Look What’s Out There in Integrated Pest Management

EPA National Pesticide Field Program
Documents Available On-Line

To better communicate the role of the EPA's National Pesticide Field Program more clearly, the EPA has posted three documents intended to address key questions about this program, describe the goals of the program, and discuss how these goals address public health and environmental protection. There also are examples of beneficial interactions among regulatory partners. These documents explain the vital importance of a strong field program to help OPP accomplish its goals. EPA's National Pesticide Field Program is made up of the frontline implementation activities carried out by states, tribes, and EPA Regional pesticide experts and associated partners. Among other activities, this program helps protect agricultural workers; provides certification and training for users of some of the more hazardous pesticides to enhance competence and insure safe use; promotes protection of endangered and threatened species; collaborates in protecting the nation's water supplies from pesticide risk; and promotes comprehensive protection programs, such as Integrated Pest Management. These documents are available on EPA’s Web site at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/about/fieldprograms/fieldprograms.htm. (EPA April 2007)

Beauveria bassiana as a Biocontrol for Emerald Ash Borer

A commercial strain of Beauveria bassiana is being tested as a biocontrol of emerald ash borer (EAB), an invasive beetle that has already killed more than 20 million ash trees in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Ontario. Entomologist John Vandenberg (USDA Agricultural Research Service) and colleagues are conducting large scale field trials to determine how well B. bassiana stands up to repeated application and whether it is more effective when applied with insecticides. Preliminary studies conducted by Leah Bauer (USDA US Forest Service) have shown that B. bassiana can infect EAB. Beauveria bassiana is used in controlling a variety of insect pests, including termites and whiteflies. The fungus kills the insect by first attaching to the insect body as spores. The spores then germinate and penetrate the body of the insect. The fungus grows inside the insect using it as food, eventually killing it. Vandenberg says that a possible means of utilizing this fungus would be to spray the fungus on trees before the pests' spring mating season. (ARS April 2007)

EPA Guide to Outdoor Residential Misting Systems

A new web page has been developed by the EPA describing outdoor residential misting systems. According to the EPA, an increasing number of households have purchased timed-release...
outdoor residential misting systems to control mosquitoes and other insects around the home. These systems (sometimes called “mosquito misters”) are application systems designed to spray pesticides, such as pyrethrins and permethrin, in a fine mist to kill mosquitoes and other insects outdoors. Misting systems usually consist of spray nozzles mounted around the perimeter of a home in the lawn or landscaping, or on parts of the house or fence. The spray nozzles are connected by tubing to a supply of insecticide. Some misting systems may be turned on at preset intervals using a timer while others may be turned on using a remote controller or by flipping a switch. The website gives further information on the pesticides used in the systems, the safety and effectiveness of misting systems, and the regulatory authority of EPA and state governments regarding misting systems. The potential risk or effectiveness of chemicals in misting systems has not evaluated. Therefore, the EPA recommends consumers considering purchasing one of these systems go to the website to learn more about the systems and other management strategies for controlling mosquitoes and other pests.

(IPA April 2007)

Agricultural and Environmental News

Halex (TM), a New Herbicide for Glyophosate-Tolerant Corn

Syngenta Crop Protection has announced the brand name for a new herbicide specifically designed to improve glyphosate-tolerant (GT) corn production. The new brand, Halex™ GT, will provide a more agronomic and higher-yielding alternative to other post-emergence GT herbicide programs, while maintaining the convenience growers expect from a one-pass, post-emergence glyphosate program. University and in-house trials will be conducted across the Corn Belt in 2007. This offers growers, retailers, university researchers and others the opportunity to compare this treatment with other weed control programs. Halex™ GT is not currently registered for use or sale in the United States, but Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registration is expected in time for a full commercial launch in 2008. The active ingredient in Halex™ GT is mesotrione, the foundation of Callisto Plant Technology™, making it the newest addition to the Callisto® family of brands that also includes corn herbicides Lumax®, Lexar® and Camix®. Halex™ GT provides control of emerged weeds and residual activity of broadleaf weeds and grasses in corn, including ragweeds, waterhemp, lambsquarters and pigweeds. One early post-emergence application will protect yield through crop canopy. It also has multiple modes of action providing residual control of weed biotypes tolerant or resistant to triazine and glyphosate herbicides.

(IPM Institute of North America April 2007)

For more information, go to:
http://www.ipminstitute.org/
(IPM Institute of North America April 2007)

IPM Training CD Available from University of Florida

The University of Florida has announced a new CD based tutorial on pest management in sensitive environments. This training CD, created by the UF Entomology and Nematology School IPM Program, contains five modules that cover Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies in a school setting. This training is useful for pest managers who treat in sensitive environments, or anyone who is designing an institutional IPM program. The modules are narrated flash presentations with video walkthroughs. There are topic quizzes throughout the training which conclude with a final exam. The training CD is available through the IFAS bookstore for $25 (go to:

(IPM Institute of North America April 2007)

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(IPM Institute of North America April 2007)

For more information, go to:
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(IPM Institute of North America April 2007)
Over one million lady bugs have been released into "The Park", an amusement park inside the Mall of America (Bloomington, MN), as part of an integrated pest management program allowing for the use of natural plants in their indoor landscaping.

(The Park at MOA Fun Facts: http://info.theparkatmoa.com/Fun/Facts.htm)

May 5-8, 2007
All things Organic Conference and Trade Show, McCormick Place, Chicago IL
Conference 5th - 8th, Trade Show 6th - 8th. For more information, go to: http://www.organicexpo.com/07/

May 7-9, 2007
Invasive Arthropod Workshop, Clemson, South Carolina. For more information go to: http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/arthropod/

June 17-29, 2007

July 11-14, 2007
The Second National Conference on Facilitating Sustainable Agriculture Education. Cornell University. For more information contact Kathi Colen Peck, Conference Coordinator, kscp@turbonet.com.

July 18-19, 2007
Green-Blue Summit - Clean Water Through Residential IPM. The Green-Blue Summit will focus on connections between water quality and integrated pest management (IPM) in turf and structural settings. It will be held at Penn State's Great Valley Conference Center, about 30 miles west of Philadelphia. For more information and to register go to: www.NortheastIPM.org/greenbluesummit.cfm

August 19-23, 2007
234th ACS National Meeting
The topic for the meeting is: Rodenticides for the protection of public health, agriculture and natural resources and will be held in Boston, MA. For more information go to: http://northeastipm.org/ontarget/2007/rodenticidepapers.pdf

September 10-12, 2007

If you have any comments or questions regarding any of the material presented, please let us know by sending an e-mail to: jbanieck@wvu.edu. Thank you.