ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER
Welcome to Alabama Cooperative Extension System (ACES) where we are committed to providing you research-based information. The main purpose of this newsletter is to provide readers information about critical crop production and pest management information for crops grown in Alabama. This newsletter promotes sustainable agriculture, i.e., successful farming without depleting natural resources so that future generations can have productive land for food production. Readers can also download or view the newsletter at ACES Store (www.aces.edu/IPMCommunicator). Research and Extension personnel from educational institution can submit crop production and protection articles of high relevance for immediate release to the audience; authors should pay attention to the submission guidelines on the last page of this newsletter. Readers outside Alabama should check with their university Extension before using any recommendation.

For additional subscriptions, please visit www.aces.edu/IPMCommunicator

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NEWSLETTER WEBSITE: www.aces.edu/IPMCommunicator

For queries or to submit articles, please contact thameae@auburn.edu. Find us on Facebook!
ALABAMA PEANUT & VEGETABLE IPM PROGRAMS
The Agronomy & Commercial Horticulture Extension Teams are constantly working to provide you updated information for profitable farming. Now you can get pest information quickly and interact with the Extension Team using social media apps on your smartphone.

Peanut IPM: www.aces.edu/peanutipm
Vegetable IPM: www.aces.edu/vegetableipm

FACEBOOK CHANNELS TO ‘LIKE’:
Peanut producers: ‘ALABAMA PEANUT IPM PROGRAM’
Vegetable producers & gardeners: ‘ALABAMA VEGETABLE IPM’
Make sure you sign-up for Extension IPM workshops and field days close to you for hands-on crop production and pest management training. For more information, email bugdoctor@auburn.edu.

ALABAMA MASTER GARDENER HELPLINE
Got questions about your garden or lawn? Not sure when to prune your azaleas? Wondering about lawn fertilizers?
Master Gardeners are available at the Helpline phones. They answer questions from gardeners and homeowners across the state. Master Gardeners provide answers based on current research and best practices under the supervision of Alabama Extension agents.
To reach the Helpline, dial 1-877-252-GROW (4769).
A Master Gardener is ready to help with your questions.
[A service of the Alabama Cooperative Extension System (Alabama A&M University and Auburn University), an equal opportunity educator and employer. www.aces.edu ]

ALABAMA SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE WEBSITE
Organic producers and transitioning farmers can bookmark this website to stay informed of SARE programs, especially grants and special publications. You can also subscribe to the ALABAMA VEGETABLE IPM channel on FACEBOOK.
The Alabama Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association invites you to an exciting and educational two-day event. The AFVG Conference and Tradeshow will start on Thursday November 19, and end on Friday November 20, at the Clanton Conference and Performing Arts Center (Chilton County, Alabama). This conference will feature farm tours on the first day for hands-on learning experience followed by educational sessions next day for in-depth information. A producer networking session and equipment swap is also highlights of this event that provided unparalleled networking opportunity for all participants. Also experience the latest technology and farm equipment from many exhibitors showcasing their products and services. An agenda is available online and registration is open at http://www.aces.edu/dept/associations/afvga/2015FallConference.php. All major credit cards are accepted through the online system. Ten pesticide points are available for the entire event.

The conference this fall will welcome several Keynote Speakers including Alabama Agriculture Commissioner John McMillan, ALFA president Jimmy Parnell, and John Clark (Fruit Breeder from the University of Arkansas). “We are working hard to invite the best possible speakers to deliver information that goes beyond any other conference for fruit and vegetable producers”, said Ann Chambliss, AFVGA Conference Coordinator. “This fall’s conference offers a different agenda by introducing farm tours. These tours will showcase the latest technology and innovative farm practices to benefit new and experienced producers at the same time.”

Register today as a participant for a wonderful training and networking experience. Exhibitors are also invited to participate in the tradeshow for an unbeatable interaction. For exhibition queries, please contact Ann Chambliss (thameae@auburn.edu) or call 334-707-4923. For sponsorship or general registration questions, please contact AFVGA Executive Secretary Jackie Cooper (jjcoop61@bellsouth.net) or call 334-728-4117.
PECAN PRODUCTION ON A SMALL SCALE

We get many questions about pecan trees each year. It is a popular crop for many home producers and commercial farmers as well. There are several pests that pecan trees can get including pecan scab, downy spot disease, fungal leaf scorch, pecan phylloxera, and black pecan aphids. These pests can greatly decrease the productivity of the tree. Producers with small plantings can not spray big pecan trees like the commercial growers. However, proper management practices such as planting disease resistant trees, along with proper fertilization, will help your pecan production.

Some of the recommended pecan trees that are scab resistant are hard to find at nurseries and may need to be ordered a year in advance. Some pecan scab resistant cultivars recommended for the home planting include Amling, Adams 5, Miss L, Prilop, Kanza, Headquarters, and Gafford. These pecan cultivars do not produce the largest pecans. It is difficult for homeowners to properly manage pest problems so that large pecans can fill out properly. Pecan nurseries and much more information on pecan trees are listed on the Alabama Pecan Growers Web site at www.alabamapecangrowers.com.

Cross-pollination should be considered when planting pecan trees. A particular pecan cultivar does not receive pollen at the same time the tree sheds pollen. Generally, the more different cultivars (types) of trees in the planting, the greater the chance for cross-pollination.

If you already have an established pecan orchard, fertilization is a great way to increase production. Of course a soil test is the best way to know for sure how much to fertilize your pecan trees. It would be much easier to tell someone what nutrients the crop needs if we begin by knowing what nutrients are already present. But if you have not had a soil test done, there are some general guidelines to follow for fertilizing your pecan trees.

You should apply the following: 1 pound of 13-13-13 per tree per year of age up to 25 pounds per tree. Plus 1 pound of 34-0-0 per tree per year of age up to 20 pounds per tree. Plus 1/10 pound of zinc sulfate per tree per year of age up to 2 pounds per tree. Plus 5 pounds of dolomitic limestone per tree per year age up to 100 pounds per tree. That may sound confusing. Basically, if your trees are more than 25 years old you need 25 pounds of 13-13-13, 20 pounds of 34-0-0, 2 pounds of zinc, and 100 pounds of lime per year per tree. For large trees, apply all of the fertilizer in April. For younger trees, apply all of the 13-13-13 fertilizer, lime, and zinc in April. Apply half the 34-0-0 in April and the remainder in June.

The use of a mechanical spreader may help ensure an even application of the fertilizers. Do not disturb the soil before applying the fertilizer. Spread it under and around the tree in an area twice the branch spread of the tree. The dolomite lime is the cheapest, but pelletized lime is easier to spread.

Remember that many pecan trees tend to be alternate bearers. That means if they produce a heavy crop one year, they may produce a light crop the next year. A proper fertilization program is very important, but there are other things you can do to increase production.

Overcrowding can be a problem. When the trees are close together and the limbs begin to overlap you may want to remove a few limbs. This will increase air circulation and sunlight in the canopy of the tree. If you are planting new trees the spacing should be about 60 feet apart.

A large weed-free/grass-free zone of about a 10 foot radius or more around the trunk is desirable. Mulching the trees in that weed-free zone will also help. It may be hard for a small grower to irrigate, but irrigation during any dry periods and especially during the months of August and September would be beneficial.

We usually teach a hands-on grafting class each April. Some pecan cultivars or types are hard to find and grafting your own trees is the only way of getting the cultivar of pecan you desire. If you have questions about pecans or any other horticulture topic, just give us a call here at the Extension office.

Chip East
Regional Ext. Agent
SOUTHERN SARE PRODUCER GRANT CALLS FOR PROPOSALS RELEASED

GRiffin, Georgia – The Call for Proposals for the 2015 Producer Grants, intended for farmers/ranchers and farmer/rancher organizations throughout the Southern region, is now available from the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SSARE) program.

Proposal submission deadline is Friday, Nov. 13, 2015 at 5 p.m. EST. Announcement of funded grants will take place in late February 2016.

Producer Grants are used to conduct sustainable agriculture research projects that solve agricultural production challenges farmers face and to develop information on what works and what doesn’t so that other farmers and ranchers facing those same challenges can benefit from the results of the funded project.

Producer grants are not designed to pay a farmer to farm; buy livestock, equipment, or land; make permanent farm improvements, or support private enterprises through capital investments. Southern SARE Producer Grants are research grants, designed to take some of the financial risk away from trying a solution to an agricultural production issue.

Projects may be funded for up to two years for a project maximum of $10,000 for an individual producer or $15,000 for a producer organization. Producer organizations should be comprised primarily of farmers/ranchers and must have a majority farmer representation on their governing board.

For detailed information on how to apply for a Producer Grant, download the current Producer Grant Call for Proposals.

The Producer Grant Call for Proposals includes application information, use of funds, proposal submission instructions, and contact information. Be sure to carefully follow the information in the Call for Proposals when submitting your proposal. Failure to follow the submission guidelines will result in your proposal being rejected. Visit http://www.southernsare.org for more information.

Published by the Southern Region of the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program. Funded by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), Southern SARE operates under cooperative agreements with the University of Georgia, Fort Valley State University, and the Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture to offer competitive grants to advance sustainable agriculture in America's Southern region.
SOYBEAN RUST UPDATE
Soybean leaf samples collected Monday (8/31) in Dallas County and Perry County were found to be positive for Soybean Rust. Incidence was low. Soybean rust was also found in Baldwin County.

These are the first reports of SBR in Alabama in 2015. Dr. Sikora suggests growers in South Alabama with soybean fields in early reproductive growth stages should consider a fungicide application for protection against soybean rust.

The disease was reported in the Tupelo area of Mississippi. Soybean rust has been reported on soybeans in Hinds, Lee, Pike and Tippah counties in Mississippi, and in Jefferson County, Florida. Most of the observations were made on soybeans in the R5.5-R6 growth stages and comprised reports from sentinel plots, research fields or commercial soybean fields.

In Alabama stem canker appears to be a major problem in many fields in central, Alabama. Frogeye leaf spot has also been observed in central and North Alabama, and we have also had a few reports of significant damage from charcoal rot in fields the central portion of the state. This may be the worst year for Soybean vein necrosis virus since it was first reported in Alabama in 2012.

Growers should know if the soybean varieties they planted are susceptible or resistant to frog-eye leaf spot in order to determine their optimum fungicide spray program this year. Growers should consider using a fungicide tank mix in areas where strobilurin-fungicide resistant populations of frog-eye leaf spot have been reported in recent years. If soybean have reached the R6 (full pod) stage, then a fungicide application is not recommended.

Public soybean disease website: http://sbr.ipmPIPE.org/cgi-bin/sbr/public.cgi

Rudy P Yates, Jr.
Regional Ext. Agent – Agronomic Crops
CARINATA – THE JET FUEL COVER CROP

Brassica carinata, commonly called Ethiopian mustard, is a promising oilseed crop with great potential as a profitable winter cover crop in Florida, southern Alabama and southern Georgia. Carinata is agronomically superior to other oilseed crops with its high oil content (more than 40%), larger seed size, and lower lodging and shattering rates. Its high oil content and favorable fatty acid profile make it suitable for the biofuel industry, especially as a biojet fuel. Carinata prefers cool weather, making it suitable as a winter cover crop in the Alabama/Florida/Georgia area, and withstands weather extremes as it is frost-, heat-, and drought-tolerant.

Carinata has been grown commercially for several years in Canada as a summer crop and more recently in the US northern plains. Agrisoma Biosciences, Inc. and the University of Florida’s North Florida Research and Education Center (NFREC) in Quincy, Florida, along with the Wiregrass Research Center (WREC) in Headland, Al have been working together to identify advanced carinata genotypes that are high yielding (seed and oil), disease resistant, early maturing, and adapted to this region. For the past four years, NFREC has conducted research to evaluate various strategies that allow incorporation of carinata into prevalent cropping systems.

The benefits of growing carinata as a winter crop include not only increased revenue but also help to reduce soil erosion, eliminate nutrient losses to water bodies through leaching, increase soil organic matter, and retain soil moisture. Crop diversification will also help to break disease and pest cycles and to control weeds. Growing carinata on fallow row crop and pasture land may be a viable option for many producers.

Agrisoma, and the UF team in cooperation with Alabama Cooperative Extension will be providing additional information at a grower meeting to be conducted on September 24th 2015 at the Wiregrass Research Center, 167 Hwy 134 East Headland, Al 36345 with a sponsored dinner at 6:00 p.m. Planting date ranges from November 1-30, with early- to mid-November planting suggested.

For more information about carinata and to see the southeastern US production manual, visit http://agrisoma.com/ or contact one of the following:

William Birdsong, Extension Agronomist, Christine Bliss, Regional Agronomist, Garrett Groves, Agrisoma Agronomist
Beet armyworms (BAW): Has 5-6 generations in the south. Host plants include bean, corn, cowpea, eggplant, pea, pepper, potato, tomato, and many other vegetables. Field crops may include corn, cotton, peanut, sorghum, and soybean.

**BAW activity update:** BAW moth activity has been extremely high this year – we may be experiencing the fourth or fifth generation of these moths. Recently, moth numbers have doubled over the past four weeks and caterpillars very actively feeding in various crops. BAW moth numbers have been very high in central and south AL which is different than FAW moth activity.

Fall armyworm (FAW): Has 4-5 generations in the south – migrates upward from FL and populations get worse mid- to late-season on specialty or row crops. Prefers to feed on grasses then move to various row crops and vegetables that include fruiting crops.

**FAW activity update:** FAW moth activity continues to rise rapidly – moth numbers in trap have tripled in the past four weeks (third or fourth generation of moths migrating to crops). Migration of the pest to crop fields appears stronger in north AL compared to monitored locations in south AL. Hay and livestock producers should visit [this website](#) for updates about armyworms posted by Dr. Kathy Flanders.

Soybean looper (SL): Infestations happen from migrating populations or moths may be moved by weather systems. SL attack soybean and peanuts among other row crops. Also attacks many summer vegetable crops during late season.

**SL activity update:** Activity has risen to three times over the past four weeks – there should be plenty of caterpillars in peanut, soybean, and late-planted vegetable fields (possible the second or third generation of insects depending on location). Most increase was seen in the northern AL locations followed by central and southeastern AL.

Cabbage loopers (CL): We have a few locations across AL where we are monitoring this highly migratory insect. Adult moths are known to overwinter in south Florida. Host plants include a variety of crucifer crops along with sweet potatoes, beans, peas, squash, tomato, and watermelons.

**CL activity update:** Moth activity has increased two times over the past four weeks – so population pressure has risen slowly with overlapping generations of caterpillars feeding on crops now. In peanut fields in south Alabama, we have seen mixed populations of CL and SL caterpillars along with velvetbean caterpillars causing rapid defoliation in untreated fields.

Continue reading on next page.
PHEROMONE TRAP CATCHES FOR MAJOR INSECT PESTS (PEANUT AND VEGETABLE CROPS) – SEPTEMBER 8, 2015 (CONTINUED)

Corn earworm (CEW): Also known as the tomato fruitworm. It has about 5-7 generations in the south. Corn, tomato and cotton appear to be favorite crops among numerous others row and horticultural plants that may also be attacked. In Alabama, peak CEW activity usually happens in late July and August – so remain alert for CEW and tobacco budworm mixed populations. Tomatoes are a favored host for CEW moths to lay eggs if corn is unavailable – so vegetable producers should watch out and scout intensively to detect this pest at the earliest!

**CEW activity update:** Moth activity has increased three times over the past four weeks – we may be experiencing the third or fourth generation in the field right now. Highest moth numbers have been noted from north and south AL with gradual increase in moth numbers during this late crop development stages (unlike other years when we see rapid rise in activity in mid-season). Direct crop scouting in vegetable and peanut fields has revealed more CEW caterpillars in recent weeks.

Tobacco budworm (TBW): Has about 5 generations in the south. Host crops include cotton, soybean, and peanuts among others. May also attack vegetables as pea, pepper, pigeon pea, squash, and tomato.

**TBW activity update:** Moth activity has been low at most locations – we have only detected low peak activity periods followed by long absence of any moths in pheromone traps. Moths have been detected at 50% locations with highest moth numbers in Cullman and Lee Counties.

Lesser cornstalk borer (LCB): 3-4 generations may occur. Prefers various legume (including peanuts and soybeans) and grassy crops. In peanuts, LCB damage can cause rapid yield loss along with severe crop contamination during hot dry weather conditions. This insect can also devastate large acres of soybean fields under favorable conditions.

**LCB activity update:** LCB is a ‘hidden enemy’ that has been detected in very high numbers across the state – several overlapping generations cause large buildup of this insect. The southeastern and southwestern regions of the state have very high moth activity (possibly in the fourth or fifth generation) – drought can rapidly increase larval activity in the soil. So far we have collected and removed over 5,000 LCB moths – the most of any insect we have monitored this summer. Escambia, Henry, and Lee Counties appear have the highest moth numbers. Peanut producers should remain alert and refer to the US drought map (see below). Producers must directly scout crops to detect infestations.

Squash vine borer (SVB): Has one to two generation per year depending on location. Moths are day-flying and they can migrate long distances during early spring to find host plants. Moths look like wasps and lay eggs on the stem close to the soil. Caterpillars cannot be killed once they burrow inside the plant stalk, so use pest prevention tactics. Vines must be protected using insecticides or with insect netting to reduce egg laying.

**SVB activity update:** We are continuing to monitor this insect in order to record season-long activity and life cycle fluctuations. We have detected at least two to three generations of this insect with peaks in late July (1) and August (2). Moth numbers are highest in central AL (Clanton) with similar numbers in north and south AL (e.g., Cullman and Brewton). Producers must destroy squash vines and bury the trash to prevent buildup of caterpillars in the soil.

Continue reading on next page.
Acknowledgement: The data visualization maps above have been developed using MyTraps.com (Spensa Technologies, IN). We appreciate the assistance provided by Regional Extension Agents and producers for data collection/pest monitoring. Thanks to Luke Knight and Lucinda Daughtry (Undergraduate Project Assistants) for assistance in the insect monitoring project.

For IPM questions, please call Ayanava Majumdar, 251-331-8416, bugdoctor@auburn.edu or use the resources below.

Vegetable IPM: www.aces.edu/vegetableipm
Peanut IPM: www.aces.edu/peanutipm
Facebook pages: Alabama Vegetable IPM or Alabama Peanut IPM
Subscribe to the Alabama IPM Communicator newsletter, visit www.aces.edu/ipmcommunicator
WATCH FOR CATERPILLARS ON LATE-PLANTED AND COOL SEASON VEGETABLE CROPS!

A detailed blog about moth activity and statewide distribution maps has been posted at https://sites.aces.edu/group/commhort/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=262. Research plots at Clanton, Cullman, and Brewton all have heavy caterpillar pressure at present. Several overlapping generations of beet armyworms, fall armyworms, soybean loopers, tomato fruitworms, and tomato hornworms have been feeding on late-planted tomatoes that almost require weekly application of insecticides. We also had plenty of aphid issues this year – sugarcane aphids first showed up in the sorghum trap crop at all locations (including producer fields) followed by the potato aphids on late-planted tomatoes. I recommend cole crop producers to closely monitor their crops for aphids and implement control measures before an aphid outbreak. For more information about cool season insect pests, refer to the new Extension bulletin ANR-2241, Insect Pest Scouting for Crucifer Crops.

Complete insecticide recommendations can be found in the SE Vegetable Crop Handbook. Organic pest management recommendations can be found in the Alternative Vegetable IPM Slide Chart which is a handy tool for small producers and backyard gardeners. Also, visit the insect pest and natural enemy photo album on our Facebook page.

Ayanava Majumdar
Ext. Entomologist
HUBBARD TRAP CROP PROTECTS YELLOW SQUASH FROM INSECT PESTS!

This is going to be good news for conventional and organic squash producers! We initiated studies on evaluating two varieties of Hubbard trap crop in 2013 with the intention of developing some alternative pest management recommendations. Here is a summary of what we have seen/understood so far. Our data is consistent with studies in other states but we do have our own unique production issues as noted below.

- Hubbard trap crops included the Baby Blue and the New England types bought from commercial sources (Johnny Seeds and High Mowing). I highly recommend buying fresh seed every year in order to have a good plant stand. Give Hubbard squash plenty of space to grow and irrigate for vigorous growth.

- If you don’t know the source of migratory insects, plant the trap crops along the perimeter (see picture below) and then evaluate the effectiveness to attract pests. Weed control is very important within the field.

- Plant early! It turns out that planting the Hubbard trap crop at least two weeks ahead of the main crop is a good idea. Hubbard needed to establish early to start attracting the pest species. Hubbard squash is susceptible to many diseases and getting a good stand can be tough in some years (like 2015).

- Cucumber beetles (spotted and striped) absolutely love the Hubbard squash! There was plenty of leaf feeding from adult beetles on Hubbard squash that protected the main crop (see picture below). There were 16 times more spotted cucumber beetles on New England Hubbard compared to the yellow squash. Striped cucumber beetles had a slightly more liking for the Baby Blue Hubbard with nearly 26 adults per plant. In this way, the small plants of Hubbard squash deterred damage to the yellow squash. Conventional and organic producers can manage the beetles on the Hubbard trap crop using mechanical, chemical or biological insecticides before insects move to the main crop.

- Hubbard squash also attracted squash bug adults that preferred to mate and lay eggs on the trap crop resulting in an extremely high population pressure (photos below). Hubbard squash had nearly 23 eggs per plant compared to 1 or less egg per plant on the yellow squash. Alternative (organic) insecticides may be used on trap crop during the nymph stage when the insect is most vulnerable.

- This year we were able to evaluate the effectiveness of Hubbard squash for deterring squash vine borers. We found about 27% New England and 18% Baby Blue vines to be infested with vine borers compared to less than 2% infestation in the main crop. For commercial producers and home gardeners, it will be very important to remove Hubbard trap crops with signs of active vine borer larva before the season ends to prevent buildup in soil.

Overall, we have seen consistent results with Hubbard trap crop and tests are likely to continue in the 2016 production season. Be on the lookout for a training video summarizing the results that will be available soon on the Alabama Vegetable IPM website. For any further clarification, please call Dr. A at 251-331-8416 or email bugdoctor@auburn.edu. Complete insecticide recommendations can be found in the SE Vegetable Crop Handbook. Organic pest management recommendations can be found in the Alternative Vegetable IPM Slide Chart which is a handy tool for small producers and backyard gardeners. Also, visit the insect pest and natural enemy photo album on our Facebook page.

Ayanava Majumdar
Ext. Entomologist
Teaching Consumers to Use Pesticides Safely

A MISSION OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY

PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Pesticide Safety Education Programs (PSEPs) at Land Grant Universities educate individuals who apply or supervise the use of pesticides as part of their farm, commercial business, or employment. PSEPs also have a critical role in educating the general public on the safe use of conventional, organic, antimicrobial and other pesticides in and around homes, on landscapes, gardens, and pets, and near public, business and private places.

Consumers applying pesticides are faced with a wide range of topics related to the safe use of pesticides—for example, personal and family health, protection of pets and other non-target species, understanding the label and other pesticide laws, equipment calibration, storage, handling, waste disposal, and prevention of off-site movement. PSEPs teach these and other core principles of safe use so consumers can benefit from the pesticide products they choose to use while simultaneously protecting human health, non-target organisms, and the environment.

The first priority of PSEP consumer education is to teach safe and effective use of pesticides—the chemical component of IPM—in and around homes, on landscapes, gardens, and pets, and near public places. Safe use is taught within the framework of IPM—prevention, sanitation, accurate pest identification, monitoring, pest thresholds and a careful assessment of all appropriate control methods (biological, chemical, cultural, etc.). When the selected control methods involve pesticides—conventional, organic, antimicrobial, etc.—a strong understanding of safe use and handling practices is paramount, and PSEPs deliver this information in diverse ways, to homeowners, retailers, Master Gardeners, food safety advisors, medical professionals, public schools, communities and more.

National Stakeholder Team for Pesticide Safety Education Program Funding—January 2015

PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS:

- Have a significant role in train-the-trainer programs utilizing Master Gardeners and County Agents who pass along their training to local constituents;

- Provide support to others who have opportunities to promote safe pesticide use by the general public: Garden Center Retailers, Health Professionals, Consumer Educators specializing in IPM in or around schools or homes, etc.;

- Educate consumers at public events such as County Fairs, Farm Safety Days, Plant Health Clinics, Farmers Markets, Retailer Workshops, Earth Days, and Library Reading Programs;

- Support pesticide safety education for school Administrators, Teachers, Staff, Parents, and Students;

- Provide input into policy decisions and answer questions from Trade, Consumer and Property Associations; Not-for-Profits; Local, State and Federal Governments; and Advisory Committees for Parks, Day Care Centers, etc.;

- Create or collaborate on pesticide safety education using Workshops, Mobile Clinics, Presentations, Training Manuals, Factsheets, Field Days, Videos, Lessons, Websites, Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, Ask-the-Expert, Blogs, and Radio; and

- Provide free, on-demand website access to pesticide safety education resources. http://psep.us/PSEP
EDUCATIONAL EVENTS IN ALABAMA

**Row Crops, Forage & Stored Grains (more at AlabamaCrops.com)**

Contact a Agronomic Crops Regional Extension Agent for more information!


**Specialty Crops (Fruits/Vegetables)**

Contact a Commercial Horticulture Regional Extension Agent for more information!

⇒ September 10: AG Field Day, Fairhope, AL (flyer included)
⇒ September 13: Graze Birmingham, ASAN (flyer included)
⇒ September 18: Vegetable Production Tour/Meeting, Auburn, AL (flyer included)
⇒ October 6-8: SEPFW meeting, Montgomery, AL (flyer included)
⇒ October 13-15: Deep South Turf Grass Expo., Biloxi, MS. (flyer included)
⇒ October-December: ASAN 2015 Regional Food and Farm Forum, multiple locations (flyer included)
⇒ **Mark your calendars for** November 19-21: Alabama Fruit and Vegetable Growers Annual Conference, Clanton, AL (details coming soon! Visit [www.afvga.aces.edu](http://www.afvga.aces.edu) for past conferences)
⇒ **Mark your calendars for** “All Bugs Good and Bad” Webinar series. Full schedule is enclosed.
⇒ **Mark your calendars for** January 21-22: Gulf States Horticulture Expo. Mobile, AL

**Out-of-state Events**

SEPTEMBER 10, 2015
AGRONOMIC FIELD DAY

Topics Include:
Target Spot on Cotton, Peanut Varieties, Sugarcane Aphids on Grain Sorghum, Cotton Nematode Trials, Herbicide Drift, and many more!

Kimberly J. Wilkins
Regional Extension Agent
Agronomic Crops

Malcomb Pegues, Director
Gulf Coast Research and Extension Center

GULF COAST RESEARCH & EXTENSION CENTER
8300 STATE HIGHWAY 104
FAIRHOPE, AL

CERTIFIED CROP ADVISOR CEU’S ARE AVAILABLE

4:00 P.M.

RSVP: 251-928-2740
Y'all Come on Out to the Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network's

GRAZE BIRMINGHAM

A SHOWCASE OF LOCAL FARMS, FOOD & DRINK

presented by and benefitting
Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network

@ Avondale Brewery
Sunday 09-13-2015 5pm to 8pm

ADMISSION
Adults $25-$60 Kids 13 $4-$15
Tickets at http://grazebham.bpt.me

FEATURING
Deep South Food Alliance • Dixon Family Farms • Middlehead Farms • Grandview Farm
Kowal Farms • Earhart Roots Farm & Ferment • Sempah Farms • Baron Hollow Farm
Marble Creek Farmstead • Mr. Secret Garden • Proud’s Best Farm • To Your Health Sprouted Flour
West End Community Garden • American Culinary Federation • Chef Zudu
Downstairs Diner at East Lake UMS • Golden Temple • Kowal’s Kitchen • Sibs Savannah
Magic City Sweet Tea • Montgomery Pies Poppers • Rhyme Ranch • West End Cafe
Vegetable Production Meeting/Tour

“Fruits of Your Labor”
Hosted by the
Alabama Cooperative Extension System
and Tuskegee Cooperative Extension

Friday, September 18, 2015
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Hornsby Farms
1235 Bufford Road
Auburn, AL

From Auburn campus travel south college street (15 south) for about 8.1 miles. Then turn left onto Bufford road for about 1.2 miles and the farm will be on the right.

Please pre-register by calling the Macon County Extension office at (334) 727-0340 by Wednesday, September 16th.

- Production Practices for Managing Vegetable Crops: Josh & Beth Hornsby
- Insect Pests: Dr. Ayanava Majumdar, Extension Vegetable Entomologist
2015 SEPFW Meeting
Montgomery, AL October 6th to 8th

Meeting location is going to be in the Gold Room (2nd floor of Whitley Hall) on the campus of Troy State University, Montgomery, AL.

Please visit the link for campus map: http://trojan.troy.edu/campus/montgomery/campus-map.html

On-line registration fee is $80/person, $15 for students, $15 for spouse or guest for supper Wednesday night. Please visit the following link to register:
https://tpg.auburn.edu/ustores/web/product_detail.jsp?PRODUCTID=2562
Late/on-site registration fee is $100 if paid after September 18, 2015.

Group accommodation is arranged at the Embassy Suites, 300 Tallapoosa Street, Montgomery, AL 36104 at a room rate of $110.55 per night plus applicable taxes and a $10/day parking charge. Individuals can make reservations by calling 800-EMBASSY or (334) 269-5055 and ask for reservations with a group code SFW. Reservations must be made no later than September 18, 2015 in order to get a room at the discounted rate. It is suggested that the easiest way to make hotel reservations is an on-line registration:
• www.embassysuitesmontgomery.com
• On the left, you’ll need to enter arrival dates between 10/6/15 and 10/7/15 and departure date of no later than 10/8/15.
• Just under the departure date, you need to click on ‘Add Special Rate Codes’
• In the Group Block square, you need to enter SFW (SFW must be in all caps or the group code won’t be recognized.)
• Then continue to complete your reservation after the rooms/rates pop up.
Please, send the title of your presentation and the name of the author/authors to me (edc0001@auburn.edu) and Gary Gray (graygar@auburn.edu) no later than September 25.

We are excited to welcome you in Alabama. Thank you for considering attending the meeting and sharing your latest research!
Alabama Extension’s Pesticide Safety Education Program presents the

Pesticide Applicator University

Auburn Marriott Opelika Hotel & Conference Center at Grand National

October 19 & 20, 2015

30 points for AQ, DNR, FOR, HPC, OTPC, OTPS, PH, REG, WDC, WDO, and WT categories and corresponding subclasses

For more information www.aces.edu/go/545/
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for Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network’s
2015 Regional Food & Farm Forums

Jemison Dec 2
Mentone Oct 13
Slocomb Oct 29
Africa-Town Nov 17

More information at
http://asanonline.org/rfff2015
Registration for the first Deep South Turf Expo is open! This meeting is October 13 -15 in Biloxi, MS and is a multi-state cooperative effort between the Alabama Turfgrass Association, the Mississippi Turfgrass Association and the Alabama, Gulf Coast and Louisiana/Mississippi chapters of the Golf Course Superintendents association. We’ll have breakout sessions on lawn and landscape, golf, sports turf, soil and water management, pesticides and professional development. It replaces the annual ATA conference in Auburn. Meeting registration is $250; through July 31, they are offering 2-for-1 registration; see details at the website. The meeting is at the Mississippi Coast Convention Center in Biloxi and the hotel is the Beau Rivage – the conference rate is $99 per night.

Register online and see the agenda at http://www.deepsouhturfexpo.org/home.html
Save the Date! November 19-20, Clanton, AL

ALABAMA FRUIT & VEGETABLE GROWERS CONFERENCE & TRADESHOW

WWW.AFVGA.ACES.EDU

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All Bugs Good and Bad
2015 Webinar Series

Please join us for this webinar series for information you can use about good and bad insects. Webinars will be on the first Friday of each month at 2 p.m. Eastern.

February 6  Pesticide Strategy: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly
              Kaci Buhl
March 6     Fire Ant Management Using Baits
              Dr. Lawrence "Fudd" Graham
April 3     Common Termites of the United States: Biology, Behavior, and Management
              Dr. Robert Puckett
May 1       Beneficial Garden Helpers
              Dr. Kris Braman
June 5      Insect-borne Diseases Affecting People
              Dr. Nathan Burkett-Cadena
August 7    Management of Japanese Beetles and Other White Grubs
              Dr. Juang-Horing “J.C.” Chong
September 4 Bees, Wasps and Hornets - They’re All Different
              Dr. Charles Ray
October 2   Keep Ants and Cockroaches from Ruining Your Holidays
              Elizabeth “Wizzie” Brown
November 6  Let’s Beat the Bug! New Things to Know about Bed Bugs
              Dr. Stephen Kells
December 4  Wildlife in the Backyard - a Double-edged Sword
              Dr. Scott Hygnstrom

For more information on the series and how to connect to the webinars, visit: extension.org/pages/72197.
ABOUT IPM COMMUNICATOR (contd. from page 1)

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