENTS**

Nov 16 - [UGA Extension Gwinnett Pesticide Applicator Licensing Exam Preparatory Class](#) | 8:00AM | Lawrenceville, GA

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

**FEATURED CREATURE**

**Peanut Burrower Bug**

(Hemiptera, Cydnidae)  
*Pangaeus bilineatus*

Description:

The peanut burrower bug is a sporadic but serious pest of peanut in Georgia where nearly 50% of all US peanut production occurs. Recent increases in the prevalence of burrower bug damage in the Southeast US have highlighted the need for a greater understanding of the insect’s biology and ecology.

**Immature stages-** Eggs are oval shaped, creamy-white in color and approximately 1mm in length. The head and thorax of nymphs range from light brown to black, and the abdomen is creamy-white to gray. Wing pads are present on fifth instars.

**Adult stage-** Adult size varies considerably among field-collected specimens, but the average adult is approximately 5mm in length. Fully sclerotized adults are somewhat oval shaped, shiny black and have strong, spine-covered legs.

Biology:

Reproductive and developmental biology are poorly understood. In laboratory colonies, females deposit eggs singly in the soil, and first instars emerge within 7 days. At 29°C and 40% relative humidity a generation is completed in approximately 30 days in the laboratory. Recent studies suggest that similar generation times occur in the field in Georgia (May-Aug). Overwintering occurs in the adult stage, though nymphs have been observed in Georgia as late as mid-November. Adults are readily collected in light traps from May through September in South Georgia. Though sex ratio varies from month to month, females make up 60% of the population collected in light traps over multiple

years. Primarily considered seed feeders, adults and nymphs also feed on root and stem tissue. The insect is native to North America, and research shows that it is widely distributed across Georgia’s peanut producing counties.

Damage to Crop:

Peanut burrower bug host range is not well documented, but it is known to feed on a variety of cultivated plants including spinach, strawberry, cotton, and peanut. The insect uses its piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed directly on developing peanut seed. Feeding in peanut does not typically result in significant yield reduction, but rather produces lesions on kernels that lead to reduction in quality grade. Injury on greater than 3.49% of kernels (by weight) results in a grade reduction and a loss in value of approximately \$300 per ton.

Management:

No economic injury levels exist for burrower bug in peanut, and there are no cost-effective methods for monitoring the pest. The only insecticide that has provided control in field settings is the granular formulation of the organophosphate chlorpyrifos. Cultural management tactics include the use of deep tillage and irrigation, but neither of these practices nor the use of insecticide provides complete control. Efforts are currently underway to develop a risk assessment tool to predict the occurrence of damaging populations.

Mark Abney, Entomologist, University of Georgia, 2018 ■



Peanut burrower bug eggs



Peanut burrower bug nymphs & adults



Peanut burrower bug damage

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## FROM THE FIELD

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

### UGA graduate receives International IPM Award for Excellence

by Nancy Hinkle

**A**nnie Rich was presented with the International Conference on IPM Award for Excellence in Master's Research at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Georgia Mosquito Control Association on October 18, 2018, in Athens, GA. Ms. Rich completed her master's degree in Veterinary Entomology at the University of Georgia in summer 2018 and joined Richmond County (GA) Mosquito Control as their Resident Entomologist.

The award recognizes Ms. Rich's academic accomplishments as well as her contributions to Integrated Pest Management of mosquitoes and was presented, "In recognition of excellent achievements in the area of integrated pest management in medical and veterinary entomology as a master student."

Her research dealt with a novel adult mosquito control method using cattle as bait to lure in mosquitoes for insecticide exposure before they can locate a human host. This work was conducted in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and the UGA Animal Science Department.

Since July, Ms. Rich has been working with Richmond County Mosquito Control where her boss, Mr. Fred Koehle, calls her "the Energizer Bunny." He has placed her in charge of training, outreach, and new initiatives such as collaborating with the Georgia Department of Public Health to evaluate insecticide resistance.

The International IPM Award for Excellence was created to acknowledge outstanding research, teaching, and outreach efforts that advance a holistic approach to pest suppression, incorporating a range of complementary strategies and tactics.



UGA IPM Coordinator, Ash Sial, presents Annie Rich with the International IPM Award for Excellence.

In addition to this recognition from the International IPM Conference, during her graduate training Ms. Rich received the following awards:

- America Mosquito Control Association's Kelly Labell Travel Award to attend the 2018 AMCA meeting in Kansas City.
- Entomological Society of America's Medical, Veterinary and Urban Entomology Master's Student Scholarship (July 2017)
- Steve Prchal Memorial Scholarship Travel Fund presented by the Terrestrial Invertebrate Taxon Advisory Group of the Association of Zoos & Aquariums. (Jun. 2017)
- Pi Chi Omega Pest Control Fraternity Research Scholarship (Mar. 2017)
- American Mosquito Control Association Industry Shadowing Program Scholarship (Feb. 2017)
- H.O. Lund Outstanding M.S. Student in Outreach & Service (Aug. 2016)
- Student Travel Scholarship - Livestock Insect Workers Conference (Jun. 2016)
- Harry Hoogstraal Scholarship - Ohio State University Acarology Program (2016) ■

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## FROM THE FIELD

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

### UGA professor receives Distinguished Achievement Award

by Cris deRevere

**T**he Society for Vector Ecology (SOVE) recognized Dr. Nancy C. Hinkle of the University of Georgia's Department of Entomology with its Distinguished Achievement Award at the October 2018 meeting in Yosemite, CA. The award recognizes Dr. Hinkle for her "outstanding achievements in vector ecology" over a lifetime career.

Hinkle served SOVE as president in 2009, when it met in Turkey. She received SOVE's Distinguished Service Award in 2003, chaired the 2006 awards committee, organized the 2007 meeting, and was SOVE newsletter editor 1999 to 2007.

This was the 50th anniversary conference of the Society, which numbers over 500 members and was formed in 1968 to bring together individuals involved in vector arthropods, their autecology and synecology, and applied ecology related to suppression. ■



*Nancy Hinkle is presented with the Society for Vector Ecology's Distinguished Achievement Award by President Lal Mian.*

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

EXTENSION

Integrated Pest Management Program

## AGENT ADVOCATE

Structural Pest Management Program series to aid Extension Agents

**N**eed 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](mailto: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><b>JANUARY 16, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Educate Your Customers about the Science of Properly Pruning Shrubs and Trees</b> Dr. Bob Polomski, Extension Specialist, Department of Plant &amp; Environmental Sciences, Clemson University</p> <p><b>Pesticides Movement in the Environment</b> Dr. Mikey Taylor, Statewide Pesticide Program Coordinator, Department of Entomology, University of Georgia</p> <p><b>MARCH 13, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Insect and Fungal Pests in Urban Trees</b> Dr. David Coyle, Entomologist, Department of Forestry &amp; Environmental Conservation, Clemson University</p> <p><b>Getting to the Root of Urban Tree Health</b> 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><b>MAY 15, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Integrated Pest Management Activities to Minimize Turfgrass Disease</b> Dr. Alfredo Martinez, Extension Plant Pathologist, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia</p> <p><b>Examining Insect Interactions with Plant Pathogenic Fungi Can Help Inform Pest Management Decisions</b> Dr. Bill Klingeman, Landscape and Nursery Entomologist, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Tennessee</p> <p><b>JULY 17, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Dealing with Social Concerns in Urban Environments while Providing Excellent Insect Pest Management: It is possible</b> Dr. Rick Brandenburg, Entomologist, Department of Entomology, North Carolina State University</p> <p><b>What's the Buzz About: Protecting pollinators and beneficial enemies</b> 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 1 OF 4 - HOST A LIVE WEBINAR

One opportunity to generate revenue using the GTBOP Webinar Series is by hosting a live webinar. It takes very little effort from the county agent and the best part is the county extension office keeps 100% of the revenue collected for each hosted webinar.

#### HOW TO HOST



1. Click the "Host a Webinar" button in the Extension listserv invitation.
2. Choose a host site, like the county office conference room with internet, computer and projector.
3. Advertise!
4. Print GTBOP sign-in sheet before hosting

#### 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](mailto: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](mailto:tadams@uga.edu)

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## MEDIA MENTIONS

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

### New truffle species named after UGA's Tim Brenneman

by Bryce Ethridge

University of Georgia Professor Tim Brenneman now has a newly discovered truffle species named after him: *Tuber brennemanii*.

Brenneman, an expert in pecan diseases, collaborated with plant pathologist Matthew Smith at the University of Florida to help discover the species.

Smith's doctoral student, Arthur Grupe, published the research in *Mycologia*, a peer-reviewed scientific journal, and honored Brenneman with the truffle designation. The paper describes two new species of truffles discovered on the roots of pecan trees. One was named in honor of Brenneman and the other species was named *Tuber floridanum*, a truffle species seen more commonly in Florida.

"Since we had worked together so much on this, they decided to name the other species after me," he said. "I was very surprised and pleased. I didn't know they were going to do that." Truffles are mycorrhizal, which means that the fungi have a symbiotic relationship with plants, including pecan trees. Both species were discovered using molecular tools to extract DNA from the roots of pecan trees. The plant pathologists then compared the results to other known truffle species.

"Many of the results matched up with *Tuber lyonii*, the main species of pecan truffle we have found for years in pecan orchards. However, the DNA samples clearly showed there were two more species other than the one we were harvesting," Brenneman said. "For a while we just didn't know what they looked like because we had not found the fruiting bodies."



There are now at least three known truffle species found in Georgia, all of which grow in pecan orchards.

Through this discovery, there are now at least three known truffle species found in Georgia, all of which grow in pecan orchards.

Truffles are beneficial fungi found on tree roots that help the host tree absorb minerals and water. They function as an extended root system for the tree. The fruiting bodies form in midsummer to fall and are edible.

Pecan truffles were originally discovered in Texas in the 1950s, but Brenneman found them in Georgia in the late 1980s. Ever since, Brenneman has been searching for ways to consistently produce them.

Brenneman and his colleagues are trying to figure out the best way to increase the fruiting of pecan truffles, primarily by inoculating the fungus on young trees before they are transplanted into new orchards. If these efforts are successful, future pecan orchards may

simultaneously produce two highly valuable crops, pecans and truffles.

"Just like you have to learn how to grow peanuts and cotton, (you must do the same) in growing a truffle," he said.

Truffles are a delicacy and are extremely valuable because of their high demand in the gourmet food industry. The most valuable truffles are the species native to Europe, but pecan truffles have found a place in restaurants where they are added to pasta, lobster or even grits.

"One thing that has slowed the wider acceptance of pecan truffles is the limited supply. They can be difficult to harvest since they grow underground, and it is really helpful to have a truffle dog," said Brenneman of animals trained to find truffles.

For more information about pecans and truffles, visit [pecans.uga.edu/](http://pecans.uga.edu/). ■

Published 11/1/18 by [CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE](#)

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## MEDIA MENTIONS

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

### Southwest Georgia farmers pick themselves up and trudge ahead after Hurricane Michael

by Sharon Dowdy

**J**ust weeks after Hurricane Michael blew across southwest Georgia, area farmers have moved from a state of shock into full recovery mode.

Before dealing with their own losses, many farmers in Decatur, Early, Miller, Mitchell and Seminole counties helped clear roads, cover roofs and check on their neighbors.

In Decatur County, fifth generation farmer Bobby Barber, Jr. lost his poultry houses but hopes to salvage his peanut and corn crops.

“Everyone we’ve talked to has been extremely thankful. It could have been a lot worse,” he said. “All we can do is look ahead. In farming, you don’t look back. You keep going and you don’t worry about what you can’t control.”

Across the county, Jeff Barber is thankful that he and his wife and children are safe. At 50, he’s lived through tornadoes, but Hurricane Michael was a new experience.

“(The bad weather) started around 5 p.m. and continued until an hour or so after dark,” he said. “First the wind was coming from the east and heading west. Then it moved from the south to the north. That’s when it took down the chicken house. When Mother Nature kicks in, it’s out of our hands.”

The storm “laid down” Barber’s sweet corn, but it stood back up and may be salvageable. His chickens, which “pay the bills,” he says, and his cotton crop were destroyed, and time will tell how much of his peanut crop can be saved.

“(UGA Extension) has always been there for us, but y’all really gotta be here for us now,” said Barber to Decatur County Agricultural and Natural



University of Georgia Cooperative Extension agent Andrew Warner and peanut consultant Jimmy Miller evaluate peanuts after Hurricane Michael’s trek through Seminole County, Georgia.

Resources (ANR) agent Nan Bostick and a group of other UGA Extension personnel who visited his farm. “Nematodes in our cotton aren’t a problem now. Y’all need to come up with hurricane-resistant cotton.”

In an effort to keep a sense of normalcy, Barber’s children still went to the Georgia National Fair last week to show animals with the Decatur County 4-H club. Neighbors stepped in to haul the animals to Perry, Georgia, as Barber’s trailer lies mangled beneath a huge tree.

Bostick, who joined the local Extension office on April 1, says she too was in a state of shock over the damage the hurricane caused.

“Pictures don’t do it justice. Not only was our best cotton destroyed, so were the crop dusters, the equipment, sheds, barns, peanut-buying points, pivots, chicken houses, power lines, trees, homes, the list goes on and on,” she said. “Farmers have shown me that they are resilient, positive, and are going to start over and do everything they can to be even better. I couldn’t be prouder to help them any way I can as an Extension agent and I couldn’t be happier to be a part of a community that is so willing to help others first before themselves. We might be bruised, but we are not broken.”

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## MEDIA MENTIONS

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

### Hurricane Michael (continued)

Just to the west in Seminole County, UGA Extension ANR agent Andrew Warner says other storms he has lived through were nothing like Hurricane Michael.

“This was like a 50-mile tornado that came through and tore up the town. The 1,000-year flood is no comparison because we only got about 4 and a half inches of rain and that was before the storm hit,” he said.

With Donalsonville, Georgia, being 100 miles inland, Warner, like many others, didn't expect the amount of damage that occurred. When he realized the storm wasn't slowing down, he opted to ride it out in his truck, rather than his house.

“It was almost a category 5 when it hit Mexico Beach and it was a full category 3 with 115 mph winds with gusts up to 140 mph when it hit us. I just sat in my truck and watched the trees come down,” he said. “It took a day to get all the trees moved so we could get out of my neighborhood.”

Warner said that across Seminole County, the hurricane destroyed equipment sheds and open pole barns. On one farm, a grain bin lays mangled in a field. “The farmer says it's not his and he has no idea where it came from,” he said.

Cotton and pecan crops were “hammered,” and the leaves were ripped from cotton and peanut plants.

“We won't have to defoliate what little cotton that survived,” he said.

Cotton is the county's largest crop in terms of acreage, and 75 percent of it is gone. Some late-planted cotton survived, but Warner says the grade will be “off” and the crop will be difficult to harvest.

Pecan grower Rob Cohen is among the

farmers who suffered the largest losses at the hands of Hurricane Michael. He and his brother grow pecans in Decatur and Seminole counties.

“We have a 45-acre orchard in Seminole County that has two trees standing,” Cohen said.

The trees that remain standing are those that Cohen had recently hedged, a process where large, bulky limbs are trimmed away. This helps prevent the limbs from breaking but cuts the tree's yield for a few years. If he could have seen into the future, Cohen said he would have hedged more trees.

The brothers have grown their business from 45 acres to 1,400 acres since 2002. Despite losing 20 years of work in a matter of three hours, they aren't giving up.

“Hindsight is always 20/20. We were set to go to the beach this week and come home and shake trees next week,” Cohen said. “But a farmer's cup is always half full and not half empty.”

It takes about five years to establish a pecan tree and eight to 10 years for the tree to produce a profitable crop, Warner said.

Personally, Warner was without power at his home until Oct. 23 and, he said, parts of Early County remain without power. The local Extension office has no phone service and cell phones in the area have poor connection due to damaged cellphone towers.

“The first three days were tough while we waited for the National Guard and emergency management agencies to get water here and set up a staging point. We had no power, no gas, no anything, and no one around here thought it was going to be that bad,” said Warner, who survived, at first, on beef jerky, chips

and soft drinks.

Looking back since the time the storm hit, Decatur County Extension Coordinator Lindsey Hayes still can't believe what she has been through — gas stations with no fuel, many restaurants closed and, personally, she was without power at her home for two weeks.

“We've certainly eaten our share of PB and J sandwiches, but we are very grateful that our county had no fatalities and our farmers are not only survivors but they will overcome these hardships with their faith and determination,” said Hayes she said of herself and her husband Brian, the UGA Extension ANR agent in Mitchell County. “My appreciation for our close-knit community is strengthening. No doubt many blessings have come from the devastation.”

Hayes has received many phone calls and text messages from UGA Extension personnel who concerned for the area hit by the storm.

“I knew the community was close, but it was amazing to see how everyone came together,” said Warner, who came to the county just a year ago.

For an extensive list of resources to assist in preparing for or recovering from a storm event, visit [extension.uga.edu/topic-areas/timely-topics/emergencies](http://extension.uga.edu/topic-areas/timely-topics/emergencies).

Published 10/30/18 by [CAES MEDIA NEWSWIRE](#)



## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### IPM Enhancement Grant Program – Request for Applications (RFA)

*The submission deadline is November 16, 2018*

The IPM Enhancement Grants Program (IPMEP) is a foundational mechanism used by SIPMC to address important issues affecting the region that has produced many significant outputs and favorable outcomes addressing Global Food Security challenges including invasive species, endangered species, pest resistance, and impacts resulting from regulatory actions. We use a competitive process each year to solicit and select projects for funding.

Any IPM setting is applicable to the IPM Enhancement Grant program, including agriculture, urban and school, forestry and recreation. The funding covers a one-year project, so please keep that in mind when considering your proposal. See below for project types that this grant funds. We have adopted an outcome-based approach for our funded projects, and you will notice that when you read through the RFA. Each component of the proposal is explained in detail; please take the time to read through the RFA carefully.

If you are familiar with this grant program from previous years, this year's RFA does NOT cover proposals for IPM Documents. IPM Documents is now included in a separate RFA.

To get to the RFA and required forms, please go to our [introduction page](#). ■

### Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peaches

*The proposal deadline is November 16, 2018*

The Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peaches has issued their call for proposals to be considered for FY19 funding. The Commission seeks to provide funding for research focused on all aspects of the Georgia peach industry. Please contact the Grants and Contracts office ([agcg@uga.edu](mailto:agcg@uga.edu)) if you plan to submit a proposal. Notifying the Office does not commit you to following through with an actual application, but alerts them to the possibility. For more contact information, please visit their [website](#). ■

### NIFA Listens: Investing in Science to Transform Lives

*The written submission deadline is November 30, 2018*

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture is accepting input from stakeholders regarding research, extension, and education priorities in food and agriculture. A series of four in-person listening sessions hosted in different regions across

the country and submission of written comments will offer two ways to share your thoughts and ideas. Stakeholder input received from both methods will be treated equally.

This 2018 listening opportunity allows stakeholders to provide feedback on the following questions:

- When considering all of agriculture, what is the greatest challenge that should be addressed through NIFA's research, education, and extension programs?
- In your field, what is the most-needed breakthrough in science/technology that would advance your agricultural enterprise? Breakthroughs result in transformative changes in knowledge, technology, or behavior.
- What is your top priority in food and agricultural research, extension, or education that NIFA should address?

NIFA wants to hear from you about priorities and opportunities in agricultural sciences. This will help inform NIFA on prioritizing science emphasis areas, identifying gaps in programming, and determining which programs are redundant or underperforming. Along with input from NIFA employees, your feedback gathered throughout the initiative will be used, in the context of NIFA's current science emphasis areas, to identify gaps in current portfolios and potential investment opportunities for more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

### Friends of Southern IPM Professionals Award

*The nomination deadline is December 7, 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>. ■

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## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Friends of Southern IPM Graduate Student Award

*The nomination deadline is December 7, 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>. ■

### 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](mailto: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.

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:Cstalton@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

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## **FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES**

in a poster session display. One night's hotel stay and mileage will be paid to one presenter. More details will follow on exact location and presentation times. We request that researchers also submit their findings to Georgia Farm Bureau by December 31, 2019. ■

### **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](mailto: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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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

**EXTENSION**

Integrated Pest Management Program