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.
NEWS FROM THE IPM COORDINATOR’S DESK

In This Issue:
- Insecticide Resistance Management

What is insecticide resistance?
The Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) defines insecticide resistance as “a heritable change in the sensitivity of a pest population that is reflected in the repeated failure of a product to achieve the expected level of control when used according to the label recommendation for that pest species.” In this issue we will cover the basic steps of insecticide resistance management.

What causes insecticide resistance?
Within the insect population, some individuals possess naturally-occurring resistance genes. Individuals with these genes are capable of surviving the application of certain insecticides and can pass along these resistance genes to their offspring. In the beginning, the number of these individuals is few, however, with the continued use of the same insecticide the susceptible individuals will be killed and the resistant individuals will survive. If this process is repeated continually over time, the resistant individuals will outnumber susceptible individuals, and an insecticide resistant population is created.

Factors that promote resistance:
- Insects that reproduce quickly.
- Low immigration of susceptible individuals into a population (this is a common problem in greenhouses as well as when insects have limited mobility).
- Repeated use of the same insecticide and/or insecticides with the same mode of action (MoA).
  ◊ Mode of Action: Describes the functional change in the organism in response to the insecticide (how the insecticide causes control/death of the organism).
- Misuse of insecticides (rate/timing).

Steps to prevent insecticide resistance:
- Always read and follow the label instructions for rate, timing, mixing and application intervals (remember, the label is the LAW).
- Always use the maximum rate noted on the label for the insect species.
- Incorporate as many different control strategies as possible:
  ◊ Use and preserve beneficial organisms.
  ◊ Cultural controls (trap crops, crop rotations, removal of crop debris, etc.).
- Always alternate MoA classes (IRAC MoA table-lists all insecticide classes).
  ◊ See example sequence below (courtesy of IRAC).

Managing insecticide resistance is a pivotal part of an IPM program. If you have any further questions about how to manage resistance, contact your local extension agent at: http://aces.edu. Remember, it is easier to approach insecticide resistance from a proactive perspective (anticipate potential problems and create IPM solutions so you are ready when an issue arises).

Kelly Palmer
Pest Management/IPM Specialist
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND TRADESHOW
ON NOVEMBER 19-20, 2015

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.
TICK PROBLEMS AND ORGANIC CONTROL
Ticks are blood feeding external parasite of mammals, birds, and reptiles. They are also important vectors of disease causing agents.

There are basically two groups of ticks: hard-body and soft-body. The most common species in AL are all hard ticks. Hard ticks have a shield on their backs and are tapered at the head end; they are the most easily recognized by people.

Unlike other blood sucking insects (bed bugs, mosquitos, fleas, etc.), they attach firmly to their host, feed slowly and may go unnoticed for several days while feeding. To feed, they grab onto a host, secrete an anesthetic, and painlessly burrow into the skin with their mouth parts. Bites can cause skin irritations or even allergic reactions in sensitive people.

As a result, ticks transmit the widest variety of pathogens of any blood sucking arthropod. Some human diseases of interest include Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia and tick-borne relapsing fever.

- Shield your fingers with a paper towel, use tweezers or wear rubber gloves. Grasp the tick close to the skin, and with steady pressure, pull straight out.

- Do not twist or jerk, as mouthparts may be left in the skin. Take care not to crush or puncture the pest during removal.

- Use of a hot match or cigarette is NOT recommended as this may cause the tick to burst. Spotted fever may be acquired from infected pest body fluids that come in contact with broken skin, the mouth, or eyes.

- Avoid touching with bare hands – secretions can be infectious. Spotted fever can be acquired through self-inoculation into a small scratch or cut.

- After removal, thoroughly disinfect the bite site and wash hands with soap and water.

- Ticks can be tested for disease. Contact the Vector-borne Disease Program of the Department of Health. Place in a small jar or zip-lock plastic bag, along with a few blades of green grass (to provide moisture). Store in a cool place until it can be delivered.

Tick control:
Ticks prefer shady, moist, long grasses to sunny, dry short grass lawns.

Some plants are reported warding off ticks if they are installed strategically. Reported plants include garlic, sage, mint, rosemary, pyrethrum, American beautyberry, Mexican marigolds, rose geranium, citronella, etc.

Tick Removal: If a tick should become attached to you or your pet, remove it as soon as possible. Prompt removal reduces the chance of infection by Rocky Mountain spotted fever and Lyme disease.

For homeowners, nature and organic tick control is recommended.

Continue reading on next page.
TICK PROBLEMS AND ORGANIC CONTROL (CONTINUED)

- First, adjust the landscaping plan. If it’s not too much trouble, cut some trees for more direct sunlight and lay down a 2-foot border of mulch at the edge of woods as a kind of tick moat, that is, if that suits your design taste.

- Strategically plant tick repelling plants

- Keep grassy and weedy areas trimmed and remove wood piles to reduce harborage for tick hosts.

- Whenever possible, stay out of tick-infested areas, grassy pastures, prairies and wooded areas.

- Restrict movement of your pets.

- When entering infested areas, wear long-sleeved shirts and long trousers with tight-fitting cuffs.

- Wear light-colored clothing. Ticks are easier to see on a light background.

- If the above methods are insufficient, use the Herbal Pet Collar or one of our other least-toxic products to protect dogs and cats.

- For a quick knockdown, apply organic pesticides such as EcoSMART organic mosquito and tick control, Safer Mosquito & Tick Killer, etc. to areas where pests may be hiding.

The following sources offer more information:


Ticks and Tick bites (National Pesticide Information Center): [http://npic.orst.edu/pest/tick/](http://npic.orst.edu/pest/tick/)

Ticks 101: [https://identify.us.com/idmybug/ticks/tick-species/](https://identify.us.com/idmybug/ticks/tick-species/)

Xing Ping Hu
Ext. Specialist of Entomology
STEM CANKER ON SOYBEANS IN ALABAMA

Stem canker has been appearing in soybeans fields across central Alabama in the last few weeks. The fungal disease occurs sporadically from year-to-year in Alabama as it is dependent on favorable weather conditions early in the season at a specific point in the crops development. Stem canker is believed to spread from one region to another by means of infected seeds or on contaminated equipment. Once the disease is introduced into an area, it spreads from field to field on farm equipment and windblown rain. The pathogen also persists on crop debris for more than a year in an infested field.

Initial symptoms of the disease appear as interveinal yellowing and browning of the foliage. These symptoms are similar to those caused by Sudden Death Syndrome, southern blight, stem boring insects as well as other plant disorders. Field identification is based on both leaf symptoms and the presence of the characteristic stem cankers. Stem cankers are tan-brown lesions (cankers) with dark red-purple margins on the lower stem. Cankers first appear as small reddish-brown lesions on the main stem at a lower node.

Leaf symptoms typical of stem canker visible on a plant sample collected by Rudy Yates in Dallas County last week (left) and a stem canker lesion on an infected soybean plant (right).

Serious outbreaks of stem canker depend on the widespread infection of plants in the early stages of vegetative plant development (V1 to V7). Infection is favored during extended periods (24 to 96 hours) of moderate temperatures (72° to 86° F) and wet weather. The most critical time is the V3 stage, the stage at which three nodes are present on the main stems of plants. When young plants are infected, some will die rather quickly. The bulk of infected plants, however, will survive the infection and become symptomless. Then, as plants enter the mid pod fill stages of plant development, cankers begin to form and the disease progresses until plants are killed.

Suggested management practices to help control stem canker in Alabama include:

1. Avoid replanting soybeans in fields infested with stem canker whenever possible. Plant a non-host crop (any non-leguminous crop) for at least 2 years.

2. Do not use soybeans for seed which have been harvested from stem-canker infested fields.

3. Delay planting date until the end of the recommended planting period. Research indicates that later-maturing cultivars suffer less from stem canker injury when planted late. According to research at Auburn University, late-maturing cultivars suffered little injury when planted on or after June 15 in fields infested with stem canker in Central Alabama; however, late planting can result in yield losses due to dry weather and heat stress.

Continue reading on next page.
STEM CANKER ON SOYBEANS IN ALABAMA (CONTINUED)

4. If stem-canker fields must be replanted in soybeans the following year, plant a cultivar that has shown some tolerance to the disease. Most seed companies have literature ranking tolerance of their varieties.

5. Disc residue of soybean crops with stem canker to hasten decomposition of infested crop and weed residue, which reduces the potential for stem canker to occur in subsequent soybean crops.

*I would not recommend a fungicide for control of stem canker. The fungicide would have to go on so early in the season just prior to weather conditions that favor disease development. The fungicides we typically recommend at R3 (early pod development) have no effect on stem canker as the disease infects the plants at an early vegetative growth stage.

Edward Sikora and Kassie Conner
Ext. Plant Pathologists, ACES

SOYBEAN RUST REPORT

It's been a slow year for soybean rust (SBR), however the first report of the disease in Mississippi might indicate the disease is on the move. Late planted soybeans could be vulnerable, however current weather patterns in the Southeast are not favorable for SBR development and spread at this time.

According to Dr. Tom Allen, Extension Plant Pathologist with Mississippi State University, SBR was recently detected in a soybean sentinel plot in Amite County, MS. Geographically this location is close to McComb, MS, west of Hattiesburg, and due north and a little east of Baton Rouge, LA by approximately 70 miles.

SBR has yet to be detected in Alabama in 2015.

Ed Sikora
Ext. Plant Pathologist
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. 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/BAW pest status update:** Graphs above show the average counts of moths during certain time periods across 25 locations in the state. Several generations of beet armyworms have been detected with current average at 6.7 moths. The highest numbers of BAW moths have been captured from Henry, Escambia, Dallas and Perry counties.

Fall armyworm moth activity has increased in the past two weeks indicated by the spike in the graph (average moth numbers = 4.2). Activity of FAW moths has been very high in Lee, Clanton, Cullman, and Limestone counties indicating a possible migration of second or third generation moths to row and horticultural crops. Hay and livestock producers should visit [http://www.aces.edu/anr/forages/Management/documents/FallArmywormMap.php](http://www.aces.edu/anr/forages/Management/documents/FallArmywormMap.php) for update about armyworms (updated 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.

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.

**SL/CL pest status update:** Significantly more cabbage looper moths were trapped from May to July 2015 (graph above). Typically, looper activity peaks in August on various row crops. Soybean looper numbers have been trailing behind but we have noticed a sharp increase in the SL moth activity (average = 5.4 moths) with caterpillars starting to show up in various crops – from peanuts to late-planted vegetables. Counties with highest soybean looper counts include Lee, Cullman, Dallas, and Escambia. It appears that we are currently catching the third generations of cabbage loopers.

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!

Continue reading on next page.
PHEROMONE TRAP CATCHES FOR MAJOR INSECT PESTS (PEANUT AND VEGETABLE CROPS) – AUGUST 17, 2015

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.

CEW/TBW pest status update: This has been an interesting year for these insects with very slow increase in moth activity across the state. Last week we noticed a sharp increase in the number of CEW moths at about half of monitored sites. Tobacco budworm activity has been erratic with detection of at least one moth at 40% locations. Cullman, Lee, Brewton, and Barbour counties have had the most TBW moth numbers.

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 pest status update: LCB moths have been detected in very high numbers across the state with numbers averaging 37 moths per trap (see statewide distribution below). The highest moth numbers (May-August 2015) have been recorded from Escambia, Lee, Dallas, Cullman, and Henry counties. In dry weather, this insect poses a high risk to the peanut crop.

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 pest status update: We are continuing to monitor this insect in order to record season-long activity and life cycle fluctuations. Moth numbers have decreased from 7 moths per trap to 3 moths per trap in about two weeks. It appears we are now detecting a second generation of these moths at the research farms.

USDA Drought Map

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. Many thanks to Luke Knight and Lucinda Daughtry (Undergraduate Project Assistants) for assistance in insect monitoring.

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
**PEANUT INSECT PEST SCOUTING REPORT – AUGUST 17, 2015 (ALABAMA)**

Headland and Brewton, AL – The current weather pattern (intense precipitation followed by hot dry days) is ideal for caterpillars. Caterpillar pressure continues to rise in peanuts – the average numbers have increased from 0.3 to 1 per foot of row. This is still below the economic threshold but the situation may change in the next two weeks. A high population of velvetbean moths and caterpillars were observed in Headland along with a low population of soybean loopers in irrigated peanuts. Corn earworm activity also continues to rise – CEW moths are about 10x more active than tobacco budworms. Budworms have been detected at 40 to 50 percent locations with highest moth catches/activity recorded in Cullman and Lee counties. Finally, watch for soybean loopers – they are on the move in south and western Alabama – moth activity has quadrupled in the past two weeks.

Caterpillar control is relatively easy in peanuts with a wide range of nonselective and selective materials available to producers. While synthetic pyrethroid insecticides can be very cheap and readily available in the form of generic formulations, I want to remind producers about some new insecticides that have better residual and less nontarget effects. The new chemistries include insect growth regulators (novaluron = Diamond, IRAC Group 15), spinetoram (Radiant, IRAC Group 5), flubendiamide (Belt) and chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon, IRAC Group 28). Formulations containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt – Javelin, Xentari) are also effective and can be tank-mixed with other chemicals – but it requires more patience and some additional sprays due to short residual. Incorporation of selective insecticides (e.g., flubendiamide, Bt) can be cost-effective in the long-run and also help conserve beneficial insect populations in the field. Economic threshold for caterpillars = Four or more caterpillars per foot of row

Although threecornered alfalfa hoppers (TCAH, in picture) have not flared up in our research plots, there have been several reports of outbreaks from producer fields (lush green foliage in irrigated fields attracts TCAH). Damage to peanut leaf terminals is not as threatening as damage to the pegging branches which may cause yield loss. Don’t let the nymph and adult TCAH move into the peanut canopy and stop them from getting close to the plant base. Choice of insecticides for TCAH control is narrower than caterpillar control, but this is not a hard insect to kill using synthetic pyrethroids like beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid), lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate, Silencer), and bifenthrin (Brigade). I recommend one good application of any pyrethroid insecticide followed by repeat scouting – spray twice only if necessary to avoid spider mite outbreak in hot weather. Beseige, an insecticide premix with lambda-cyhalothrin and chlorantraniliprole, can also be effective at the 6 oz or higher rate with broad-spectrum control of TCAH and caterpillars. Economic threshold for TCAH = One adult per three foot of row 75 days to digging

Keep looking for burrower bugs directly in the peanut canopy (there are no pheromone traps for monitoring this pest). It is a hidden enemy that can provide a sudden attack. Read more about this pest at my earlier blog https://sites.aces.edu/group/crops/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=87.


Peanut IPM website [www.aces.edu/peanutipm](http://www.aces.edu/peanutipm)

Facebook page: Alabama Peanut IPM

Subscribe to the Alabama IPM Communicator e-newsletter: [www.aces.edu/ipmcommunicator](http://www.aces.edu/ipmcommunicator)

Ayanava Majumdar
Ext. Entomologist
2015 ALABAMA ARMYWORM WATCH
This map shows where economically damaging populations of fall armyworms have been found in grass forages in Alabama in 2015.
Teaching Consumers to Use Pesticides Safely

A MISSION OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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

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
EDUCATIONAL EVENTS IN ALABAMA

Row Crops, Forage & Stored Grains (more at AlabamaCrops.com)
Contact a Agronomic Crops Regional Extension Agent for more information!
⇒ Private Pesticide Applicator Training Classes: Visit http://www.aces.edu/anr/pesticidemgt/

Specialty Crops (Fruits/Vegetables)
Contact a Commercial Horticulture Regional Extension Agent for more information!
⇒ August 19: Boxwood Blight Meeting, Montgomery, AL (flyer included)
⇒ August 21: Wiregrass Research and Extension Field Crops Field Day, Headland, AL
⇒ August 28: AG field Day, Eufaula, AL (contact William Birdsong)
⇒ August 22: Farm to Fork Festival Dinner, Cullman, AL (flyer included)
⇒ August 29: Farm to Fork Festival, Cullman, AL (flyer included)
⇒ August 29: Ethnic Vegetable Crops Workshop, Hazel Green, 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 October 19-20:Pesticide Applicator University, Opelika, AL (Visit http://www.aces.edu/anr/pesticidemgt/university/index.php)
⇒ Mark your calendars for November 19-21: Alabama Fruit and Vegetable Growers Annual Conference, Clanton, AL (details coming soon! Visit 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
THIS MEETING WILL GIVE YOU THE FACTS ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF BOXWOOD BLIGHT INFECTION IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Drs. Conner and Jacobi, Alabama Cooperative Extension System Plant Pathologists, will be covering disease symptoms and best management practices for assisting you in slowing down the spread of the disease.

Harvey Cotten will give an update with a perspective from the Horticultural Research Institute on how other states are addressing and managing this critical issue.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 2015 FROM 12 NOON - 1:30 P.M.

Meeting Location:
Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries
Auditorium
1445 Federal Drive
Montgomery, AL 36107

Park in the parking lot out to the side of the Building.

Lunch is provided at no charge thanks to the Alabama Nursery and Landscape Association!

For food preparation purposes, please RSVP by using the registration button below. Please register by August 17, 2015.

For questions, contact:
Chip East at (256) 354-5976 eastwil@aces.edu
2015 FARM Y’ALL
Farm to Fork DINNER

AUG. 22
6PM-9PM
Camp Meadowbrook
2344 County Road 747
Cullman, AL 35058

Brought to you by:
Alabama Farm Credit

Purchase your tickets @: farmyall.com

DINNER IS SERVED Y’ALL!

~ 1st Course ~
Late Summer Tomato & Cucumber Salad w/ Sweet Corn, Toasted Pumpkin Seeds, Queso Fresco, Roasted Garlic-Chipotle Vinaigrette & Micro Cilantro

~ 2nd Course ~
Slow Roasted Pork Loin w/ Chorizo-Potato Hash, Zucchini (Or Green Beans) & Roasted Peach-Ancho Chile Sauce

~ 3rd Course ~
Tres Leches Cake w/ Fresh Figs, Goat’s Milk Caramel Sauce & Spiced Pecans

Chefs Neville Baay (left) and Brian Somershield (right) co-own and operate El Barrio Restaurante Y Bar, Paramount Bar and Trattoria Centrale, all located in the re-emerging northside of downtown Birmingham. Neville trained in kitchens around the globe, including Sydney, London & New York while Brian honed his skills at the Culinary Institute of America and then under Frank Stitt’s tutelage at Highlands Bar & Grill and Chez Fonfon. With a passion for local, seasonally driven ingredients and bold flavors, Neville and Brian sought to bring something and exciting to the Birmingham dining scene. Each restaurant has fast become a local favorite and, most recently, El Barrio was rated one of the South’s 101 best restaurants by Southern Living Magazine.

Pre-Dinner Entertainment will be provided by Dawson Boyd on banjo.

Main Dinner Entertainment will be provided by “The Lonesome Few”

AND THE NEXT SATURDAY
2015 FARM Y’ALL FESTIVAL
8AM - 3PM | Festhalle Market Platz Arnold St. & 1st Ave NE Cullman, AL
3rd Annual
TRIGREEN
EQUIPMENT

FARM Y'ALL
FESTIVAL
FARM TO FORK

AUGUST 29
8AM TO 3PM
FREE ADMISSION

CONTESTS
MUSIC
FOOD
GAMES

Depot Park & Festhalle
Market Platz area

Corner of Arnold St. & 1st Ave NE
Cullman - Warehouse District

CULLMAN, ALABAMA
ETHNIC VEGETABLE CROPS WORKSHOP

VENUE: Alabama A&M University Agricultural Research Station, 372 Walker Lane, Hazel Green, AL

8:00 am – 4:00 pm August 29, 2015; Registration Fee $10 - includes lunch and resource materials

Contact: Eddie Wheeler (256-264-5539), Robert Spencer (256-689-0274), Rao Mentreddy (256-457-8552), JaMarkus Crowell (256-372-4424); Karen Wynne (256-520-2400), Radhika Kakani (256-604-1179)

8:00 am: Registration opens

8:30 – 8:45: Welcome and project overview by Rao Mentreddy
Greetings from Alabama A&M University and ACES

8:45 – 9:00: Pre-workshop survey
9:00 – 10:00: Tour of research plots – S.Rao Mentreddy

10:00 – 10:15: Break
10:15 – 12:00: Cooking demonstration and lunch – Radhika Kakani, French Chef, Indigo Market, LLC

Moderator: Robert Spencer
12:00 – 1:00: Speaker 1 - Production and management of ethnic vegetable crops – William Evans, Associate Research Professor, Truck Crops, Mississippi State University
1:00 – 2:00: Speaker 2 – Integrated pest management practices for ethnic vegetable crops – Ayanava Majumdar, ACES, Auburn University

2:00 – 2:10: Break

Moderator: Karen Wynne
3:30 – 3:40: Break

Moderator: Hunter McBrayer
3:40 – 3:55: Post conference survey
3:55: Vote of Thanks by Julio Correa

Limited Scholarships available for deserving farmers. Contact Rao Mentreddy at 256-457-8552
2015 Workshop Series

Introduction to Farm and Ranch Resources

**Climate, Soil and Water**
- May 30
- 1 pm-4 pm
- Chilton REC

**Livestock, Forages and Economics**
- June 20
- 1 pm-4 pm
- Chilton REC

**Fruit and Vegetable Production and Marketing**
- August 8
- 1 pm-4 pm
- Chilton REC

The Introduction to Farm and Ranch Resources workshops are designed to provide source information to beginning farmers and ranchers working to establish and sustain viable agricultural operations.

Location: Chilton Research and Extension Center 120 CR 756 Clanton, AL 35045

*Class size is limited and participants must RSVP.*

Registration: Chilton REC 205-646-3610 or elmorjb@aces.edu

For more information contact Josh Elmore, PAS Regional Extension Agent (205) 646-3610 or elmorjb@aces.edu or Gary Gray, Regional Extension Agent (334) 539-2128 or graygar@aces.edu

These programs are sponsored in part by the Alabama Cooperative Extension System and CAWACO RC&D, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and USDA/ NRCS.

The Alabama Cooperative Extension System (Alabama A&M and Auburn University) is an equal opportunity educator and employer.
Alabama Extension’s Pesticide Safety Education Program presents the

Pesticide Applicator University

Auburn Marriot 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/
Save the Date
for Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network's
2015 Regional Food & Farm Forums

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

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.deepsouthturfexpo.org/home.html
Save the Date! November 19-21, Clanton, AL

ALABAMA FRUIT & VEGETABLE GROWERS CONFERENCE & TRADESHOW
WWW.AFVGA.ACES.EDU

HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS TO DEVELOP NEW SKILLS

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS WITH EXPERT SPEAKERS

NETWORKING SESSIONS FOR ALL MAJOR SPECIALTY CROPS
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-Horng “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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Sections: IPM Communicator has many sections such as Entomology, IPM in Forestry, IPM for the Home & Garden, IPM in Schools & Urban Areas, Plant Pathology, Weed Control, and News Around the State. All sections may not appear in each edition if there were no submissions from authors. Additional sections may be created to accommodate critical news articles.

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Articles should be written in easily understandable format; short articles will facilitate rapid reading by audience who typically scan publications for information. Long technical articles will not be published in newsletter unless it is a key story. The editor reserves the right to modify articles to fit newsletter format without affecting the technical details. Announcements for upcoming events is also published in the newsletter.

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