

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.

Bill Snyder

CAES Athens Campus
413 Biological Sciences | Athens, GA 30602



Originally from Allentown in eastern Pennsylvania, Dr. Bill Snyder obtained his B.A. in Biology from the University of Delaware, his M.S. in Ecology from Clemson University, and his Ph.D. in Entomology at the University of Kentucky. His graduate work focused primarily on the ecology of predatory insects and spiders, including those important for the biological control of agricultural pests. After a short postdoc in the Zoology Department at University of Wisconsin-Madison, Bill became the Biocontrol Specialist in the Department of Entomology at Washington State University. In Washington, Bill had state-wide responsibilities for biological control research and extension in a wide array of vegetable crops, on farms both large and small and including many organic farms. After nearly 20 years in the Pacific Northwest, Bill is excited to return to the southeastern U.S. where

he began his graduate career. He joined the Entomology Department at the University of Georgia, with a home base in Athens, in July 2019.

Bill Snyder and his research group are looking forward to the wide diversity of soils, climates, and cropping systems in the southeastern US. The lab is particularly excited about a few research directions. First, the team has developed a new interest in the ecology of food safety on the farm. In the Pacific Northwest they found that dung beetles and antagonistic soil microbes effectively suppress pathogenic *E. coli* that otherwise can contaminate fresh produce. Recent work is beginning to suggest that wild songbirds, sometimes viewed as vectors of human pathogens best excluded from farms, instead eat many pest insects while posing few food-safety risks. Bill is hoping to pursue similar food safety work in the Southeast, alongside research looking at how beneficial bacteria and fungi in the soil allow crop plants to protect themselves against plant-feeding insects and attract predatory insects to their defense.

Bill looks for ways to return beneficial biodiversity to farms to restore valuable “ecosystem services,” while maintaining farm productivity and profitability. Nearly all of the work in Bill’s laboratory is conducted on the farms of cooperating

growers. If you are interested in learning more about the beneficial insects, birds, or soil organisms on your farm, don’t hesitate to get in touch with Bill. He’d love to include your farm in future projects.

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UGA IPM INFORMATION

The submission deadline for the October newsletter is **September 25, 2019**. If you would like an article written about an upcoming event or project, please email ipm@uga.edu.

Have questions about the newsletter, website or basic information? Contact us at ipm@uga.edu!

Have comments or suggestions about the newsletter redesign? Be sure to fill out our [survey](#) to let us know your thoughts.

UPCOMING EVENTS

THIS MONTH

Sept 18 – Dec 11 – [Structural Pest Management Webinar Series](#) | 3:00 – 5:00PM

Sept 19–20 – [Termite Control Workshop](#) | 9:00AM Griffin, GA

September 20 – [Pesticide Applicator Licensing Exam Ornamental and Turf Prep Class](#) | 8:00AM – 4:00PM Gwinnett Extension Office

SAVE THE DATE

Nov 4 – 6 – [Georgia Association of County Agricultural Agents \(GACAA\) Annual Meeting](#) | Dublin, GA

Nov 12 – [D.W. Brooks Lecture](#) 3:30PM | Athens, GA

Jan 9 – 12 – [Southeast Regional Fruit and Vegetable Conference](#) | Savannah, GA

Jan 22 – 25 – [Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group \(SAWG\) Conference](#) | Little Rock, AR

Feb 7 – 8 – [Georgia Organics Conference and Expo](#) Athens, GA

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

FEATURED CREATURE

Fall Armyworm

(*Lepidoptera, Noctuidae*)
Spodoptera frugiperda

Description:

Immature stages – Fall armyworms are approximately 1–1½ inches long, depending on instar, and can vary in color from a green to mottled brown, to almost black. Fall armyworms have wide black stripe running down each lateral (side) of the body. Sometimes, you will be able to distinguish four black dots on the dorsal (back) side of each segment of the abdomen and a light-colored, upside-down “Y” marking on the head capsule. Fall armyworms, similar to some other immatures of moth species, have four pairs of prolegs attached to the abdomen.

Adult stages – Adult moths are more difficult to distinguish from other species. Each moth has a wingspan of approximately 1–1½ inches, the hind wings are white (same as cutworms) but the fore (front) wings have a noticeable white spot near the center of the wing.

Biology:

Life Cycle – Even in relatively mild years, the moths, or adults, do not survive our winters. Moths move north from Florida each spring and summer, spreading from south to north. This process takes several generations of moths, which is why the worms usually appear in late summer and early fall in northern parts of the state. An armyworm moth can lay eggs in batches of a few dozen to several hundred, allowing populations to grow rapidly throughout the summer. These eggs hatch after a few days and the caterpillars feed and grow for two to three weeks before pupating. A week or so later, the new adult moth emerges to start the cycle again. The cycle takes about four weeks to complete with 14 to 17 days spent as caterpillars feeding on the grass.



Damage to Crop:

Armyworm moths are ubiquitous and do not discriminate between urban areas and rural areas, where most sod farms are located. Although armyworms may be better known as agricultural crops pests, they can be a sporadic but serious pest of turfgrasses. Fall armyworm damage in turfgrass is very distinctive. Since armyworms cross the turf surface as a group, they create a noticeable line between damaged and undamaged turfgrass. Usually damaged areas will originate around a site where egg masses can be easily laid (signposts, buildings) and radiate outward. Although fall armyworms do not have many specific preferences, newly-installed sod is more attractive and more susceptible to damage.

Management:

When armyworm populations are high, applying insecticide immediately following turf installation is recommended. There are a number of effective and relatively inexpensive products. Others are more expensive but offer better control of larger worms, and a few insecticides offer long-term protection at a premium price. Consult the commercial edition of the Georgia Pest Management Handbook or refer to your local county Extension agent for more specific insecticide recommendations.

Insect growth regulators (IGR) are also available for use on turfgrass. Some are active only on caterpillars, and others have a broader spectrum and affect a range of different insects. The IGRs stop the development of immature insects so that they cannot grow and turn into adults. Many are absorbed into the grass and remain active but do not move into new growth. They are safe for nonarthropod animals including sod harvesters, landscape installers, and customers.

Shimat Joseph, Will Hudson, Clint Waltz
University of Georgia ■

FROM THE FIELD

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

Georgia Ticks

by Nancy Hinkle, Department of Entomology, University of Georgia – Athens Campus

Now that summer is winding down and temperatures are moderating, more of us will be getting out and enjoying outdoor Georgia life. That means more exposure to ticks. How do we protect ourselves and our pets from ticks?

Protecting People from Ticks - Ticks need shade and humidity, so opening up the landscape to allow sunlight and air movement can reduce suitability for ticks. Ticks are carried onto your property on animals, so discourage wildlife from visiting your property; don't leave out pet food, or let animals (opossums, raccoons, skunks, etc.) nest under the house or outbuildings. Seal openings and screen crawl space vents.

Contrary to folklore, ticks do not fall out of trees. Instead, ticks hang out on grass blades within a few inches of the ground (where humidity is higher) with their hooked front legs projecting. When an animal or human walks by, the hooks latch onto ankles (socks, fur, or skin) and the tick then crawls upward (the technical expression is "negatively geotropic"). That explains why ticks are found where clothing is constricted at tops of socks, around elasticized portions of underwear, or at the nape of the neck.

To prevent ticks from gaining access to your skin, tuck pants into socks. Treat pants below the knees with permethrin-containing products (like Permanone, Duranon, or Sawyer Insect Repellent). Wearing light-colored clothing makes ticks more visible, permitting their capture before they reach bare skin.

Another important part of tick IPM is conducting daily tick checks of yourself, your children, and your pets. Fortunately ticks are slow in initiating



Attached ticks should be grasped near the skin and pulled off using tweezers.

feeding, so the general consensus for most pathogens is that if we remove ticks within 24 hours of attachment, risk of disease agent transmission is slight.

Protecting Pets from Ticks - While "flea collars" are pretty ineffective against fleas, there are a couple of collars that demonstrate impressive efficacy against ticks. The Seresto Collar promises eight months of efficacy against ticks.

The Preventic Collar is also highly effective against ticks, but promises only three months of control. Additional information on tick control products can be found in the Georgia Pest Management Handbook Home and Garden Edition.

As with any pharmaceutical, monitor your animals following treatment. Any change in behavior such as restlessness, listlessness, salivation, or such may indicate an adverse reaction to the product so the collar should be immediately removed and the animal bathed with a mild shampoo and lots of warm water (rinse well).

Submit Ticks for Identification - Because ticks are hard to kill by crushing, and because UGA wants your ticks, we recommend putting ticks into a container and letting them starve to death.

As you have probably heard, there is a new tick invading the Southeast, the Asian Longhorned Tick (ALT). While this



Tucking pants into socks prevents ticks from accessing skin and makes them visible for removal.

tick has not yet been found in Georgia, it has been collected less than 100 miles from the Georgia line in both Tennessee and North Carolina, so we anticipate it is only a matter of time. If you suspect you have found specimens of ALT, please collect them and submit them to the address below.

UGA is providing free tick identification. Along with submitted ticks, note (1) host species from which collected, (2) GPS coordinates for host animal location (use your cell phone compass app), and (3) your contact information. Put ticks in a sealed ziplock bag or in a teaspoonful of alcohol in a small vial (something like a hotel shampoo bottle). Ticks from different animals should be put into separate containers. Box specimens to prevent crushing (do not mail in envelopes—tick fragments cannot be identified) and ship to:

Dr. N.C. Hinkle
Dept. of Entomology
UGA
120 Cedar St.
Athens GA 30602-2603

FROM THE FIELD

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

Late-Season Bermudagrass Stem Maggot Management

by Lisa Baxter, Assistant Professor and Extension Forage Specialist – Tifton Campus

The bermudagrass stem maggot (BSM; *Atherigona reversura*) causes significant yield, quality, and economic losses in bermudagrass pastures and hayfields throughout the Southeast US. The larval feeding results in chlorosis in the top 2-3 leaves of the bermudagrass stem. This may seem insignificant, but if the damage occurs early in the growth cycle then we can observe up to 80% yield reduction. Unfortunately, there are no systemic insecticides labelled for use in pastures or hayfields and only pyrethroid insecticides are effective in suppressing the adult flies. The current UGA Extension recommendation is to spray a labelled rate of pyrethroid insecticide 7-10 days after harvest and 7-10 days after the first application.

This recommendation is generally effective, except during periods of moderate to severe drought when forage regrowth is notably slower than normal. The BSM only invades a field if there are green leaves. During even a moderate drought, there may not be green leaves in the field at 7-10 days after a hay harvest. In this case producers should delay their first insecticide application until they see the grass start to regrow. More information may be found at: <https://newswire.caes.uga.edu/story.html?storyid=8058&story=Forage-Pest-Management>.

Many County Extension Agents have reported fall armyworm (FAW; *Spodoptera frugiperda*) sightings throughout the central and southern parts of the state. If both fall armyworms and BSM have been reported in the area, consider using an insecticide that

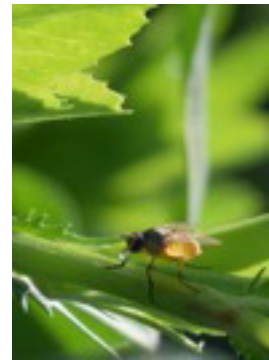
provides residual control for the fall armyworms and suppresses the BSM. Chlorantraniliprole provides excellent residual control for the FAW and can be used in place of the first pyrethroid application for BSM control. Combination products (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin) are also excellent options. Both will still need to be followed with a pyrethroid application 7-10 days later. Make sure the product you are using to control FAW matches the growth stage of the larvae that you find in the field.

Finally, most producers do not need to apply insecticides during their last hay period of the season as the BSM population generally declines in late September into early October. We encourage producers and County Agents to scout for the BSM before deciding to apply insecticide. Use an insect sweep net to take ~20 sweeps throughout 3-4 locations within the field. Be sure to sweep down into the canopy right after the dew dries off the field.

For more information on the BSM, please refer to the UGA Extension Bulletin "Managing Bermudagrass Stem Maggots". It is available at: https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%201484_1.PDF.



Bermuda grass stem maggot damages the upper leaves of a forage crop. Lisa Baxter estimates about 60% yield loss in this picture.



This small fly is native to South Asia, and it is unknown how it invaded the United States. Damage to bermudagrass is caused by the adult fly laying eggs in the tips of bermudagrass shoots.

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MEDIA MENTIONS

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

Camden County agent leads effort to knock down invasive snail populations

by Sharon Dowdy

Snailes are typically thought of as tiny, slow creatures, but one species, the island apple snail, is quickly causing significant damage in freshwater ponds in Camden County, Georgia. Local University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Agent Jessica Warren is doing her part to knock down the populations of the invasive species in her county.

A large snail species that is native to South America, island apple snails mature in 60 to 80 days and can live in water and on land for more than three years.

"A single adult snail can produce up to 2,000 eggs every two weeks," said Warren, the county's Agriculture and Natural Resources agent. "They can grow as big as a softball and they decimate native aquatic vegetation, causing algae blooms, displacing native species and causing a damaging imbalance to aquatic ecosystems."

How the snails entered the U.S. is unknown, but Warren says that many believe they were released after being purchased as pets.

Because Camden County is located on the Florida-Georgia line, Warren's plight to reduce the invasive species' impact isn't shared by other UGA Extension agents who don't have the snails in their counties yet.

"We don't have a lot of commercial agriculture other than timber grown by private companies, but being a coastal community and a wetland, we do have big natural resources issues," she said. "Invasive species management and coastal water quality are needs in my community. Due to our location and



Native to South America, island apple snails mature in 60 – 80 days, can live in water and dry land more than three years and can produce up to 2,000 eggs every two weeks.

climate, we struggle with many invasive species that have minimal or no impact on the rest of Georgia."

For the past four years, Camden County Extension has hosted island apple snail removal days in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Volunteers, including interns from the Coastal Georgia Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area, turn out to help remove the snails and their egg masses from Camden County ponds. To date, 228 gallons of island apple snails and innumerable egg masses have been removed.

"The egg masses are scraped off of debris and vegetation and thrown into the water body, where they are unable to hatch and become food for other species," Warren said.

The first snail collection event attracted a lot of interest, she said, but it can be

difficult to keep volunteers interested when the snails continue to be a problem. "When you don't completely get rid of them the first time out, some people lose interest," she said.

The high number of small lakes and ponds in the county also makes it difficult to control the snails. Many of the ponds are located in private developments where access to the water requires a landowner's permission.

"One of the city of St. Mary's ponds is located behind an aquatic center. In the past, they have donated aquatic center passes to volunteers who help with snail collection at our organized cleanups," Warren said. "We do see less of them in the city's pond, and that in itself is something. We have built awareness, which is half the battle." ■

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MEDIA MENTIONS

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

UGA Extension precision agriculture specialist advocates use of downforce at planting

by Clint Thompson

Georgia farmers with reduced plant stands can help alleviate those problems next season by correcting settings and using downforce on their planters, according to Wes Porter, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension irrigation specialist and precision agriculture expert.

Downforce is the pressure farmers apply to their row unit to ensure that it's maintaining the depth at which the planter is set. Farmers typically set planter depth, but don't always check or change the downforce of their planters, Porter said.

Producers can save time, seed and money by understanding the use of downforce when planting their crops. The downforce system on the planter can help growers avoid planting seed at the incorrect depth — either too deep or too shallow — which can leave the crop vulnerable to the environment, resulting in a lack of germination and stand establishment and subsequent yield loss.

High temperatures and lack of rainfall in May led to difficult planting conditions for farmers with dryland fields, or fields lacking adequate irrigation. In multiple fields, Porter discovered that if seeds weren't planted deep enough, they didn't germinate and emerge.

"If we didn't put the seed down where it needed to be, right near the surface, soil temperatures were so hot this year we basically burned the seeds and they never germinated," Porter said. "You can still see poor stands now in fields all around the state."

It's important to consider the field conditions when setting downforce. Imagine a grower who tries to plant in



Downforce is a planter setting that helps farmers plant seeds at the appropriate soil depth.

late spring when it's dry and near or at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. His planter requires a lot more downforce to plant seeds at the proper depth because the soil is harder. If the grower plants in moist soil, he doesn't need as much downforce, Porter explained.

The same is true if you compare a sandy soil with a soil that contains more clay. Sandy soil is much looser and softer, so farmers don't need as much downforce versus planting in a clay soil. The amount of downforce is critical for seed to reach the appropriate depth.

"There are advanced control systems available, either retrofitted on the tractor or from the factory, that will help maintain downforce at a uniform setting throughout the field, aiding in maintaining the target seed depth. It's really important, if we want to achieve that proper depth, that we set a proper downforce," Porter said.

Porter learned from communicating with farmers that downforce is a planting factor most don't usually consider.

"A lot of farmers don't even really know how to properly set the downforce on their planters to match their field conditions. That's why we started this project — to really show the importance and educate our producers on it," he said.

Porter was recently honored for his work in precision agriculture. For more information, see the CAES Media Newswire. ■

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MEDIA MENTIONS

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

Proper timing of defoliation is important decision for cotton growers

by Clint Thompson

With harvest season less than a month away for some Georgia cotton farmers, knowing when to defoliate is an important decision all growers have to make, according to Mark Freeman, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension cotton agronomist.

Before cotton can be harvested, the plant's leaves must be removed through a process called defoliation, which helps speed up the plant's maturity. Farmers apply a chemical treatment and, approximately two weeks later, the crop is ready for harvest.

"The way cotton grows, bolls are going to open up in the bottom first because those are the oldest bolls. As you move up the plant, the bolls are younger," Freeman said. "We have to take all of the leaves off of the plant to try to open up those younger bolls. We try to do it at the best time to optimize yield and quality. We want all the bolls on the plant open and ready for harvest at the same time." If farmers apply a defoliant too early, they could lose yield because of a lack of maturity. If defoliant is applied too late, losses from boll rot and weather can occur.

Freeman offers farmers three recommendations for how to determine if a crop is ready to be defoliated.

Percentage of open bolls: Typically in Georgia, when a crop has about 70% open bolls, it's safe to defoliate. If the crop is uniform without fruiting gaps, it is likely mature enough.

Number of nodes above cracked bolls: With this method, farmers find the highest cracked boll and then count the number of nodes up the plant to the



Georgia farmers will soon be harvesting their cotton crop. It's important for cotton producers to know when to defoliate to speed up the crop's maturity process.

uppermost harvestable boll. If there are four or less nodes between the two, it is likely safe to defoliate.

Sharp knife method: The safest method is to cut representative bolls open at a cross section. Check the seed for a fully-developed dark seed coat and lint that strings out.

"The (sharp knife method) is really the best indicator of maturity, but we want to use all three methods in conjunction to make the best decision that we can," Freeman said.

Due to weather-related issues, Georgia's cotton crop looks sporadic across the state, Freeman said. Areas that have had rainfall look promising, while other

areas have struggled due to inadequate rainfall in July and August.

"The irrigated crop looks good. I wouldn't say it's excellent, but there's going to be good yields from the irrigated part. Dryland, on the other hand — some areas look good, but more areas do not look so good," Freeman said.

For more information about cotton production in Georgia, see the Georgia Cotton News website. ■

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MEDIA MENTIONS

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

Dan Suiter to lead programming at UGA Center for Urban Agriculture

by Sharon Dowdy

University of Georgia Department of Entomology Professor Dan Suiter has been named the chair of the UGA Center for Urban Agriculture Faculty Advisory Committee.

Suiter's appointment will enhance the programming aspect of the center, according to Laura Perry Johnson, associate dean for UGA Cooperative Extension in the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES). Suiter will work closely with center Director Sheldon Hammond, who will continue to oversee the business and personnel administration functions of the center.

Based on the UGA Griffin campus, the Center for Urban Agriculture supports UGA Extension's urban programs by providing county agent training programs, tools and resources; communicating the latest research-based urban agriculture advice through newsletters, articles, alerts, publications, videos and social media; organizing new initiatives; collaborating on interdisciplinary projects and research; advancing and updating current program training materials; and administering multiyear programs and projects.

"Our state continues to have population growth and most of that is in the nine largest counties in Georgia. Issues and problems associated with this urban growth come in many forms and cross many disciplines and departments," Perry Johnson said. "Dan will work to build diverse teams around urban issues and coordinate programming efforts related to urban programs and projects."

As director of the Georgia Structural Pest Control Training Facility at UGA-Griffin, Suiter coordinates activities at the 3,000 square-foot, partially built home facility, which is designed to showcase many common construction practices and how they may be attacked by structural pests.

In 2014, mock residential and commercial kitchens and a residential bedroom were added to the facility to allow for the delivery of additional workshops on home integrated pest management (IPM), commercial IPM, school IPM, and controlling bed bugs and termites. The facility is an invaluable tool used to train Georgia's pest management professionals and county Extension agents.

In 2006, Suiter developed a 10-week Certificate in Urban and Structural Pest Management program that provides nontraditional students with a broad overview of the pest control industry.

Through his programs, Suiter teaches hundreds of pest control professionals each year and reaches thousands more online through continuing education classes organized by the Center for Urban Agriculture. Archived lessons from the webinar series on urban pest control, taught by faculty from major research universities, can be viewed at the Getting the Best of Pests website. Since 2007, Suiter has taught more than 30,000 people in more than 20 states.

Suiter was awarded the D.W. Brooks Award for Excellence in Extension in 2018 for his extraordinary commitment to the mission of UGA CAES.

"Over the past couple of years, we have worked to broaden and strengthen the scope and resources of the Center for



Dan Suiter, UGA Extension entomologist, directs the structural pest management program and was named chair of the UGA Center for Urban Agriculture Faculty Advisory Committee.

Urban Agriculture," Perry Johnson said. "We have added expertise in training and certification of landscape professionals and structural pest control operators, expanded our support of school and community gardens, local foods, and sustainability as a whole, and added capacity for urban water and homeowner and landscape irrigation, as well as other urban issues." ■

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FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Potential grant options for IPM field work.

Southern SARE On-Farm Research Grants

Call for Proposals will be Released September 2019

Southern SARE has long supported farmers in their efforts to conduct new and innovative sustainable agriculture production practices. On-Farm Research Grants provide opportunities for those working directly with farmers and ranchers on sustainable agriculture efforts. On-Farm Research Grants are one of SSARE's "small" grants programs, offering \$15,000 for up to a 2-year project for Extension agents, university researchers, NGOs, and government personnel (like NRCS or USDA-ARS) who currently work with farmers and conduct on-farm research with at least one farmer/rancher cooperator. Emphasizing relationship-building between researcher and farmer, this grant has no preproposal requirements, nor are applicants asked to demonstrate specific outcomes in an intensive way. Proposals are easy to write and straightforward to manage, with simple reporting requirements. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

The IPM Enhancement Grants Program (IPMEP)

Next Offering Fall 2019

This grant 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. The next Request for Applications will open in Fall 2019. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

IPM Data Grant

Ongoing

The National IPM Database contains over 1000 documents. Of these, 275 of the Crop Profiles in the South are 5 years old or older, and 37 of the 41 Southern PMSPs are over 5 years old. Federal partners have explained that they can only use documents and information that is recent (no older than 5 yrs). There is a critical need for updating Crop Profiles and PMSPs, especially in the South. This fund will be an open fund (available until it is depleted) for faculty interested in updating Crop Profiles or PMSPs. For more information, please visit their [website](#). ■

The Critical and Emerging Grants Program

Ongoing

This ongoing grant program provides an opportunity to address and possibly prevent minor problems before they become major concerns. The program supports important developmental work like gathering preliminary data, estimating the scope and risk associated with a pest problem, and developing a network of key people who will effectively contribute to addressing the issue. 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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