New England Pest Management Network
2004 - 2006 State Network Project Progress Report

Glen Koehler
University of Maine Cooperative Extension
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CONTENTS

A. GRANT DATA

Titles:
2004, 2005, 2006 New England Pest Management Network

Grant #: 2815-UM-USDA-2103

Type: State Network Project

Project Directors:
University of Maine (UMaine)
Dr. James Dill
Statewide IPM Coordinator, Pesticide Applicator Training Program Coordinator
Voice: 207-581-3879
Email: jdill@umext.maine.edu

Glen Koehler
Associate Scientist Integrated Pest Management
Voice: 207-581-3882
Email: gkoehler@umext.maine.edu

Fax: 207-581-3881
Mailing address: Pest Management Office
491 College Avenue
Orono, ME 04473-1295

Team Members:
University of Connecticut (UConn) – Candace Bartholomew, Pesticide Coordinator.
University of Massachusetts (UMass) – Natalia Clifton, Pesticide Education Program Specialist; Dr. Pat Vittum, Associate Professor of Entomology; Sonia Schloemann, Dept. of Entomology.
University of New Hampshire (UNH) – Dr. Alan Eaton, Statewide IPM Coordinator; William Lord, Extension Professor.
University of Rhode Island (URI) – Margaret Siligato, Pesticide Applicator Training Program Coordinator; Dr. Steve Alm, Professor of Entomology.
University of Vermont (UVM) – Ann Hazelrigg, Pesticide Education and Safety Program Coordinator, Plant Diagnostic Clinic Director; Sarah Kingsley-Richards, Plant and Soil Science Department Assistant.

States Involved: Maine (lead state), Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Funding Years: 2004, 2005, 2006.

Funding Amounts:

2004

University of Maine

$21,000 – Project administration,
(includes $15,000 for State Network Project administration plus $6,000 for contract management of other Northeast IPM grants in New England).
Components: $17,301 salary and fringe; $499 materials and supplies; $2,000 travel; $400 telephone, photocopy, postage; $800 computer expenses.

$ 9,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity in Maine.
Components: $9,720 salary and fringe.

$ 7,501 – PRONewEngland.org website development and operations.
Components: $4,000 salary and fringe for webmaster; $3,500 salary and fringe for professional staff assistance.

$ 3,000 – New England Advisory Council meeting expenses.
Components: $3,000 hotel expenses for hosting meeting.
(Salary and other expenses for hosting the Advisory Council meeting were handled as part of Project Administration).

$ 9,669 – UMaine indirect on Maine direct funds.

$16,000 – UMaine indirect on SNP subcontracts to CT, MA, NH, RI, VT.

$66,890 – Total ME State Network Project funding 2004.

University of Connecticut

$ 9,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.
Components: $7,720 salary and fringe; $500 materials and supplies; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, photocopy and postage.

$ 2,280 – UConn indirect.

$12,000 – Total CT State Network Project funding 2004.

University of Massachusetts

$ 14,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity,
(includes $5000 for management of other Northeastern IPM Center grants in Massachusetts).

Components: $12,245 salary and fringe; $500 materials and supplies; $1,000 travel; $975 subscription to National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS).

$ 3,453 – UMass indirect.

$18,173 – Total MA State Network Project funding 2004.

University of New Hampshire

$ 9,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity

Components: $5,548 salary and fringe; $1,672 materials and supplies; $1,500 travel; $500 telephone, photocopy, postage.

$ 2,280 – UNH indirect.

$12,000 – Total NH State Network Project funding 2004.

University of Rhode Island

$ 9,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $7,720 salary and fringe; $500 materials and supplies; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, photocopy and postage.

$ 2,280 – URI indirect.

$12,000 – Total RI State Network Project funding 2004.

University of Vermont

$ 9,720 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,720 salary and fringe; $500 materials and supplies; $500 telephone, photocopy, postage.

$ 2,500 – Advisory Council workshop assistance.

Components: $1,500 salary and fringe; $1,000 workshop expenses.

$ 1,821 – Indirect Costs at state level

$14,041 – Total VT State Network Project funding 2004.

2005

University of Maine

$ 15,000 – Project administration.

Components: $13,650 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 telephone, postage and photocopy; $150 materials and supplies.

$ 9,844 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,494 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 telephone, postage and photocopy; $150 materials and supplies.

$ 10,367 – PRONewEngland.org website development and operations.

Components: $10,167 salary/fringe; $200 materials and supplies.

$ 8,259 – UMaine indirect on Maine direct funds.

$ 6,704 – UMaine indirect on SNP subcontracts to CT, MA, NH, RI, VT.

$50,174 – Total ME State Network Project funding 2005.

University of Connecticut

$11,960 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $9,961 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, postage and photocopy; $499 materials and supplies.

$ 2,805 – UConn indirect.

$14,765 – Total CT State Network Project funding 2005.

University of Massachusetts

$11,960 – NEPMNet State liaison activity – Natalia Clifton, Pat Vittum.

Components: $8,997 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $975 NPIRS pesticide database subscription; $988 materials and supplies.

$ 2,805 – UMass indirect.

$14,765 – Total MA State Network Project funding 2005.

University of New Hampshire

$11,960 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $9,960 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, postage and photocopy; $500 materials and supplies.

$ 2,805 – UNH indirect.

$14,765 – Total NH State Network Project funding 2005.

University of Rhode Island

$11,960 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $9,960 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, postage and photocopy; $500 materials and supplies.

$ 2,805 – URI indirect.

$14,765 – Total RI State Network Project funding 2005.

University of Vermont

$12,918 – NEPMNet State liaison activity

(Components: $10,918 salary/fringe; $1,000 travel; $500 telephone, postage and photocopy; $500 materials and supplies.)

$ 1,847 UVM indirect.

$14,765 – Total VT State Network Project funding 2005.

2006

University of Maine

$20,852 – Project coordination, proposal and contract management, progress reports.

Components: $18,252 salary and fringe; $300 materials and supplies; $2,000 travel; $300 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$13,825 – PRONewEngland.org website development and operations.

Components: $13,428 salary and fringe; $197 materials and supplies; $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$10,251 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,851 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies; $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$11,232 – UMaine indirect on Maine direct funds.

$ 0 – UMaine indirect on SNP subcontracts to CT, MA, NH, RI, VT.

$56,160 – Total ME State Network Project funding 2006.

University of Connecticut

$10,251 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,851 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$ 2,562 – UConn indirect.

$12,813 – Total CT State Network Project funding 2006.

University of Massachusetts

$10,250 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $7,874 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $201 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy; $975 NPIRS subscription.

$ 2,563 – UMass indirect.

$12,813 – Total MA State Network Project funding 2006.

University of New Hampshire

$10,250 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,850 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$ 7,820 – School IPM Workshop.

Components: $8,850 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$ 4,518 – UNH indirect.

$22,588 – Total NH State Network Project funding 2006.

University of Rhode Island

$10,250 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $8,850 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$ 2,563 – URI indirect.

$12,813 – Total RI State Network Project funding 2006.

University of Vermont

$11,210 – NEPMNet State liaison activity.

Components: $9,810 salary and fringe; $1,000 travel; $200 materials and supplies $200 telephone, postage and photocopy.

$ 1,603 UVM indirect.

$12,813 – Total VT State Network Project funding 2006.

B. PROJECT SUMMARY

The New England Pest Management Network (NEPMNet) is a coordinated effort among the Land Grant universities of the six New England states to promote the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and improve communication about important pest management topics in New England.

NEPMNet has received funding in three program areas:

* **The State Network Project** portion works as a liaison between stakeholders, university programs, and regulatory agencies. The project website (PRONewEngland.org) improves public access to research-based pest management information.
* The **IPM Planning and Assessment Documents** portion conducts pest management tactic surveys, and creates crop profiles and strategic plans to document New England pest management practices and needs.
* The **IPM Working Group Priorities** portion developed and published daily pest forecasts to aid in IPM monitoring and treatment decisions in 2004-2005.

This progress report covers State Network Project (SNP) portion and overall project administration. Project administration includes contract and financial management for all three facets of NEPMNet, and also for other grants from the Northeastern IPM Center to contractors in the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Each of the New England states has a state liaison responsible for NEPMNet duties in their state. The primary liaison duties are to assist with regional IPM surveys, pest management profiles and strategic plans; respond to EPA/USDA pesticide queries; communicate with pest management stakeholders to assess priorities; communicate with the public about university and government IPM resources and activities; and to represent the Northeastern IPM Center in their state.

C. OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 1. Enhance public understanding and access to information about pest management in New England.

The primary means of NEPMNet public outreach is through the project's **PRONewEngland.org** web site. Site structure and content are completed. Future development and operations will focus on qualitative improvements to site organization, continuing content updates, adding better search capability and more publications to the fact sheet database, and more detailed analysis of web site usage. To market the site and increase public awareness of pest management issues we have provided each New England state with a high-quality poster display, pest photo ID cards, refrigerator magnets, and colorful publications.

OBJECTIVE 2. Engage New England stakeholders in prioritizing regional pest management needs.

We have continued regular contacts with New England pest management stakeholders. In December 2004 we hosted a New England Pest Management Issues Conference with 45 project NEPMNet Advisory Council members plus additional guests from stakeholder groups, state agencies, and EPA. With logistical support from the Northeastern IPM Center, a four-question survey was mailed to New England stakeholders (individuals and organizations) in January 2006. We conducted a stakeholder organization telephone survey in the summer and fall of 2006. Telephone survey responses are posted on PRONewEngland and summarized in the Results section of this report.

OBJECTIVE 3. Represent New England pest management needs in federal regulatory decisions by providing regional information to EPA and USDA.

NEPMNet state liaisons used their networks of expert contacts to represent their state's needs in responses to pest management queries received from EPA and USDA.

D. RESULTS

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OBJECTIVE 1. Enhance public understanding and access to information on pest management practices in New England.

PRONewEngland.org Website, (PRO = Pest Resources Online).

As of December 2006, PRONewEngland has 524 pages and 15,458 active links. The INFO section provides links to the most relevant, high-quality web resources for a wide array of pest management topics. The site features a searchable database of 1,077 New England pest fact sheets, and links to original NEPMNet-generated content, including pest management tactic surveys, crop profiles, and strategic plans. Apple insect pest, disease, and horticultural decision support models are updated daily during the growing season. The surveys, profiles, strategic plans, and decision support models are discussed in separate progress reports.

PEOPLE directories of expert contacts, stakeholder interest groups, and university and government programs are maintained for each of the six New England states.

The site provides biweekly updates of New England pest management news and events categorized by state and topic. Construction of the NEWS and EVENTS databases is complete. The system is now easy enough to use that student workers are being trained to perform the bulk of the story filtering, with final editorial oversight the responsibility of NEPMNet leadership. This will allow an increase in updates from biweekly to weekly in 2007. The fact sheet database requires ongoing review as new publications become available and previous links move or disappear. The same is also true for the contact lists of expert contacts and stakeholder directories for each state. If funded in 2007, eight hours of student worker time per week (with one hour of professional staff time for supervision) will be spent on database maintenance. An additional four hours per week will be given to developing a more robust fast sheet search capability, site user testing and design improvements, and more detailed web traffic analysis.

Software to check for compliance with ADA Section 508 accessibility requirements has been installed, and the site is fully compliant. Web server technical support was requiring significant time. We solved that problem by moving the site to

an external host computer with technical support at no cost to the project. This move also corrected an interruption in collecting web site traffic statistics.

Between 2004 and 2005, PRONewEngland web traffic increased from 442 to 1,091 page views per day; and from 146 to 336 visitor sessions per day. The pest forecast models were the most visited pages on the site in 2004 and 2005. When funding for publishing pest forecasts models was lost in 2006, overall site use retracted slightly in 2006 to 800 page views and 297 visitor sessions per day. The way in which web traffic logs were stored prior to 2006 makes it difficult to analyze traffic records for specific subsets of the site content, but it appears that web traffic to the non-pest forecast sections of the site continued to increase from 2005 to 2006, and that the overall slight decline in total site traffic in 2006 was due to entirely to removal of the pest forecast model pages. Excerpts from the latest web traffic report are included in the Appendices. The latest full traffic report is online at http://pronewengland.org/INFO/PROpubs/WebTraffic/PROWebTraffic.htm

PRONewEngland has exceptionally good internet search engine ranking. A PRONewEngland page is at least one of the top three referral links generated when web users enter the name of any of the New England states followed by the word "pest" as keywords for a Google search.

PRONewEngland Marketing.

The first step in the marketing effort to publicize the NEPMNet and the PRONewEngland website was purchase of portable, high quality display boards for each state liaison, and creating colorful display panels. The six displays are used at Extension events, trade shows and other venues.

We also produced 240,000 high quality Pest ID cards. The front sides have color photos and brief text descriptions of major pests within a subject area. The backsides advertise the web site.

There are eight versions of the cards:

1. Health and Nuisance Pests
2. Household Insect Pests
3. Harmless Household Invaders
4. Major Invasive Pest Threats
5. Ornamental Plant Insect Pests
6. Tree Fruit Insect and Disease Pests
7. Vegetable Diseases
8. Vegetable Insect Pests

The Pest ID cards have been very popular, and are often requested by pest control operators, landscapers, arborists who use them as customer handouts. Approximately 160,000 of the Pest ID cards were distributed in 2006. We plan to distribute the rest in 2007. We attribute the success of the cards to the high quality photos providing visual interest combined with quickly accessible (i.e. brief) text on topics of interest to the general public. The cards have proven to a successful vehicle to carry the promotional message on the backside.

To complement the Pest ID cards we produced 54,000 refrigerator magnets. Movement of the refrigerator magnets has been much slower and disappointing, but they do serve as a token of appreciation that also publicizes the web site when included with survey mailings etc.

Purchase costs for these promotional materials were paid for by an EPA grant. The salary and other costs to create these promotional items far exceeded the $3,000 we had in our NEPMNet budget for marketing. Approximately $13,000 of expenses for this effort was handled as a project administration cost by the University of Maine as the lead state. The marketing effort also included an introductory letter sent to 620 individual and organizational New England pest management stakeholders (with logistical support by the Northeastern IPM Center) in January 2006. A fact sheet introducing the NEPMNet project was included in the mailing.

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OBJECTIVE 2. Engage New England stakeholders in prioritizing regional pest management needs.

Full reports from the 2002 and 2004 Advisory Council (AC) meetings are too long to include with this report, but are available at http://pronewengland.org/INFO/PROpubs/Stakeholder/StakeholderFeedbackReport.htm and http://pronewengland.org/INFO/PROpubs/Stakeholder/Conference2004Report.htm. The 2002 stakeholder feedback predates the time period covered by this report, but is mentioned because it provides context for our subsequent stakeholder input. Key excerpts from the 2004 feedback report are in the Appendix.

Feedback acquired from the 2002 and 2004 meetings focused on suggestions for EPA, state agencies, and university IPM research and Extension. Beyond sending these suggestions to agency and program representatives (which we did) and making this feedback publicly available via the website, addressing many of the suggestions is beyond the scope of NEPMNet funding and available staff time. Where we could identify actions we could take, we did so. Some key issues in 2002 and 2004 feedback, and how NEPMNet responded are:

- Issue: Increase public awareness of pest management issues and access to information.
Response: Development of the PRONewEngland web site, including topic-oriented collections of web links to Land Grant university web pages and expansion of the fact sheet database. The pest photo ID cards used to promote the site also have stand alone value as pest awareness tools.

- Issue: Clarify the role of pest management strategic plans.
Response: NEPMNet fact sheet on uses for strategic plans, distributed at our strategic plan workshops and as a handout to accompany the poster display.

- Issue: EPA should be more familiar with the realities of pest management in New England
Response: We expanded our 2004 Advisory Council meeting into a workshop on New England pest management issues with invited EPA guests as speakers and discussion participants.

- Issue: Coordinate New England responses to EPA.
Response: To enhance query performance, queries are rewritten into a standardized, efficient format. Beginning in fall 2006, state liaisons began keeping a record of all

queries handled to promote and document 100% query response rates from the New England states.

- Issue: Reduction in Extension-client contact due to staff cutbacks.
Response: While the funding cuts driving this issue are beyond NEPMNet control, we have facilitated Extension accessibility to clients by posting topic-oriented web directories of who to contact, with phone and email information, for a variety of pest management issues for each New England state.

After Advisory Council meetings in 2002 and 2004, we realized that we were not likely to get substantially new actionable input by repeating similar meetings in the near future and that hosting a conference for 40+ representatives from six states was not the most efficient or effective method to gather stakeholder feedback. With permission from Northeastern IPM Center leadership, we decided to pursue new ways of getting stakeholder feedback. In 2006, we conducted a telephone survey of the stakeholder groups and programs listed for each state in the PRONewEngland PEOPLE directories. For 2007, we have proposed replacing our multi-state AC with individual single-state committees in each state. This will allow simpler logistics and lower costs to arrange meetings, while also providing input from a larger total number of stakeholders. Information gained from the individual states will be combined to create a New England regional report.

Feedback received via the 2006 phone and mail surveys are included in the Appendix. Feedback from the 2006 telephone survey identified Christmas tree growers as an underserved commodity group in New England, and resulted in our proposal to launch a survey-profile- strategic plan sequence for Christmas trees in our 2007 proposal.

We will discuss the survey results at our spring 2007 NEPMNet meeting to identify other areas where we can address stated needs. One topic that stands out is the impact of invasive species in multiple arenas, and also the complexity, possible redundancies, and potential for synergistic networking for the multiple programs and agencies dealing with invasive species issues across the region and even within individual states. In addition, we have published the 2006 survey feedback on the PRONewEngland website (http://pronewengland.org/INFO/PROpubs/Stakeholder/StakeholderSurvey-2006.htm) to increase awareness and stimulate discussion among the whole New England pest management stakeholder community. The survey results will also be highlighted in the first of regular email updates to New England stakeholders in 2007.

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OBJECTIVE 3. Represent New England pest management needs in federal regulatory decisions by providing regional information to EPA and USDA.

When the Northeastern IPM Center emphasized the importance of pesticide queries, NEPMNet created a standardized template to make queries easier to understand for state liaisons and their expert contacts. Since January 2006, UMaine as the lead state for NEPMNet has reformulated all pesticide queries.

Prior to 2006, pesticide queries were handled solely by the Northeastern IPM Center at the regional level. To increase accountability and document performance, starting in September 2006, NEPMNet required state liaisons to keep a record of query responses (see Appendix). Maine has responded within allotted time frames to 100% of 23 queries received in 2006. Compliance of subcontracted state liaisons to the new recordkeeping requirement was variable. The importance of these records as a core duty for state liaisons will be emphasized in 2007. We expect full compliance in the new year. We will also develop consensus among liaisons for the six states on corrective measures to insure integrity of our network, including a final option of criteria for a group decision to replace of a nonperforming state liaison.

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E. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Coordinate regional pest management surveys, profiles, strategic plan.

To insure high quality reports, NEPMNet has created and regularly updated templates to communicate expectations for authors of IPM tactic surveys, pest management profiles, and pest management strategic plans. The latest versions of the templates are kept online at:
http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROpubs/Survey/Template-Survey.doc

http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROpubs/Profile/Template-CropProfile.doc

http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROpubs/PMSP/Template-PestMgmtStrategicPlan.doc

Financial oversight for NEPMNet Contracts and Subcontracts.

The contract between Penn State and UMaine for 2001-2003 NEPMNet activities ended June 30, 2005. Final reports were sent to the Northeastern IPM Center and budget reconciliation was completed.

Finalization of the 2004 contract dragged on until February 2005 – two months after the nominal project year had ended! A major cause for the delays was that the whole process had to be repeated after additional funds were attached to our contract in July. The delay in contract finalization caused distress for one of our state liaisons whose salary funding was running out because anticipated 2004 NEPMNet funds were so late in coming. Another subcontractor is not allowed to commence work on funded activity until the contract has been finalized, and theirs was the last state to sign. This meant that NEPMNet activities scheduled for that person for "2004" could not even begin until February 2005.

Steps were taken to accelerate processing of the 2005 contract, with further improvement for the 2006 contract. We had all 2006 contracts except for Massachusetts signed by September 20, 2006. The UMass contract was finalized shortly thereafter on October 11, 2006. If we receive continued funding in 2007, our goal is to complete all contract finalization by August 31. Our approach will be to draw up amended budgets (including attached funds) as soon we have final figures from the Northeastern IPM Center, and to follow-up with weekly inquiries to university budget offices about progress in getting required signatures, as this is now the slowest link in the process.

Financial oversight for other Northeastern IPM Center projects in New England.

In 2004, NEPMNet provided financial management for three attached Northeastern IPM Center projects at the University of Massachusetts.

$32,400 for "Worker Exposure" to Bill Coli.
$15,500 for "Sweet Corn PMSP" to Ruth Hazzard.
$ 4,152 for "MA Portion of Bed Bug Survey" to Craig Hollingsworth.

The fourth attached project in 2004 was $9,242 to NEPMNet Co-Director James Dill at the University of Maine to produce an updated "Agricultural Pocket Pesticide Calibration Guide." The guide was completed in November 2005 as a joint project of the Northeastern IPM Center and the Northeastern Pesticide Coordinators. Sixteen thousand copies of the completely-revised 38-page guide were printed and distributed

to pesticide education programs in the northeastern states. The progress report for this project was submitted independently.

In 2005, NEPMNet provided financial management for two attached Northeastern IPM Center projects, one each at the University of Massachusetts and the University of Vermont:

$46,962 for "Advancing Vegetable IPM in the Northeast", Ruth Hazzard, University of Massachusetts.

$ 9,750 for "Greenhouse IPM Poster" to Margaret Skinner, University of Vermont.

In 2006, NEPMNet provided financial management for two attached Northeastern IPM Center projects. Both were to Ruth Hazzard at the University of Massachusetts.

$32,387 for "Advancing Northeast Vegetable IPM".

$16,732 for "Vegetable IPM Working Group".

Directors for these projects communicated independently to the Northeastern IPM Center for progress reports.

F. APPENDICES

F1. Synopsis from 2006 PRONewEngland web traffic report.

Summary statistics for December 2005 – November 2006.

Hits	Entire Site (Successful)	628,055
	Average Per Day	1,715
	Home Page	23,146
Page Views	Page Views (Impressions)	293,121
	Average Per Day	800
	Document Views	275,494
Visitor Sessions	Visitor Sessions	108,846
	Average Per Day	297
	Average Visitor Session Length	00:19:12
Visitors	Unique Visitors	20,631
	Visitors Who Visited Once	14,559
	Visitors Who Visited More Than Once	6,072

F2. ***About PRONewEngland*** **fact sheet**

Pest Resources Online

PRO New England

PROnewengland.org

UCONN Cooperative Extension System College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE Cooperative Extension

UMASS EXTENSION

UNIVERSITY of NEW HAMPSHIRE Cooperative Extension

UNIVERSITY OF Rhode Island

The UNIVERSITY of VERMONT EXTENSION

About PRO New England

Pest **R**esources **O**nline for **New England** is a cooperative effort by the six state land grant universities in New England to promote better pest management decisions.

Goals

*** Enhance public understanding** of pest management practices in New England.

*** Improve public access to pest information.** Provide comprehensive, focused public access to a wide variety of content relevant to pest management in New England.

*** Increase stakeholder participation** in prioritizing regional pest management needs and presenting a coordinated New England perspective to federal regulatory agencies.

*** Represent New England in national regulatory decisions.** Document pest management practices, challenges, and opportunities in New England. Respond to EPA and USDA queries.

Activities

* Web site

The PRONewEngland.org website provides a New England focus for pest management **news**, **events**, and **contacts**. It makes pertinent information easily accessible by maintaining a **library** of selected links on pest management topics important to New England, and a searchable database of New England pest **fact sheets**. **Pest tracking models** are updated daily during the growing season for crops and ornamental plants.

* Stakeholder input

Concerns and priorities are collected through meetings with an **Advisory Council** and **stakeholder surveys**, and sent to university and government pest management programs. The web site also provides anonymous feedback forms for individuals to send suggestions to those programs.

* Reports

Pest management surveys are conducted in a statistically rigorous manner (using the Dillman method) to discover current pest management practices in New England. Surveys have been completed for Apple, Bean, Carrot, Highbush blueberry, Peach, Peas, Pear, Strawberry, Sweet corn, and Tomato. Cole crop (broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower), Pepper, Raspberry, and School IPM surveys are scheduled for 2005 and 2006.

Pest management profiles record pest challenges and available management options. New England profiles have been completed for Apple, Bean, Carrot, Highbush blueberry, Peas, Peach, Pear, Tomato, Winter squash. Strawberry and Sweet corn profiles are in progress.

Pest management strategic plans evaluate impediments and opportunities for better pest management in New England. The strategic plans also play a key role in representing our regional perspective in federal regulatory decisions. Strategic plans have been completed for Apple, Bean, Carrot, Highbush blueberry, Peach, Pear, Peas, and Winter squash. Strawberry and Tomato strategic plans are in progress.

Glen Koehler, University of Maine Cooperative Extension
207-581-3882; gkoehler@umext.maine.edu

Pest Resources Online

PRO New England

PROnewengland.org

UCONN Cooperative Extension System College of Agriculture and Natural Resources | The University of Maine Cooperative Extension | UMass Extension | University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension | University of Rhode Island | The University of Vermont Extension

Uses for Pest Management Strategic Plans

Pest Management Strategic Plans (PMSPs) were developed to make realistic and current information on pest management practices and needs readily available to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use in regulatory decisions. The role of PMSPs has expanded into guidance for research, education, and funding programs. This fact sheet describes the ways that PMSPs benefit pest management practitioners, educators, regulators, and researchers.

EPA uses

* Basic understanding of a crop

EPA staff use PMSPs as basic sources of information about current production practices and pest management in a particular crop.

* Pesticide registrations

PMSPs are used by staff in the EPA Biological and Economic Analysis Division when evaluating pesticide registration requests. PMSPs are often checked to inform the analyst about known pest problems and to identify chemistries being developed. The availability of this information in a comprehensive package benefits the efficiency of these evaluations, which is especially useful for expediting emergency exemption requests.

* Risk assessments

Information in PMSPs about the crop timeline and worker activities is often consulted to refine occupational risk assessments.

* Benefits assessments and risk mitigation

EPA uses PMSPs to provide understanding of benefits and costs that arise from a change in the use pattern of a chemical on a crop. A good example for this use is the benefits assessments for azinphos-methyl at http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/op/azm.htm

Other uses

* Program guidance

University, state and Federal government education and regulatory programs, as well as commodity and industry associations, need to stay in touch with client/member needs and priorities. The dialogue among stakeholders that occurs to create a PMSP is an ideal setting for identifying needs and priorities, which are recorded in the PMSP document.

* Support for research proposals

Funding agencies recognize PMSPs as credible documentation of stakeholder interest. Feedback from target audiences is valuable for initiating and guiding projects. Being able to cite stakeholder interest has become an important component for successful funding applications.

* Educational benefit

Working through the pros, cons and other characteristics for all of the current and potential management options for each major insect, disease, weed and vertebrate pest of a crop or other IPM setting is no small task. It is also a great learning experience. It is an opportunity to review one's personal knowledge and opinion, while comparing and combining it with the experience and expertise of other people. The result is a broader and deeper understanding of the crop system, especially the pest management aspects. Recognizing this, the pesticide regulatory agencies of the New England states award pesticide applicator recertification credits for participation in PMSP meetings.

* Emergency response

The PMSP process includes discussion of possible responses to potential new problems such as loss of key pesticide registrations, pesticide resistance, or new pests. A PMSP is not a fully developed emergency response plan, but it does serve as a first step.

* Strategic roadmap

Pest managers are busy keeping up with the present. There are few opportunities for collective focus on strategic planning. Consideration of reduced risk alternatives and other new technologies is a central PMSP component. A PMSP workshop serves as a forum to envision and plan pest management advances for the future.

* Support for specialty uses

Because of smaller potential sales than large acreage crops such as corn and soybeans; specialty crops and settings such as vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants, Christmas trees, greenhouse, and nursery do not receive the same degree of private sector investment in crop protection materials. Support for new and continued registrations of conventional pesticides, reduced risk pesticides, and biological control agents for these specialty uses is provided by a government-industry cooperative program called IR-4. Each year about five specialty crop priorities identified in PMSPs have been given special consideration through the IR-4 program.

Glen W. Koehler
New England Pest Management Network

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Editorial comments from the following persons contributed to this document:

Jonathan Becker, Senior Science Advisor and Nikhil Mallampalli, Entomologist, Biological and Economic Analysis Division, EPA Office of Pesticide Programs.

Lynnae Jess, North Central Integrated Pest Management Center, Michigan State University.

List of grant application benefited by citing PMSPs is from *Benefits of Pest Management Strategic Plans and Crop Profiles*, by O. Norman Nesheim & Russell F. Mizell, III, Southern Region Pest Management Center, University of Florida. http://www.sripmc.org/CropProfiles/SRPMSPbenefits.htm

F4. 2002–2005 New England Pest Management Network Advisory Council

Email addresses are written with "@" replaced by text to allow posting of this report online without giving easy access to spam programs that collect email addresses from web pages.

CONNECTICUT

Tim Abbey
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
153 Cook Hill Rd
P.O. Box 248
Windsor, CT 06095
Voice: 860-687-4763
Email: Timothy.Abbey*at*po.state.ct.us
Fax: 860-687-4987
Representing: Nursery crops, Ornamentals

Candace Bartholomew
Univ. Connecticut Cooperative Extension
1800 Asylum Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06117
Voice: 860-570-9067
Email: Candace.Bartholomew*at*uconn.edu
Fax: 401-874-5997
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Robert Heffernan
CT Nursery and Landscape Association, CT Greenhouse Association
PO Box 414
Botsford CT 06404
Voice: 203-445-0110
Email: conngreen*at*aol.com
Representing: Greenhouse, Nursery, Ornamental

Dick Tice
Environmental Industry Council & CT Grounds Keepers Assoc.
P.O. Box 1305
Cheshire, CT 06410
Voice: 203-758-7297
Email: rtice*at*snet.net
Fax: 203-758-7297
Representing: Commercial pesticide applicators, Ornamental, Turf, Arborist

MAINE

Doug Chipman
62 Range Hill Rd.
Poland Springs, ME 04274
Voice: (207) 998-2027
Email: cchipmanfarm*at*aol.com
Representing: Small fruit, Vegetables

Jim Dill
Pest Management Office
491 College Avenue
Orono, ME 04473-1295
Voice: 207-581-3879
Email: jdill*at*umext.maine.edu
Fax: 207-581-3881
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Jim Dwyer
PO Box 727
Presque Isle, ME 04769
Voice: 207-764-3361
Email: jdwyer*at*umext.maine.edu
Fax: 207-764-3362
Representing: Potato

David Handley
PO Box 179
Highmoor Farm
Monmouth, ME 04259
Voice: 207-933-2100
Email: dhandley*at*umext.maine.edu
Fax: 207-933-4647
Representing: Small fruit, Vegetables,
Northeast Pest Management Center
Fruit Commodity Working Group

John Jemison
495 College Avenue
Orono, ME 04473
Voice: 207-581-3241
Email: jjemison*at*umext.maine.edu
Fax: 207-581-1301
Representing: Biotechnology,
Agronomy, Weed management

Glen Koehler
Pest Management Office
491 College Avenue
Orono, ME 04473-1295
Voice: 207-581-3882
Email: gkoehler*at*umext.maine.edu
Fax: 207-581-3881
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Bob Moosmann
Maine Dept. Transportation
16 Statehouse Station
Augusta ME 04333-0016
Voice: 207-624-3107
Email: robert.moosmann*at*maine.gov
Fax: 207-624-3101
Representing: Right-of-Way

Dave Yarborough
5722 Deering Hall
University of Maine
Orono, ME 04469
Univ. Maine Cooperative Extension
Voice: 207-581-2923
Email: davidy*at*maine.edu
Fax: 207-581-2941
Representing: Blueberry, Weed
management, IR-4 Program

MASSACHUSETTS

Natalia P. Clifton
Pesticide Education
212 Ag Engineering Bldg.
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
Voice: 413-545-1044
Email: nclifton*at*ent.umass.edu
Fax: 413-545-5858
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Bill Coli
Dept. Entomology
211 Ag Engineering Bldg.
Univ. Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass. 01003-9295
Voice: 413-545-1051
Email: wcoli*at*umext.umass.edu
Fax: 413-545-1051
Representing: University IPM Coordinator

Jere Downing
Cranberry Institute
3203 B Cranberry Hwy
E. Wareham, MA 02538
Voice: 508-759-6855
Email: jdd*at*capecod.net
Fax: 508-759-6294
Representing: Cape Cod Cranberry Grower Association

Cliff Drezek
Mass. Assoc. of Lawn Care Professionals
200 Hanscom Drive,
Suite 314, Bedford, MA 01730
Voice: 781-274-7373
Email: malcp*at*yahoo.com
Fax: 781-274-7878
Representing: Turf

Kevin Moran
Residex Corp.
76 Astor Avenue
Norwood, MA 02062
Voice: 800-542-0426
Email: kmoran*at*residex.com
Representing: Household and Structural pest management

Glenn Morin
New England Fruit Consultants
Montague MA
Voice: 413-367-9578
Email: nefcon*at*aol.com
Representing: Independent crop consultants, Tree Fruit

Pat Vittum
Ag. Engineering Bldg.
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003-0210
Voice: 413-545-0268
Email: pvittum*at*ent.umass.edu
Fax: 413-545-5858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alan T. Eaton
University of New Hampshire
Spaulding Hall
38 College Rd.
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: (603) 862-1734
Fax : (603) 862-1713
Email: Alan.Eaton*at*unh.edu

Chip Hardy
Brookdale Fruit Farm
PO Box 389
Hollis NH 03049
Voice: 603-465-2241
Email: hardy1740*at*aol.com
Fax: 603-465-3754
Representing: Tree fruit, Vegetables

Chuck Souther
Apple Hill Farm
580 Mountain Rd.
Concord, NH 03301
Voice: 603-224-8862
Email: applehill*at*fcgnetworks.net
Fax: 603-224-8862
Representing: Tree fruit

RHODE ISLAND

Steve Alm
9 East Alumni Ave., Suite 7
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881
Voice: 401-874-5998
Email: stevealm*at*uri.edu
Fax: 401-874-2494
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Michelle Eccles
SHS Pest Control
PO box 317
Portsmouth, RI 02871
Voice: 401-849-0068
Fax: 401-849-8634
Representing: Structural pest control

Peggy Siligato
316 Woodward Hall
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881
Voice: 401-874-5997
Email: siligato*at*uriacc.uri.edu
Fax: 401-874-5997
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

Gary Sykes
New England Regional Turfgrass, Inc.
52 Pear St.
Portsmouth, RI 02871
Voice: 401-841-5490
Email: nertf*at*earthlink.net
Representing: Turf, Golf course, Lawn care

VERMONT

Michael Brinkman
UAP Northeast
4923 VT Rt. 22A
Addison, VT 05491-8910
Voice: 802-759-2022
Email: mike.brinkman*at*uap.com
Fax: 802-759-2023
Representing: Agricultural chemical suppliers

James Bushey
Bourdeau and Bushey Inc.
PO Box 187 Seymour St.
Middlebury, VT 05753
Voice: 802-388-7000
Email: bourbush*at*together.net
Fax:802-388-0301
Representing: Agricultural supply and services

Ann Hazelrigg
235 Hills Building
105 Carrigan Drive
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405
Voice: 802-656-0493
Email: ann.hazelrigg*at*uvm.edu
Fax: 802-656-4656
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison, Vegetables, Plant Pathology

Sarah L. Kingsley-Richards
Plant & Soil Science Dept.
Hills Agricultural Building
105 Carrigan Drive
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405-0082
Voice: 802-656-0475
Email: sarah.kingsley*at*uvm.edu
Fax: 802-656-4656
Representing: NEPMNet state liaison

REGIONAL

John E. Ayers
114 Buckhout Laboratory
University Park, PA 16802
Voice: 814-865-7776
Email: jea*at*psu.edu
Fax: 814-863-8175
Representing: Northeast IPM Center, Northeast IPM grants program, plant pathology

Rob Koethe
EPA New England, Region 1,
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston MA 02114-2023
Voice: 617-918-1535
Email: koethe.robert*at*epa.gov
Fax: 617-918-1505
Representing: EPA

Andrea Szylvian
EPA New England, Region 1,
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston MA 02114-2023
Voice: 617-918-1198
Email: szylvian.andrea*at*epa.gov
Fax: 617-918-1505
Representing: EPA

F5. State Advisory Committees organized in fall 2006

Connecticut

* Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, School IPM – Diane Jorsey
* Ornamental and Turf, Broken Arrow Nursery – Andrew Brand
* State liaison, UConn Extension Pesticide Education – Candace Bartholomew
* Structural pest management – Wendy Martel
* UConn Extension Fruit IPM Program - Lorraine Los
* UConn Extension Greenhouse IPM Program – Leanne Pundt
* UConn Extension IPM Program Coordinator – Ana Legrand
* UConn Extension Vegetable IPM Program – Jude Boucher

Maine

* Environmental organization, Council of Lakes Associations - Ron Faucher
* Environmental organization, Friends of Casco Bay - Mary Cerullo
* Forestry, Pesticide supplier, United Agri Products - Ron Lemin, Jr.
* Fruit grower, Maine Pomological Society - Marilyn Meyerhans
* Fruit and vegetable grower, Maine Small Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association - Bill Jordan Jr.
* IPM research, UMaine Cooperative Extension – Frank Drummond
* Maine Department of Agriculture – Kathy Murray
* Maine Organic Farmers & Gardeners Association – Eric Sideman
* Ornamental and Turf, Provencher Landscaping - Roger Roberge
* Potato grower, Three Oaks Farm - Tom Qualey
* Right of way, Central Maine Power - Wes Davis
* State liaison, UMaine Extension IPM Program Coordinator, Pesticide Safety Education – Jim Dill
* State liaison, UMaine Extension Apple IPM Program – Glen Koehler
* Structural pest management, Atlantic Exterminating - Ted St. Amand

Massachusetts

* Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources – representative to be named
* Massachusetts Nursery and Landscape Association – representative to be named
* New England Vegetable and Berry Growers Association – representative to be named
* Pesticide manufacturers and dealers – representative to be named
* State liaison, UMass Extension Turf IPM Program - Pat Vittum
* State liaison, UMass Pesticide Education Program - Natalia Clifton
* UMass Extension IPM Program Coordinator - William Coli
* UMass Extension Vegetable Program - Ruth Hazzard

New Hampshire

* Fruit and Vegetable grower, Apple Hill Farm - Chuck Souther
* Fruit and Vegetable grower, Brookdale Fruit Farm - Charles David Hardy
* New Hampshire Dept. of Agriculture, Markets and Food - John Weaver
* State liaison, UNH Extension IPM Program Coordinator - Alan T. Eaton
* UNH Cooperative Extension Educator - George Hamilton
* Additional representatives to be confirmed in January 2007.

Rhode Island

* Grape grower, Sakonnett Vineyard – Joetta Kirk
* Ornamental and Turf, Kinney Azalea Garden – Susan Gordon
* Ornamental and Turf, Maintenance Out in Front Landscapes – Dave Renzi
* Ornamental and Turf, Rhode Island Nursery and Landscape Assoc. - Ken Laggerquist
* Ornamental and Turf, Schwartz Tree Care - David Schwartz
* Ornamental and Turf, Sodco – Linda Tucker
* Ornamental and Turf, United Agri Products – Jim Prichard
* Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental Management – Liz Lopes Duguay
* Rhode Island Master Gardeners Association – Kathy Desorti
* State liaison, URI Pesticide Safety Education Program – Margaret Siligato
* Structural pest management, Residex Inc. – Kevin Moran
* Structural pest management, SHS Pest Control – Michele Eccles
* Sustainable agriculture, URI – Whitney Langone
* Turf, New England Regional Turf Foundation – Gary Sykes
* USDA Farm Service Agency – Melissa Turissi
* Vegetables, United Agri Products – Steve Gardner

Vermont

* Agronomy, UVM Cooperative Extension - Sid Bosworth
* Commercial pesticide applicator, Bourdeau Bushey Brothers - Bob Bushey
* Christmas tree grower, VT Christmas Tree Growers Association – to be named
* Crop consultant - Paul Stanley
* Fruit and vegetable grower - Norma Norris
* Fruit grower, VT Apple Growers Association – to be named
* Pesticide dealer - Mike Brinkman
* State liaison, IR-4, Pesticide Safety Education UVM Cooperative Extension - Ann Hazelrigg
* UVM Extension IPM Program Coordinator - Lorraine Berkett
* Vegetable and Berry Growers Association - David Marchant
* VT Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets - Phil Benedict

F6. Stakeholder feedback from 2006 telephone survey

New England Pest Management Network
2006 STAKEHOLDER PRIORITIES AND FEEDBACK CENSUS

Compiled by Glen Koehler
University of Maine Cooperative Extension
December 15, 2006

Individual state reports:
Connecticut - Candace Bartholomew
Maine - Glen Koehler
Massachusetts – no report
New Hampshire - Alan Eaton
Rhode Island - Peggy Siligato
Vermont - Ann Hazelrigg, Sarah Kingsley-Richards
New England regional organizations – Glen Koehler

INTRODUCTION

A telephone survey was used to ask New England pest management stakeholder organizations the following questions:

1. What pest issues are most important to you?
2. What comments or suggestions do you have for your state's university and government pest programs.
3. Do you have suggestions for the PRONewEngland website; survey topics; or an idea for a regional pest management educational meeting or other collaborative effort?

The phone contacts were also used to introduce people to the PRONewEngland website and recruit members for the state advisory committee. Each state liaison agreed to contact the organizations listed for their state in the PRONewEngland.org 'Interest Group' and 'University and Government Programs' directories. To preserve some degree of confidentiality, responses are not associated with their source.

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CONNECTICUT

Number of responses acquired from private sector pest management interest groups, university programs, and state agencies: 8

Stakeholder respondents.

Individual contacts not specified in state report. Subjects covered: bee keepers, Christmas tree growers, Farm Bureau, greenhouse, livestock, nursery and landscape, tree fruit, and vegetables.

***** Most important pest issues.**

1. Apples – Apple maggot, Plum curculio, European red mite.
   Some apple pesticides are so specific that they are hard to use.
   Concern about Imidan restrictions on apples. Alternative materials like Assail and Calypso are expensive and open to apple maggot late in season.
2. Bee keepers – Mites.
3. Christmas trees - Armored scale is #1 problem on Christmas trees.
   Cryptomeria scale has moved onto firs in the north.
   Deer feeding on fir.
   Hemlock elongate scale.
4. Corn - European corn borer.
5. Greenhouses – Thrips on vegetables and garlic.
6. Nursery and Landscape – Black Vine weevil grubs in containers and field grown stock.
   Bag worms on junipers.
   Viburnum leaf beetles showing up in north especially on native viburnum.
7. Pears - Pear psylla.
8. Winter squash - Shortage of fungicides, only have Bravo.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

1. Need a registration program for bee hives and owners.
2. Demise of State Nursery has affected Christmas tree growers. Mission to keep CT forested is important to Christmas tree growers. Provide funding for field for research and extension.
3. The Pomological Society works together with UConn to put together lots of Sec. 18's. They don't have a lot of personnel. No Experiment station help with growers, but good disease diagnostic resource.

4. “Commissioner of Ag. doesn’t know what IPM is.”
5. Need an IPM certified program from the Department of Ag & UConn. Need two components, UConn and regulatory authority.
6. Push IPM, need dollars for bodies to work out in the field to help farmers to put together IPM programs.
7. We need more people to do work with growers, like helping to scout and do IPM. We need threshold information, what to look for next week, information on what’s expected next. Need more funding for staff.
8. Few complaints with Department of Consumer Protection.
9. New chemicals get registered fast in CT.
10. UConn has good recertification programs.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**

None

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MAINE

Number of responses acquired from private sector pest management interest groups, university programs, and state agencies: 35.

Private Sector groups

Aquaculture:
Maine Aquaculture Association
Maine Aquaculture Innovation

Crops and Livestock:
Maine Beef Industry Council
Maine Christmas Tree Association
Maine Cranberry Growers Association
Maine Farm Bureau
Maine Horse Council
ME Maple Syrup Producers
Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association
Maine Potato Board
ME Pork Producers
Maine Sheep Breeders Association
Maine State Bee Keepers Association
Maine State Pomological Society
Maine Vegetable and Small Fruit Growers
Mid-Maine Greenhouse Growers
Small Woodlot Owners of Maine
Wild Blueberry Commission of Maine

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
Maine Audubon Society
Natural Resources Council of Maine
Maine Center for Invasive Aquatic Plants

Ornamental horticulture and turf:
Maine Arborists Association
ME Golf Course Superintendents Assoc.
Maine Landscape and Nursery Association
Maine State Florists and Growers Association

State agencies and University programs:
UMaine Integrated Pest Management Program
UMaine Pesticide Safety Education Program
UMaine Water Quality Program
Maine Dept. Agriculture - Board of Pesticides Control
Maine Dept. Agriculture - Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)
Maine Dept. Agriculture - Division of Plant Industry (horticulture)
Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection - Invasive Aquatic Plants
ME Dept. Transportation - Roadside vegetation management
Maine Forest Service
Maine office: USDA -Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

Comments are sorted by topic area. Comments by state agency and university program heads that dealt with a particular subject area were assigned to that area. Comments about the functioning and priorities of state and university programs are placed under "State agencies and University programs."

***** Most important pest issues.**

Aquaculture:
1a. Saltwater finfish - Reinstatement of Infectious Salmon Anemia (ISA) control program is highest priority.
1b. Sea lice control is essential as direct pest and as ISA vector. Salmon farm industry is using sea lice IPM. Getting university or state agency staff position(s) to support sea lice IPM efforts is a high priority.
1c. Need more registrations for therapeutants, only one product currently registered for sea lice ("Slice" – amamectin).
2. Gill fluke is a background threat to finfish aquaculture.
3a. Shellfish – For mussels, top priority is tunicates that grow on gear (fouling).
3b. For Oysters – Drilling snails *(Urosalpinx cinera)* and gear-fouling organisms (blue mussels, tunicates (*Didemnum* spp.), barnacles) are the biggest pest problems.
3c. Oyster parasite threats need attention: Dermo, MSX, Perkinsis.
3d. Oyster predators are also a problem: green crabs and rock crabs.
4. Freshwater finfish (trout and bait fish) - Clochidia larval freshwater clam is biggest threat.

Crops and Livestock:
1. Rodent control on beef cattle feedlots.
2. Cattle lice.
3. Forage crop pests.

4. Lack of research on Christmas tree pest management topics.
5. Retirements at Maine Forest Service concern Maine Christmas tree growers. Also need to replace Max McCormack at Cooperative Forest Research Unit at UMaine.
6. Top pest issues for Christmas tree growers are weeds. Almost all growers use herbicide.
7. Top insect pests for Christmas tree growers are balsam wooly adelgid, balsam shoot boring sawfly, balsam twig aphid. Almost all growers spray for BWA. BWA and BSBS increased in 2006.
8. For cranberry growers, cranberry tipworm (also known as blueberry gall midge) is a serious problem.
9. Cranberry growers are barely holding ground against yellow loosestrife. Purple loosestrife is a concern, but has not been found in Maine cranberry plantings.
10. Late blight on potato is most important crop pest issue in Maine. Apple scab and other rain related crop diseases are also important.
11. Potential for bird flu virus to infect small flocks is a concern.
12. Eastern equine encephalitis is a worry to horse owners.
13. Maple syrup producers in Maine have few pest concerns. Concern about potential tree losses if Asian longhorned beetle became established.
14. For organic vegetable and fruit growers, annual weeds and fungal diseases are key problems.
15. Late blight in potatoes, especially resistance to fungicides.
16. Colorado potato beetle on potatoes, especially resistance and need for new chemistry to control.
17. Potato growers concerned about potential new pest threats such as cyst nematode in Idaho and golden nematode in Quebec.
18. Pork producers need better access to virus testing.
19. For sheep producers, a key concern is pesticide resistance in barber's pole worm Barber's pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*). Other key pests are sheep ticks (keds) and filth flies.
20. For beekeepers, Varroa mite is the main issue. There is resistance to the effective controls, other registered materials are not effective. The materials that do work are not registered. Beekeepers are fighting EPA over registrations. Need government coverage to make honeybee pesticides economically viable.
21. Other honeybee pest issues are American foulbrood resistance, South African small hive beetle, virus associated with tracheal mite. Beekeepers are getting inferior bees infected with mites. Concern about legislation to restrict air transport of live honeybees. Concern about potential political panic and over-reactions to Africanized honeybees.
22. EPA proposal to cancel Imidan use in pick your own apple orchards is a concern (ed. - since survey was done stakeholder comments have caused EPA to rescind that proposal.)

23. For apple growers, plum curculio is a big issue and the control methods used are under regulatory review.
24. Loss of broad spectrum apple pesticides requires more attention to different individual pests, and possibly more pesticide applications.
25. Section 18 and Special Local Needs labels can be too difficult to get for small fruit and vegetable growers.
26. Cucurbit diseases are under-recognized by vegetable growers.
27. There are limited herbicide options for small acreage crops like beets, carrots, greens.
28. Primary pests concerns for tree farmers are new threats posed by hemlock wooly adelgid (HWA), pine shoot beetle, sudden oak death. Worried about potential over-reaction to HWA.
29. Lyme disease is a major concern for woodlot owners. Association sold over 600 tick removal tools.
30. Lowbush blueberry growers need registrations for effective pesticides for resistance management. There is only one fungicide labeled for mummyberry disease. Growers are heavily reliant on Imidan for maggot control. Minor crop registrations are difficult. Section 18 requests are used frequently.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. Invasive plants are top priority.
2. Hemlock wooly adelgid, purple loosestrife, oriental bittersweet.
3. Homeowner overuse of pesticides, especially herbicides.
4. Aquatic invasive plants - Eurasian milfoil, variable milfoil, hydrilla; and nonpoint pollution as a factor in lake algae blooms.
5. Concern about broad use of herbicides in agriculture and forestry. There are concerns about insecticide use and whether pesticide regulations may be inadequate to protect humans and the environment.
6. Key concern is preventing spread of aquatic invasive plants. Variable milfoil, Eurasian milfoil, hydrilla, curly leaf pondweed are the ones currently present. There is great deal of awareness, but how to get people to change behavior, i.e. boat inspection to prevent moving plants. Need to balance prevention vs. control.
7. Forest pest priorities are the invasive species: hemlock wooly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, Asian longhorned beetle, pine shoot beetle, cedar longhorned beetle.
8. Beyond invasives, forest pest priority is fluctuations of native species such as spruce budworm and saddled prominent.
9. Forest pests Siberian silk moth, emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle. Also Cirex wood wasp, exotic bark beetles moved through human pathways, especially ones that vector tree diseases.

Ornamental horticulture and turf:
1. State passed restrictive laws about spraying near waterways. This creates problems for browntail moth treatments which are often made near the coast.
2. For arborists the most important pests are the defoliators - browntail moth, gypsy moth, saddled prominent.
3. For arborists, on flowering ornamentals such as crabapple, fungal problems are hard to control bad in wet springs.
4. For golf course managers, Canadian geese, Japanese beetle, and Asiatic beetle are significant problems. Environmental problems are primary. Diseases are below economic threshold. Some courses have preventative management, others have only curative interventions. Trend towards lower grass cut height probably increases pesticide use.
5. Crab grass and Japanese beetle are main landscape problems in 2006. Invasive species not a big issue.
6. For greenhouse operators, fungus gnats are difficult to manage, even with Zerotol. Pythium is another common problem.
7. Need someone from university or state to give state of the art recommendations on greenhouse control options, what actually works.
8. Exotic pest concerns are a major concern, in particular emerald ash borer and sudden oak death.

State agencies and University programs:
1. Most important IPM topics are potato late blight and mosquito management for EEE and West Nile Virus.
2. Need more IPM program funding support from federal, state, and region. Can't build programs on competitive funds.
3. Pesticide drift and work protection standards are the hot issues in pesticide safety training.
4. Need funding to continue pesticide safety education as a viable program, current funding is inadequate and a house of cards ready to collapse.
5. Lawn pesticide use and watershed runoff, blueberry herbicide leaching into groundwater. Aerial spraying and drift.
6. Organophosphate pesticide use in crop production looking for alternatives to protect human health.
7. Aerial spraying near residential areas.
8. Invasive species.
9. Need more funding for pesticide applicator continuing education.
10. Our priority is pests that affect trade. This includes forest insect pests, especially wood boring bark beetles; and potato pests of phytosanitary concern such as golden nematode, mop top virus, and potato wart.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

Aquaculture:

1. ISA Control advisory board, University and State need to hire an aquatic pest specialist, animal health specialist.
2. SEA Grant Extension does a pretty good job. Don't know research needs. Regulatory controls are needed to reduce/prevent invasive species pest problems, and especially for disease control.
3. A workshop on Northeast Aquaculture Pest Management would be useful.

Crops and Livestock:

1. Get an animal vet for Extension.
2. Beef producers need a place send fecal parasite samples and carcasses for post mortem analysis.
3. Need research to help Christmas tree growers reduce insect and disease management costs.
4. Christmas tree growers appreciate the Maine Forest Service staff and the pest newsletter. Hope retired positions are refilled.
5. Christmas tree growers have had positive experience with Maine Board of Pesticides Control.
6. Christmas tree growers would welcome any help from UMaine.
7. University and state programs are doing a good job but need more money.
8. Horse card basics 101 for new owners by Extension was very good, would like to see more like this.
9. Increase public awareness of Asian longhorned beetle as a way to protect maple syrup trees.
10. Focus on alternatives to organophosphate insecticides, take the lead and go beyond EPA.
11. University is doing lots of good work that general public doesn't know about, need to tell the story.
12. Maine Department of Agriculture tends to be defensive of current practices regardless of whether there are better alternatives. Needs to lead not follow.
13. Maine Department of Agriculture policy for genetically engineered crops is not workable, will not prevent off site impacts.
14. A potato pest management survey would be of education value and provide info to respond to queries from EPA to defend pesticide registrations.
15. Look at potential for privatizing IPM monitoring in case publicly funded services are cut.
16. Need more educational programs for sheep producers to increase awareness, identification, and management of external and internal parasites.

17. Maine Department of Agriculture does not seem to give much notice or action around honeybee threats, its left up to beekeepers to band together, need state leadership.
18. Extension has done a great job for apple growers, when we ask questions they are answered well and quickly.
19. Would like to see the Ag. Experiment Station stay an active part of UMaine, needs continued funding.
20. There should be requirement that at least one third of pesticide applicator recertification credits should be related to the crops that you grow.
21. IPM for sweet corn should have more flexibility for different markets. Wholesale growers have much tighter thresholds than needed for retail markets.
22. It would be nice if there were IPM programs for more crops in Maine.
23. Could benefit from better coordination for pests shared between commodities, for example the sweet corn IPM program tracks European corn borer but the potato program is not using that information.
24. PRONewEngland site is useful for links to resources, people contacts, and event listings.
25. Maine Forest Service is good at putting out information for woodlot owner, but need to make information easier to get and written for what landowner needs to know, i.e. a landowner guide to tree pests telling what to look for and what to do if found. Don't need too much detail on life cycle.
26. Need to maintain robust research programs for lowbush blueberry IPM and integrated crop management.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. Educate public about when pesticides should and should not be used, relative danger, especially for lawn care and household insect control. Counteract pesticide advertising.
2. Increased public education about invasive species, especially about not importing invasive plants and fish. Use successful methods developed elsewhere, do not reinvent the wheel. Make invasive species training a part of Master Gardener program. Get landscape and ornamental horticulture industry involved to not sell invasive plants and focus on native plants.
3. Public education about Lyme disease.
4. Need greater effort to communicate with public about control of invasive aquatic plants.
5. State and university Extension should look into organic agriculture as way to both increase profitability and decrease pesticide use.
6. Need more promotion by state and university of IPM.
7. Would like to see regulations requiring IPM in schools extended to other arenas.

8. Visit to PRONewEngland was useful. What is it's philosophical viewpoint?
9. Extension is doing good job getting word out to the public. Academic side of University seems to have less and less involvement with plant pest issues. Would like to see resurgence of entomology research.
10. Need more outreach to make the public more aware of pest management activities by state agencies and university.
11. Need outreach to tribal nations, pull in the tribal foresters. Need access to tribal lands for pest monitoring.
12. PRONewEngland website is very useful.

Ornamental horticulture, greenhouse, turf:
1. For arborists, there is concern about recent retirements at the Maine Forest Insect Lab, losing 105 years experience with three retirements. The Forest Insect Lab is a valuable resource for arborists.
2. Need the Maine Forest Insect Lab newsletter to be renewed.
3. Spray notification requirements for golf course managers are an issue. Don't want more regulations.
4. Gary Fish (Maine Board of Pesticides Control certification training) is accessible and does a good job.
5. Many golf courses are outsourcing spray applications to contractors who also manage school grounds.
6. Maintain horticulture positions in the Maine Department of Agriculture.
7. State should research what is truly invasive and what isn't before issuing plant bans. Don't issue blanket bans on all varieties in a species if only a few are invasive.
8. Extension (Bruce Watt and Lois Stack) do a fabulous job providing quick answers.
9. Never ending need to expand horizons for greenhouse biocontrol, need practical methods for year round greenhouses.

State agencies and University programs:
1. Collaborate on web pest ID guide that links to fact sheets for homeowners.
2. For invasive aquatic plants, research is a lower priority than prevention. Can rely on experience in other states. There are good relationships between government programs.
3. Black locust trees along roadsides become fixed deadly objects that also block drainage, sun, and wind.
4. Much lower roadside vegetation priorities are Japanese knotweed, oriental bittersweet, buckthorn, multiflora rose. Phragmites and purple loosestrife are minor issues in terms of roadside safety but are important issue in wetlands reconstructions generated by roadwork.

5. Maine lacks direction for control of invasive species, such as regulations on required control for various terrestrial invasive species. Need coordination between invasive species programs to harmonize species lists and coordinate efforts. Maine is at end of the road for invasive species problems, we have opportunity to prepare for problems other states have dealt with previously. Detection and rapid response saves much money. Establishing contingency plans will save time and money when threat is detected.
6. There has been better channeling of home pest calls to Extension. This helps reduce load on Maine Forest Insect Lab, which formerly handled more homeowner general pest calls. Getting together on projects with Extension is useful, like fire ant problem.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**

Aquaculture:
1. Shellfish and fresh water aquaculture folks could benefit from introductory IPM training. It is not currently in their vocabulary.

Crops and Livestock:
1. PRONewEngland useful for finding Extension contacts.
2. There is need for forage pest education.
3. Need for education about beef cattle parasite lifecycles.
4. Christmas tree growers would like to see a survey of pest management practices and needs.
4. Maine Christmas tree growers annual meeting is the major venue for keeping growers up to date with pest management situation, especially pesticide label changes.
5. PRONewEngland surveys are well done.
6. Need survey to define equine industry pest management needs. Need to quantify strangles incidence and education needs.
7. Need to get the information available to commercial farmers available to hobbyist level producers also.
8. New England states should work together to develop alternatives to pesticides, especially organophosphate (OP) insecticides. Could have a multi-state workshop on identifying gaps brought by new OP regulations. For example, Christmas tree growers say they need OP and will keep using until they have cultural, biological, or chemical alternatives. Lay out a research agenda for next five years. Set up an OP transition fund that would pay producers change in profit caused by giving up OPs.
9. Would like to see survey of sheep tick problems and control methods.
10. Would like to see an online edition of a regional sheep parasite handbook.

11. Need a regional public education program on Africanized bees. Local beekeeping groups are too small and isolated to effectively handle this. Need state agency involvement (such has been done in CA and AZ) to deliver calming, informative message. Requires multiple level approach – website, brochures, school programs. Message is "See a bee, leave it alone."
12. Would like to see the public get more information on why pesticides are used on crops, and that conventional farmers are responsible stewards.
13. Ag producers are getting plenty of information, but still need updates on new materials and softer environmental methods
14. Homeowner pesticide use is less informed than commercial agriculture. Maine Board of Pesticides Control has begun to address homeowner pesticide use on lawns.
15. Keep support for New England Vegetable and Fruit meeting. Help with online proceedings.
16. We don't need more stakeholder meetings. Send an email query once a year, collate responses and send back out for secondary responses, reactions, new thoughts. Compile that as stakeholder feedback.
17. Provide information on new pest threats for woodlot owners. Use electronic forms and partner with other organizations for workshop to discuss in person. Lyme disease speaker was inundated with questions at last year's meeting.
18. There needs to be a wider public understanding of pest management, especially for agricultural pests. There is a disconnect with the public. Ag is cutting back pesticide use while lawn pesticide use increases. Need to reach kids early, and to reach parents through kids. About the only other way to reach adults is through public service ads on TV which are of questionable impact.
19. Survey public opinions on pest management in agriculture to understand what the concerns are, and to what level, as a way to figure out what the public education needs are.
20. Already addressing regional needs through regional Certified Crop Advisor training.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. IPM means nothing to 99.9% of the public. Need short focused presentations, such as nonchemical lawn maintenance.
2. Survey university and state agency programs around New England about their invasive pest efforts, investigate how to coordinate efforts. An example is the RI DEP purple loosestrife program, it is effective model to communicate to other states. Combat hopelessness by picking winnable battles.
3. Inform people of the financial benefits of lower-input nonchemical approach.
4. There is good stuff on PRONewEngland.
5. Need a list of groups dealing with invasive plant issues to clarify their roles.

6. Anything we can do through education efforts (media, presentations, mailings) to reduce pesticide inputs and substitute safer alternatives for higher risk pesticides would be good. Look at universe of options, identify preferable options, and find ways to shift to preferable options.
7. Would be useful to have a Maine conference on aquatic invasive plants, what works and what doesn't. There are numerous groups dealing with this issue, so many that there may be benefit in getting them all together to clarify roles, compare notes, network for mutual advantage.
8. Need regular updates on invasive species news for New England, such as an email distribution list with alerts to allow early intervention.
9. An invasive species coordination meeting for all the government agencies and private sector groups dealing with invasive species would be useful.
10. Need more public education on artificial spread of invasive species, and which ones to be on the lookout for. Need notices about firewood importation at state entry points.
11. Would like to collaborate with Extension to get volunteers for hemlock wooly adelgid (HWA) survey. Maybe use Master Gardener training for HWA scouts.
12. Need an official list of discouraged plants that is coordinated across state lines.
13. Love to see effort to pull in campers, distribute information at campgrounds, at visitors centers, and as inserts in camping information sent out by Tourist agency.
14. Love to reach into high schools for invasive species education. If only to get more eyes out looking.
15. Would like to work with DOT and other agencies to check firewood coming in from out of state for invasive species. Use Bill Green's Outdoor Maine TV program and other opportunities for outreach.
16. Would like to see more research on native or non-invasive species for low input prevention of brush regrowth.

Ornamental horticulture, greenhouse, turf:
1. Maine Arborist Association annual meeting is in March. This brings about 135 people from across Maine. Meeting has 1 hour pest session update. This is good venue for getting a message to arborist community.
2. Would appreciate updates on tree pest situation, especially for potentially devastating invasive pests such as hemlock wooly adelgid, emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle.
3. It is good that all New England states have reciprocal pesticide recertification credits.
4. Aquatic weeds are an issue for golf course managers.
5. Greenhouse operators are adequately served by current meetings.

Pesticide safety education:
1. Need more cooperation on a regional basis, national cooperation is too broad. A regional drift conference would be useful.

Residential, structural, and public health pest control:
1. For school IPM, all the New England states need to operate at the same level. At present, Maine and Massachusetts are way ahead of the other states.
2. Need homeowner and community IPM effort for mosquito management.
3. Need a regional pictorial home pest guide.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Number of responses acquired from private sector pest management interest groups, university programs, and state agencies: Not specified in state report.

***** Most important pest issues.**

1. Corn and other forage crops.
2. Pests impacting forestry.
3. Forestry - Exotic/invasive pests that have made it to NH are our # 1 problem. Insects like hemlock woolly adelgid and balsam woolly adelgid demand a lot of our resources each year. Exotic insects that are threatening our forest but have not been found in NH yet are also extremely important to us and we spend considerable resources monitoring for these pests.
4. Mosquitoes.
5. All pests that affect the landscape industry.
6. Vegetable pests – Colorado Potato beetle, striped cucumber beetle.
7. As a grower these: Cucumber beetles, squash bugs, caterpillars, cabbage worms, slugs, wet weather diseases, weeds, weeds, weeds.
8. For organic farmers, all of the above, and add tomato hornworms, tomato early blight, flea beetles, blossom end rot, "corn worms" (ed. presumably this means corn earworm, European corn borer, and fall armyworm), deer pressure, potato beetles, Japanese beetles.
9. Organic management of flea beetles and aphids on salad greens.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

1. NH Pesticide Licensing too restrictive. Experience requirement creates a catch 22 for some people to become certified.
2. Need appropriate pesticide package sizes for small/part time growers.
3. I would like the NH Division of Pesticide Control to communicate with Extension's PSEP work team. We are given no details on what sections of pesticide exams people have the most trouble with. This means that we have to guess how and what to change when we teach pesticide safety.
4. Need more attention to pests of economically important crops; less hoopla about invasives which we probably can't do much about anyway.
5. Focus on non-toxic, pro-nature solutions to pest issues. Soil building, bio-diversity, and other aspects of pest control must always be what universities and government suggest and subsidize.

6. I wish you would send out email notices to announce action alerts and workshops. I do not have time to go to your website and inquire.
7. Do more research with nonchemical methods of pest control.
8. I would like to see UNH take the lead in looking at many of the most threatening insects and diseases in our forests. Examples would be current forest tent caterpillar outbreaks, winter moth and fall cankerworm outbreaks, birch decline in the north, balsam woolly adelgid, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
9. Could use some weed info, also bird pests.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**

1. Site is well organized, easy to read and a great format to go from one page to the next. Colorful and eye catching main page. Fairly easy to navigate. Possibly somehow title the square picture links at the top of the page.
2. Add more forest pest information to website, list of pests would be helpful.
4. I was on the PRONewEngland website this morning. More pictures of apple pests would be helpful. The ones that are there are excellent.
5. Suggest focusing educational efforts on a state-by-state basis. Need consistent message between states using existing education channels and expanding upon them.
6. It would be nice to have uniformity between the New England state's pesticide control agencies. As part of N.E. Vegetable & Berry Growers Association, I know it's tricky trying to gather the different states' credit forms, sign-in sheets, etc.
7. Maybe we could combine a PRONewEngland educational meeting with the New England Fruit & Vegetable Conference. Most of the region's Extension Specialists and Educators (who are interested in pest management) are there for at least part of the conference.
8. Something that would enhance the relationship between Extension-research with Health Depts./ Regulators in all NE states to develop uniform, regional preventive strategies for most consequential pests.
9. Interested in organic pest management techniques.
10. The current hot issue for salad greens growers is all the leaf diseases that we have been seeing the past few years. I would love to see a workshop on leaf diseases put on by plant pathologists that specialize in this area.

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RHODE ISLAND

Number of responses acquired from private sector pest management interest groups, university programs, and state agencies: 18.

Stakeholder respondents.

Private Sector

Crops:
Grape grower, Vineyard manager
Pesticide distributor - vegetable crops

Ornamental horticulture:
Arborist, Tree care contractor.
RI Nursery and Landscape Association
Commercial landscaper
Nursery grower and garden center manager

Residential and structural pest control:
Private pest control operator
Structural pest control products distributor

Turf:
Pesticide distributor – turf
New England Regional Turf Foundation
Turf grower

State agencies and University programs:
RI Center for Commercial Agriculture
RI Good Agricultural Practices Program
RI Department of Environmental Management (RI pesticide regulatory agency).
URI Cooperative Extension Plant Clinic
URI Sustainable Agriculture Program
URI Master Gardner Program
URI Food Safety Program

***** Most important pest issues.**

Crops:

1. Changing vegetable pesticide labels.
2. Keeping updated on recommendations
3. Disease and fungicide management. Which products can be used close to harvest.

Ornamental horticulture and turf:

1. Up to date and pertinent news for nursery and landscape professionals.
2. Information on herbicide timing and application.
3. Losing many products that are effective, need information on new products.
4. Organic practices in nursery production.
5. Lawn and garden pesticide and cultural information.
6. Pest life cycles and pesticide controls for turf managers.
7. Products that can be used on sod farm are limited. Research needed on turf pest management.

Residential and structural pest control:

1. Bed Bugs.
2. IPM Regulations.
3. Pesticides use in public areas.
4. School IPM.
5. Safe products to use around the public.

State agencies and University programs:

1. Organic practices for diversified growers.
2. Pesticide safety.
3. Least Toxic methods for Master Gardeners and homeowners.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.** - Not included in state report.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**

1. Continue to keep website links updated.
2. Pest fact sheets on PRONewEngland are useful.
3. Web links to MSDS sheets and labels are useful.
4. Web link to New England Vegetable Guide useful.
5. Publications and information on the website are useful, we used for Hotline.

6. Fact sheets and people contacts on website are useful.
7. Feature calibration guide on site.
8. Link to pesticide regulations.
9. Training and resources for non-English speaking and low literacy workers.
10. Emphasize new technologies and product updates.
11. Continue with production of homeowner level materials that address cultural controls.
12. People contacts on website helpful.
13. PRONewEngland People finders are useful.
14. Meetings posted on PRONewEngland site are helpful.
15. Conference and meeting dates on website are helpful.
16. I think the Orchard Radar should continue.
17. I use Orchard Radar, would like more of the same.
18. Used Orchard Radar and found very useful.

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VERMONT

Number of responses acquired from private sector pest management interest groups, university programs, and state agencies: 11.

Stakeholder respondents.

Private Sector groups

Crops and Livestock:

New Hampshire-Vermont Christmas Tree Association.
Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association.
Vermont chapter of Northeast Organic Farmers Association.
Vermont Sheep Association.

Ornamental horticulture:

Vermont Association of Professional Horticulturists.

State agencies and University programs:

UVM Center for Sustainable Agriculture.
UVM Integrated Pest Management Program.
UVM Pesticide Applicator Program.
VT Agency of Transportation, Maintenance and Aviation Division, Roadside Vegetation Management.
VT Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets.
VT Department of Environmental Conservation - Aquatic Nuisance Species.

***** Most important pest issues.**

Crops and Livestock:

1. Tarnished plant bug is challenging for organic growers.
2. Organic options for Colorado potato beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage flea beetle.
3. For maple sugar producers, key issues are forest tent caterpillar, lecanium scale, and pear thrips.
4. Parasites in sheep and goats.
5. Balsam twig aphid and spider mites on Christmas trees.
6. Annual/perennial/broadleaf herbicides.
7. Soil fungi (*Phytophthora, Armillaria*) are an emerging issue for Christmas tree growers, especially at 2nd or 3rd rotation of crop. This is a bigger problem with Frasier fir (non-native but fetches higher price) than balsam fir.

Ornamental horticulture:
1. Invasive plants and insects.

State agencies and University programs:
1. More base funding is needed to support IPM programs (i.e., more funds for personnel and operating expenses).
2. Apples, Grape, Vegetables & Small Fruit, Field Corn, Greenhouse, Ornamental, and School IPM.
3. Vegetable and small fruit pest issues.
4. Systems-based methods for reducing pest pressure / biologically-based pest controls.
5. Invasive species which encroach on wetlands.
6. Pesticide use by homeowners is becoming more and more of an area of concern. Primarily as it relates to water quality. We have substantial regulation in place to manage pesticide use in most non-homeowner venues.
7. Vector control is becoming a larger and larger use pattern. As the public's fears grow over vector-borne disease, I am afraid more indiscriminate pesticide use may follow.
8. Aquatic invasive plant and animal management, early detection and spread prevention.

Roadside vegetation:
1. Trees which encroach into clear zones or sight distance areas.
2. Vegetation beneath guardrail and in rock ledges which we cannot mechanically remove.
3. Poisonous plants such as Poison Ivy and Wild Parsnip.
4. Vegetation that blocks the flow of water through culverts or prevents water from leaving the roadway or which causes snow to build up on the roadway.
5. Trees which prevent sunlight from drying the roadway
6. Hazardous trees which by their location or health pose a problem to the public.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

Crops and Livestock:
1. More research geared toward organic management.
2. Extension does a pretty good job.
3. Need for technical assistance for growers.
4. Need education and seminars on invasive species rules – they are not well known.
5. Get info to maple syrup producers and general public on management options, alternatives, cultural methods, i.e. what to do, is it necessary, when to do it.

6. Continued research on new methods of controlling parasites.
7. Develop resistant Christmas tree varieties.
8. Education for Christmas tree growers on right tree for the site (relates back to fungus issue).
9. Have speakers come to Christmas tree grower meetings.
10. Regional meeting on Christmas tree replant fungus diseases.
11. Would like more hands on materials for growers and/or home gardeners.
12. Need more attention to small-scale highly diversified farms for whom many standard IPM procedures such as intensive scouting of single crops is not of great interest.
13. Need info on efficacy and use of biological controls, habitats for beneficials.

Ornamental horticulture:
1. I like the PRONewEngland pest ID cards.
2. Good job getting info out to horticulturalists – thanks for keeping us in the loop.

Other:
1. Need to work collaboratively on roadside vegetation solutions, it's everyone's problem. Need education for the public to explain why it is necessary to remove this vegetation, particularly if it involves the use of herbicides.
2. Work cooperatively with state agencies on needed aquatic invasive species research.
3. University and government programs do a good job here. Funding is always an issue.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**
1. On-farm pest ID, hands-on workshops for organic growers.
2. Really good web site.
3. Site has been useful.
4. Like the regular updates.
5. I visit the Pro New England site - usually to catch up on news in other states.
6. VT Assoc. of Professional Horticulturalists is a small association with limited budget, would be great to coordinate with other states. There are some current regional workshops (IPM) that are appreciated.
7. There are current state and North American meetings for maple syrup producers, but nothing regional.
8. Lifecycle, management information for maple pests.
9. Website is well done. I do not use it very often but have found some of the events listings to be helpful. Need to be more thorough in listing events from all states.

10. A New England regional pest management meeting for small fruit pests and disease problems. Christmas tree growers also interested in a regional meeting. All other commodities seem well served.
11. Develop training for road crews about invasive species.

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NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Number of responses acquired from multi-state private sector pest management interest groups: 13.

Crops, Livestock and Forestry:
New England Vegetable and Fruit Growers Assoc
Forest Resource Association - Northeast Technical Division

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
New England Wildflower Society
Northeast Aquatic Nuisance Species Panel
Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society
Toxics Action Center

Multiple sites
Northeastern Weed Science Society

Ornamental horticulture and turf:
Golf Course Superintendents of New England Association
New England Greenhouse Conference
New England Regional Turf Foundation
New England Sports Turf Managers

Residential, structural, and public health pest control:
New England Pest Management Association
Northeastern Mosquito Control Association

***** Most important pest issues.**

Crops, Forestry, and Livestock:
1. Continued pressure to restrict or limit aerial application pesticides is a huge concern for forestry community.
2. Another concern for forest protection is the potential for regulatory elimination of useful pesticides.
3. Invasive forest pests such as emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, yellowheaded spruce sawfly, hemlock wooly adelgid are threats being watched.
4. For vegetable and fruit growers wildlife damage (birds, deer, rabbits, woodchucks) is important. Also concerned about loss of pesticide registrations.

5. Shrinkage in weed science staff positions in New England. Emergence of herbicide resistant weeds is another important issue. Need alternatives to herbicide and tillage. Herbicide technology has come to a standstill, no new modes of action and few new active ingredients are coming on, especially for minor crops.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. Educating public about invasive plants. Invasive insects such as lily leaf beetle and hemlock wooly adelgid are also a concern.
2. Hydrilla is an important regional pest. Public education is a component in its control.
3. Lack of consistency in regulations between states for invasive aquatic plants, inconsistencies in aquatic herbicides use regulations.
4. Concerned about impacts of off-target pesticide application, working to prevent or minimize pesticide use in the community and promote least toxic approaches.

Ornamental horticulture:
1. For greenhouse operators, finding effective registered pesticides is a priority, registrations change quickly, restricted entry intervals are a constraint on operations, and pesticide costs are high. It is difficult to find a product that will work on diverse crops in a small space.
2. Greenhouse employee pesticide safety training is an important issue. Greenhouse industry is seasonal, and has to annually deal with applicator trainer education. Regulations require training workers before they work.

Turf:
1. Priorities are site specific, for some courses biggest need is fungicides for dollar spot. Dollar spot seems harder to control.
2. For other courses, grub species are biggest issue. Insecticide options reduced for grub control, good ones lost and not much new in the pipeline. Changing species mix.
3. Changing weather is affecting timing and overlap of insect generations, disease cycles are different. Especially affects people on low input programs.
4. Golf course managers are seeing fungicide (Dollar spot) and insecticide resistance
5. Many landscapers/lawn care contractors are not licensed and do not get training as much as needed. That group of applicators needs more regulatory oversight.
6. Turf managers are worried about losing key pesticide registrations. For example, Daconil is a key pesticide that looks threatened by cancellation.
7. Pesticide restrictions on school ground are on the radar

Residential, structural, and public health pest control:
1. Getting new employees licensed is a concern. There are regulatory difficulties in some states. The certification questions used for recertification tests are not pertinent to job activities in some states (MA).
2. Regulation on mosquito control pesticides are too restrictive at state level. Making applications on school property has become a bureaucratic difficulty.

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

Crops, Forestry, and Livestock:
1. Training is adequate.
2. Agencies and universities should be more aggressive in advocacy for right to use pesticides. Staff persons with most knowledge about pesticide use often take a low profile in disputes, this allows policy to be driven by emotion rather than facts.
3. Concern with loss of research interest in forest pest issues. Invasive insect, disease, and plants are emerging concerns for forest industry. Forestry community can't handle that by themselves, need government involvement.
4. Staff cuts are a problem. There are fewer people in Extension, it is a problem that Extension does not do as many farm visits. Basic research replacing applied research, and focus on getting grants favors basic research. State Dept Ag also shorthanded.
5. State departments of agriculture are too reactionary at the expense of long term planning. It is difficult for state programs to create measurable impacts because of the time spent putting out temporary fires. Need to see the forest instead of the trees.
6. Grant programs at USDA and NRI are not supporting applied research in weed science.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. Need more collaboration on invasive species. Invasive species problems are not going to be solved by individual programs, requires public education. Universities need to communicate about new research.
2. More education and outreach on invasive aquatic plants in small farm ponds, golf course ponds is needed. This should include information on IPM, including herbicides in conjunction with physical or biological controls.
3. Need more research on biocontrol of variable milfoil and Eurasian milfoil.
4. Board of Pesticide Control in Maine should test for drift from aerial applications and off-target pesticide from aquatic application. Maine needs stronger drift regulations.
5. Should be more public access to Board of Pesticides Control actions, and access to information about pesticides being used in their community. Call lists often don't happen, no-spray registries are little known and not fully used.

Ornamental horticulture:
1. It would be nice to have research done on locally important problems such as deer and Japanese Beetles.

Turf:
1. Could use help from Universities in dealing with weather induced changes.
2. There are increased customer expectations for playing conditions with decreased time frame to accomplish the work. Cultural practices are frowned upon by people giving direction to course superintendents because of the effect on playing conditions. Need to emphasize the effect of cultural conditions on plant health to course management.
3. Research on nematode and bacterial control of grubs seems unproductive, would like to see more research done on effective chemical controls.
4. Golf course manager would like to get feedback after MA pesticide safety inspections.
5. Budget issues at many of the universities have affected Extension delivery. There is pressure on industry to raise funds for program operations and endow positions to preserve positions. New revenue sources need to be established.
6. There is going to be legislation for pesticide use on school grounds.
7. Need IPM education and info on cultural practices and pesticide use reduction for professional turf managers/ landscapers and homeowners.

Residential, structural, and public health pest control:
1. Keep an open dialogue with residential pest control industry, they want to be a partner.
2. Would like to see university and state agency programs defuse public fear about pesticides, the risks are well publicized but not the benefits.

***** Suggestions for the website, survey topic, or idea for a pest management workshop or other regional collaborative effort.**

Crops, Forestry, and Livestock:
1. Regional forest pest management meeting in conjunction with Society of American Foresters meeting would be useful.
2. Address wildlife issues for vegetable and fruit growers. Continue cooperation among New England Land Grant universities for the New England vegetable and fruit conference.

Environmental advocacy and Invasive species:
1. Need coordination of invasive species activity within individual states. Need single state focus because state law is controlling factor. Include all the stakeholders (landscape industry, state Dept. of Environmental Protection etc.)
2. Key priority to come together for management of invasive plants. There are lots of pockets without coordination. Need a conference to identify priority areas and structure working groups. Need to bring university departments, state agencies, NRCS and ARS together to connect them more efficiently. Without coordination they can send out mixed or even conflicting messages. For example, NRCS in mid-Atlantic states is promoting no till, but university staff might have different emphasis on problems that come with no till.
3. Would like a synopsis of invasive species issues in New England. Need more information and updates on invasive and introduced insect pests and diseases.
4. A pilot project on hydrilla control is working across state lines. This might be a model for addressing other invasive pest issues.
5. Love to see more consistency among New England states in permitting invasive aquatic plant management strategies (physical removal, herbicide use). Showcase what works and bring all states up to same level.
6. Need more consistency in state prohibited species lists. ME, NH and VT are fairly uniform, other New England states have different regulations.
7. More communication about the current geographic range of invasive species.
8. Support for students at Northeast colleges who have an interest in aquatic plant management and cyanobacteria.

Ornamental horticulture:
1. Need a Japanese beetle project. Extension needs to work on problems of local concern such as deer and tarnished plant bug on cut flowers.

Turf:
1. Turf researchers at UMass, UConn, URI, and UNH each seem to go their own direction. More cooperative effort needed, not sure of how to make that happen.
2. All the golf course superintendent associations should be under roof. There is not a good sense of New England-wide situation. It would be good to get New England superintendents working together. This could help in communicating with EPA and pesticide manufacturers.
3. For golf course turf, need to find ways to reach the end users (e.g. golfers) as source for fund raising. Other states have taxed fertilizers, if each golf course in New England (1000 courses) did this, then hefty funds could be raised. Legislative efforts across state lines don't seem feasible. Cooperative educational effort across New England is beneficial, not sure how much is being done. IPM is a good topic that seems to have

died out. Would like to see an effort to promote turf IPM guidelines and their use by golf course managers. This requires some kind of incentive. IPM needs to regain the prominence it had 5-10 years ago.

Residential, structural, and public health pest control:
1. IPM in schools is an issue that always comes up, need uniformity between states. Getting school staff participation is difficult.
2. It would be useful to have a regional database for current mosquito trapping observations. It is tough to get information from other states and municipalities.

F7. Stakeholder feedback from 2006 mail survey

An introductory letter about PRONewEngland.org website was sent to approximately 620 pest management stakeholders and state legislators in the six New England states in January 2006. The letter included a three-question mini-survey asking people 1) to identity the pest issues most important to them, 2) to make comments and suggestion for the university and government programs in their state that deal with pest management issues, and 3) for comments and suggestions for PRONewEngland.org. A postage-paid pre-addressed return mail envelope was included with each letter. The packet also included a set of eight pest photo ID website promotional cards and information about the Northeastern IPM Center.

The mailing may have succeeded to publicize the website, but as a survey method it failed. The response rate to the mini-survey was very poor, only 12 questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 2%. In contrast, the response rate for our IPM tactic surveys has been over 60%. This indicates that mass mailings, even those targeted to pest management stakeholders, are not an ineffective way to census pest management issues. The lack of structured questions or conversational clarification also results in some responses being hard to interpret. Therefore, we will not be rely on similar mailings again and are focusing acquisition of stakeholder input from advisory committees in each New England state.

Comments received from the mailed mini-survey:

***** Most important pest issues.**

1. Forestry related pest issues.
2. Non-toxic grub control in lawns, kitchen pest control.
3. Potato bugs, thrips, blight, wireworms.
4. Tarnished plant bug and invasive species.
5. Urban pests common and local to New England – ants, termites, flies.
6. Borers and other woody plant pests.
7. Release of genetically engineered crop and turf plants that through pollination and mutagenesis lead to hard to control superweeds.
8. Thrips, whitefly.
9. Application to livestock and barns.
10. Balsam gall midge, spider mite, twig aphid.
11. Invasive species, pest threats to natural communities.
12. Potato, squash (garden), lily beetle, scale (indoors/out).

***** Comments or suggestions for university and government programs that deal with pest management issues.**

1. Collaborate and cooperate to minimize duplication and ensure states have adequate staff to deal with pest problems as they arise.
2. Educate the public on the non-toxic/preventative pest control measures.
3. More site visits and on-farm help.
4. UMass is woefully lacking in the area of urban and applied structural entomology
5. Fact sheets are important tools. Updating is key!
6. Work with Christmas tree experts to update and consolidate information already done. Make this available to growers.
7. More certified pesticide applicator training offered in NH (in daytime for workers), more courses offered through Cooperative Extension in NH, more general public awareness.
8. Set up booths at regional, local fairs etc. with handouts on pest/beasts of all kinds.
9. I wish I could get a card listing invasive pests, or even a poster for my customers.

***** Comments or suggestions for PRONewEngland.org.**

1. Great fact cards!
2. The pest pictures and information are good. Management/control measures would be a nice addition.
3. Keep up the good work.
4. Keep issuing timely updates such as those on winter moth and northern fire ant. Keep up the good work.
5. How about direct links to growing degree day info being collected at various locations.
6. Fact sheets are terrific.
7. Very disappointed with the balance in the Biotech section.
8. Great collection of IPM information in one place!
9. Sustainable use and environmental deposition are important issues to New England.
10. Please don't duplicate what is already done, spend money on new research and an easy way to get information out to growers.
11. I think what IPANE is doing is a great way to track and get info about invasives, like how site is broken up by state. Would like to see more info relating to natural communities (vs. agricultural).
12. I very much like the cards you sent.

F8. Stakeholder feedback from December 2004 Advisory Council - Pest Management Issues Conference. The full report with discussion notes is available at http://pronewengland.org/INFO/PROpubs/Stakeholder/StakeholderMtg-2004-12-09.doc

New England Pest Management Issues Conference

Consensus recommendations

1. Few consumers realize that EPA only regulates the safety of pesticide products, and does not require efficacy data for pesticide labels. EPA must address the fact that listing a pest on an EPA-approved label will be perceived as an endorsement of efficacy for that use. As a consequence, materials with questionable efficacy are applied. For example, many of the products sold for lawn grub control are not effective. If EPA cannot add efficacy to the criteria for awarding a pesticide label, then labels should prominently and explicitly inform consumers that listing of a pest on an EPA-approved label requires no proof of efficacy for that use.

2. There is a lack of information about how truth in labeling laws apply to listing pests on pesticide labels.

3. Pesticide applicator licensing requires being able to read EPA pesticide labels. But pesticide labels are only printed in English. EPA needs to address to the problem of pesticides being used by non-English speaking workers. It may be necessary to provide Spanish versions of EPA labels.

4. Reciprocity for pesticide recertification credits among New England states has been very helpful. It would be helpful if New England states also had reciprocity for pesticide applicator licensing so that people that operate in more than one state would only have to maintain a single license.

5. Discussion is underway to revamp right of way vegetation management to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and include invasive species suppression. Department of Transportation programs and USDA-APHIS and other invasive species monitoring/suppression programs should coordinate efforts.

6. Invasive species are an important and increasing threat to the New England environment. EPA should increase its role in monitoring and suppression efforts.

7. Pesticides can be a useful option for invasive species control, but invasive species are not included on labels so there is lack of guidance about which products are useful for which pests, rates, application guidelines etc. EPA should include invasive species on pesticide labels for which efficacy and safety criteria are met.

8. EPA should expand evaluation of benefits and risks of pesticide registrations to include potential use against invasive species in natural areas.

9. Information on inert ingredients should be disclosed on labels for medical and environmental protection. The environmental impact of "inert" ingredients is just as important as "active" ingredients, and should be fully evaluated in registration decisions. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act should be amended to require pesticide manufacturers and formulators to disclose the total composition of pesticide products sold to the public. Product labels should identify each inert ingredient in the formulation. Information such as provided by the NY Attorney General office should be more widely accessible
http://www.oag.state.ny.us/environment/inerts96.html

10. Reduction in Extension field staff contacts is a threat to continued progress in agricultural pest management, and increases the chance of pesticide misuse.

11. Just as re-entry and protective equipment requirements are specified in an "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on agricultural pesticide labels, there should be an equivalent box to highlight safety requirements on labels for indoor use pesticides. Requiring room / building reentry intervals and need for gloves or other protective equipment should be considered for indoor use pesticides, even "homeowner" formulations.

12. EPA registration decisions on pesticide registrations for public health pests should explicitly represent the public health risk from lack of control.

13. EPA and/or state regulatory agencies should consider tighter regulation for pesticide use in food service establishments, schools and daycare facilities.

14. Pesticide opponents and defenders should move beyond broadcasting their different beliefs and work together to see if they can agree on shared priorities.

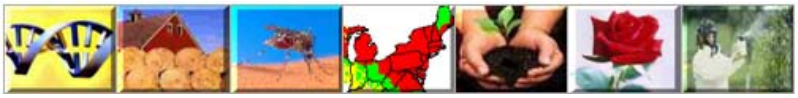
Demonstration/research projects are needed to reduce pesticide reliance for lawn and ornamental plant maintenance.

Funding is needed for information transfer to homeowners as pesticide consumers

15. EPA should provide financial support for developing pest management strategic plans

16. A significant portion of the pesticide introduced into the environment is by untrained residential applicators. This population of pesticide users is not subject to training or education requirements. State IPM programs should address this audience. Perhaps greater regulation of "home pesticides" is needed.

17. Commercial lawn care services can only replace pesticide application service with an IPM approach if there is market demand. Part of the problem is that consumers like to have a tangible product for the money they pay. Charging for advice that no pesticide is needed is difficult. EPA, state regulatory agencies, and University IPM programs should look for ways to stimulate market demand for IPM services to replace scheduled pesticide applications.



New England Pest Management Issues Conference

Written Discussion Comments

In addition to the verbal dialogue, in order to give everyone gets a chance to share their perspective, this feedback sheet was included in the participant packets. The instructions for this feedback sheet asked people to record thoughts on **key issues**, **opportunities for action**, **feedback to existing programs**, and **new approaches.** The written responses received are compiled here.

EPA and Regulatory Perspectives

1. Pesticide Regulations Enforcement

* Continue to explore the possibility that inert ingredients can be disclosed, not just in medical emergency. What are the environmental implications and concerns of these materials?

2. Pesticide Applicator Certification and Education

* I support further work in covering all users of pesticides. Homeowners apply a lot of product to lawns, in homes, and may be unaware of what they are applying, safety concerns, and environmental impacts.
* For new state programs, what about not just school IPM/pesticide training but residential (residence & yard) training?
* Adding endangered species protections to labeling is a great idea.
* We <u>still</u> need to better coordinate programs regionally while allowing each state to maintain it's own authority
* Language issues for training becoming more important
* Sounds like funding is tenuous

3. EPA & Agriculture

* Expand EPA analysis of pesticide risks and benefits to cover use on invasives in natural areas
* Crop profiles and PMSP should be better funded and emphasized as they appear to be such a useful tool to both EPA and Extension
* Since EPA heavily uses the information in pest management strategic plans, it would be good if EPA helped fund the creation of these documents

New England Stakeholder Concerns

4. Lawn & Ornamental

* Support community and homeowner demonstration and research projects to reduce demand for lawn and ornamental pesticides
* Let's work together (pesticide proponents and opponents) for funds to pesticide testing.
* Concerns grossly overplayed at the political level for personal and organizational gain, with little basis in reality. Marketing IPM to customers – can it be made a selling point, or is a green lawn and cost consideration all customers care about?
* With the cuts in Extension funding, how does information from research get to the homeowner level?

5. Pesticide Environmental and Toxicology Issues

* Support research on long-term risks of pesticide exposures
* Avoid creating an "us vs. them" environment. Rather than just stating missions, develop common priorities.
* I feel the United States has done well in moving toward protecting our environment and health within our borders, but we need to address the fact that other countries use chemicals that not registered here. Residue testing for foreign food needs to be increased and enforced.

6. Structural and Indoor

* Improve label requirements. Add REI info to most indoor pesticide use.
* Tighten up enforcement of crack and crevice applications
* Look at restricting pesticide use in food service industry
* Suggest development of federal standards for schools and day cares
* It appears that once again legislation is trumping science in term of making ordinances banning pesticides with little thought to human health issues that re-emerge from resultant pest problems
* The rest of the country looks to the Northeast for expertise on this subject. We need to capitalize on this.

7. Agriculture

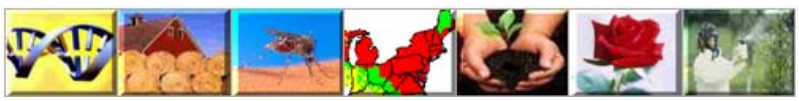
* Support research and demonstration of biological and cultural IPM tactics. Reduce emphasis on chemical control, especially for weed and plant disease pests. Support research on non-pesticide approaches to pests, especially weeds and plant pathogens.
* There is too much focus on agriculture as the source of pesticide problems given actual pesticide use patterns in the region. Overall pesticide use in agriculture is shrinking? Lack of contact between agriculture and local community leaders.
* GMO's potential to reduce pesticide use – can they be made politically palatable?
* The reduction of Extension agents in the field is a HUGE concern in agriculture, causing a block in the flow of information from growers or IPM practitioners to those at the University of regulatory level. Extension must be revived for all of us to make educated decisions.

8. Invasive species

* Support efforts to develop strategic plans for managing invasives – both current and categories of future invasives. This is going to continue to be a very challenging set of pest problems.
* Develop safe, environmentally friendly materials labeled for invasives that are general use materials, as more areas with invasives are natural areas and backyards.
* Need more EPA interest/involvement, and more industry interest/involvement to help with identification, mapping and management. Marketing opportunity through public awareness programs.
* The Feds have this a hot topic now. We need to partner IPM programs with APHIS to take advantage of their large resources.

9. Public health pests

* Continue support for balanced risks approach to public policy and public education.
* Need communication of risks – if pesticides are not used what are the human health hazards that may result? (e.g. Lyme disease, West Nile virus, bed bugs etc.)



F9. Template for pesticide query email messages.
The template uses Verdana 12 font for optimum legibility on computer screens.

Subject: Proposed label changes for ***XXX pesticide
To: ***StateName contacts for: ***Crops or other settings
From: ***State liaison name for the New England Pest Management Network

Please review the information at the bottom of this message (or if needed: "and the attached PDF or Word file") about proposed label changes for *** pesticide name use on ***.

If you have concerns or comments about these changes, please reply to this email message. The deadline for responding is ***Month ***Date.

I will combine the ***StateName responses and send them to the EPA. Even if you do not have any concerns, it is helpful to send a reply to let me know that you have reviewed the proposed changes. No response will be reported to EPA as 'no concerns were expressed by affected stakeholders in ***StateName who were asked for their comments.'

***If the query response calls for sending comments to the EPA docket system, include this:
EPA is asking for comments to be submitted through their online docket system. If you send your reply to me, I can enter it into the EPA docket system for you. If you would like to send your comments to the EPA system directly, I have included instructions on how to do that at the bottom of this message.

Regulatory decision / proposed changes: The EPA is proposing that ….

Thank you for taking the time to insure that EPA regulations account for the needs of ***StateName ****Cropname growers,

*** State liaison name

****

Include following section if a query requests stakeholder responses to an EPA docket.

****

How to submit comments to EPA

EPA has requested public comment on these proposed changes, with an ***Month ***Day deadline. To submit a comment:

1. Go to http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main

2. In the box labeled “Keyword or ID” , enter the Imidan docket number: EPA-HQ-OPP- ***docket number

3. Click on the “Submit” button in the lower right hand corner of the page.

4. On the new page that opens, click on yellow button on the right side where it says “Add Comments”. (If you want to see previously submitted comments, click on the “Docket ID” link on the left side of the page).

5. Clicking on “Add Comments” opens a new page where you can give your organization and name (not required), and a box where you can write or paste in your comments.

You must enter something in the comment box. If you want to write a letter beforehand, you can just enter "Please see attached letter" in the comment box, and then upload the letter as a Word, WordPerfect, or Text file.

To submit a letter as an attached file, click on the "browse" button to find the document file on your computer, then click “Open”, then click on the “Add Attachment” button.

6. After entering text in the comment box (and uploading a letter file if you choose to do that), click on "Next step" button in the lower right hand corner of the page.

7. On the next page that appears, the final step is to click on the “Submit” in the lower right hand corner. This sends your comments to EPA.

If you send comments to EPA, please also send me a copy at *** state liaison email address

F10. 2006 EPA & USDA pesticide query responses.

EPA & USDA Pesticide Query Responses
MAINE
January – December, 2006
Glen Koehler

Topic	Received	Due	Expert contacts	Status & Reply to:
Metaldehyde and **iron phosphate** for slug control in vegetables and small fruits.	Dec. 11	Dec. 22	David Handley	✓Done. Reply sent Dec. 11 to John Falkner, Faulkner.John@epamail.epa.gov and Wilfred Burr, Wilfred.burr@ars.usda.gov,
Aldicarb for dry beans, field grown ornamentals, seed alfalfa, and soybeans.	Dec. 8	January 16	✓Rick Kersbergen, Matt Williams, ✓Lois Stack	No concerns for alfalfa, ornamentals. Partial reply sent Dec. 8 to Teung.F.Chin@aphis.usda.gov. __ Pending Waiting for information on dry beans and soybeans.
Siduron herbicide on turf and lawns	Dec. 7	January 16	✓David Yarborough, Lois Stack	Apparently no use in Maine. Waiting for home lawn info before responding. __ Pending. Respond to Harold Coble at harold_coble@ncsu.edu
Malathion on lowbush and highbush blueberries	Oct. 24	Oct. 30	Frank Drummond, David Yarborough, Dave Bell, David Handley	✓Done. Reply sent October 25 to Teung.F.Chin@aphis.usda.gov Proposed label change not a serious concern for either crop.
Malathion on Christmas trees	Sept. 29	Oct. 10	Charlene Donahue, Dee Potter, Calvin Luther	✓Done. Reply sent Oct. 9. Proposed changes do not seem to be a problem for Maine growers.

Topic	Received	Due	Expert contacts	Status & Reply to:
Dimethoate (all uses: vegetable, pear, field corn, wheat, soybean, conifer seed trees, ornamentals)	August 18	Sept. 12	Jim Dwyer, David Handley, Mark Hutton, Rick Kersbergen, Renae Moran, Lois Stack, Matt Williams, Charlene Donahue	✓Done August 18. No concerns for Maine crops.
Copper fungicides (all uses: vegetables, small fruit, tree fruit, field crops, ornamentals)	August 16	Oct. 10	Seanna Annis, Jim Dwyer, David Handley, Mark Hutton, Steve Johnson, Rick Kersbergen, Renae Moran, Lois Stack, Matt Williams, Dave Yarborough	✓Done August 17. No concerns for Maine crops.
Malathion query response tables	July 14	no date given	See May 26 query	✓Done. Message sent to Paul Whatling, PW.US@cheminova.com, that Maine comments were not reflected in EPA tables.
MCPB herbicide for canning peas	July 10	ASAP	Mark Hutton	✓Done July 21. Registration changes not a concern in Maine. Sent to Harold Coble, USDA harold_coble@ncsu.edu
Imidan REI extension and ban for use in pick your own orchards	June 26	August 8	Glen Koehler	✓Done. Comments sent to EPA July 24. Notification to subscribers of Apple Pest Report solicited grower input. Grower comments to EPA docket led to reversal of EPA proposal.

Topic	Received	Due	Expert contacts	Status & Reply to:
Aliphatic solvents, dormant oils, mineral oils, etc. on forage corn	June 23	July 1	Rick Kersbergen	✓Done. Reply sent June 26: No use known. Sometimes mineral oil is used as a carrier and dust reduction additive to mineral mixes for cattle. Gregg.Bentley@epa.gov Wilfred.burr@ars.usda.gov
Malathion on Alfalfa, Barley, Beans (Lima, snap), Bermuda grass, Blueberry-high-bush, Blueberry-low-bush, Clover, Dry beans, Forage corn, Forage grasses, Lupine as forage or green manure, Lupine as ornamental, Oats, Rye, Sweet corn, Vetch as green manure, Winter wheat.	May 26	May 30	Lois Berg Stack, David Yarborough, Matt Williams, Rick Kersbergen, Mark Hutton, David Handley, Frank Drummond.	✓Done. Replies for all targeted crops sent May 30 to Teung.F.Chin@aphis.usda.gov. Proposed changes not a problem, with potential exception of constraint on number of applications and minimum interval to control blueberry maggot on lowbush blueberry being inadequate where pest pressure is high.
Aldicarb on Alfalfa, Beans/Peas, Dry Beans/Peas, Potatoes, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sunflower	May 26	July 17	ME pesticide registration database link on PRO	✓Done. Not registered in Maine. Replies sent to Teung.F.Chin@aphis.usda.gov
Carobofuran on pine forests, grapes, melons (except watermelons), barley, ornamentals, spinach, flax, oats, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, wheat, cranberry	March 6	March 20	Matt Williams, Rick Kersbergen, Lois Stack, Renae Moran, Mark Hutton	✓Done. Replies sent for all crops
PCNB	March 6	March 31	Matt Williams, Rick Kersbergen, Mark Hutton	✓Done. Replies sent for all crops

Topic	Received	Due	Expert contacts	Status & Reply to:
EPA **biochemical and microbial pesticide registration** changes	March 23	June 6	Eric Sideman, Mary Yurlina, Gary Fish, Lebelle Hicks	✓Done. No concerns expressed. Reply sent to Nathanael Martin martin.nathanael@epa.gov
Dimethoate on woody ornamentals, Christmas trees	March 23	March 31	Lois Stack, Ann Gibbs, Charlene Donahue, Don Ouellette, Dee Potter	✓Done. Replies sent 3/29/06 to Teung.F.Chin@usda.gov Not significant for woody ornamentals. Christmas tree growers oppose.
Botran on snap beans, celery, lettuce, grapes, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes, sweet cherries, Christmas trees, conifers.	March 23	April 12	Mark Hutton, David Handley, Renae Moran, Charlene Donahue, Bruce Watt	✓Done. Replies sent March29 and April 7 to Kent Smith ksmith@ars.usda.gov Uses not significant or otherwise no concern.
Permethrin on alfalfa, soybeans, tree fruits, and numerous vegetables.	March 29	ASAP	Matt Williams, Rick Kersbergen, Renae Moran, Mark Hutton, Jim Dill, Jim Dwyer	✓Done April 1. Replies sent to Keith Dorschner dorschner@aesop.rutgers.edu
Copper fungicides	Jan 06	no reply required	Steve Johnson	✓Done. Query defined and forwarded. No concern expressed.
Dimethoate on various crops	Jan 06	Jan 06	Matt Williams, Rick Kersbergen, Lois Stack, Renae Moran, Mark Hutton	✓Done. Replies sent for all crops
Malathion on blueberries	Jan 06	Jan 06	Dave Yarborough	✓Done. Reply sent, no concern

The other New England states were not required to maintain pesticide query response log until September 2006. Tables were requested November 2006 for compilation, and thus not able to show late November – December activity.

No report received from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

EPA & USDA Pesticide Query Responses

CONNECTICUT

January – September, 2006

Candace Bartholomew

Topic	Date received	Expert contacts	Status
Carbofuran	2/27/2006	Los, Boucher, Abbey	Boucher Responded
Dimethoate	3/3/2006	Los, Boucher, Cowles	Cowles Responded
Copper	3/14/2006	Los, Boucher	Boucher Responded
Requests for USDA/EPA	3/14/2006		Bartholomew Replied
Carbofuran	3/23/2006	Boucher, Cowles, Bartholomew	All responded
Botran (Dicloran)	3/23/2006	Los, Boucher, Rathier	No Comments
Public Comment on Biochemical & Microbial updates and redefinitions	3/23/2006	ALL	No Response Required
Aldicarb	5/25/2006	Boucher, Lamondia	No Comment
Malathion	5/26/2006	Los, Boucher, Pundt, Meinert, Meader	No Comment
Aldicarb	5/30/2006	Boucher, Himmelstein, Meader, Meinert, Lamondia	Boucher Responded
ULV Malathion	5/30/2006	Boucher, Los, Himmelstein	Boucher Responded
Copper	6/15/2006	Los, Bundt, Abbey	No Comment
Mineral Oil	6/29/2006	Boucher, Meinert, Meader	Boucher, Meinert Responded
MCPB on Canning Peas	7/13/2006	Boucher	Boucher Responded
Pyrethrin RED schedule	7/25/2006	Boucher, Los	No Response Required
Malathion	7/25/2006	Los, Pundt, Meader, Meinert, Boucher,	Los Responded
Copper RED	8/15/2006	Los, Boucher	No Response Required
Malathion on Xmass Trees	9/29/2006	Brand, Rathier	Brand Doesn't know

EPA & USDA Pesticide Queries
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Partial list, 2006
Alan Eaton

In late September '06 we discussed the need to document the queries received from EPA, USDA and others regarding pesticide use, changes, etc. This list I compiled based on surviving email or paperwork. **Several early responses were handled (and the email dumped) before this list was begun. Thus, this is a partial list of queries handled.**

January 2006: From Pat Hastings, regarding **copper fungicides** conference call, health risk assessment. Action: discussed with our (only) plant pathologist, Cheryl Smith, who later participated.

May 06: from Teung Chin (USDA), Carrie Koplinka Loehr (NEIPM Center) re: **malathion ULV use.** Action: I reviewed myself. Only 1 crop (blueberries) on the list with likely NH involvement. I responded by email.

May 06: followup from Teung Chin, re: my comments on **bluebbery maggot**, and # of applications needed. I responded by email.

May 06: unknown pesticide request from T. Chin, USDA, re: **sugar beets, sunflower, other crops**. Action: reviewed all uses, but none were NH crops. No comment sent.

June 06: from G. Bently (EPA), W. Burn (ARS) re**: mineral oil use on stored grain** Action: I consulted with NH dairy & livestock specialists, and Hillsborough County Agriculture educator. I responded via email.

June 06 from EPA. re: Imidan **use on apples and other crops**, re-entry intervals, pick-your-own use. I discussed with Ext fruit specialist and three NH apple growers. I responded via email and telephone.

July 06: from Harold Coble, NCSU, Carrie Koplinka-loehr (NEIPM Center). re: **MCPB use on canning peas** Action: I reviewed myself. No canning peas grown here; responded via email.

September 06: from T. Chin (USDA), Carrie Koplinka Loehr (Northeastern IPM Center) and others, re: **malathion use on Christmas trees** Action: I consulted with Cheryl

Smith and Stan Swier, then responded directly via email. (There is little use of malathion on NH Xmas trees; the proposed changes would affect us little.)

Sept 06: from Glen Koehler, U Maine. re: **Guthion use on apples** conference call
Action: I consulted with Glen and other New England tree fruit workers on this issue. No direct response needed, this was consultation concerning situation.

Unknown dates: **Copper RED document/decisions**. This took much time to review, but in the end, I had no substantive comments to pass on. Email traffic discarded.

EPA & USDA Pesticide Queries
VERMONT
July - November 2006
Ann Hazelrigg, Sarah Kingsley-Richards

Topic	Received	Due	Expert contacts	Status & Reply to:
Malathion on lowbush and highbush blueberries	Oct. 24	Oct. 30	Vern Grubinger, Norma Norris, Jon Turmel	✓Done. Reply sent to Teung.F.Chin@aphis.usda.gov Proposed change not a problem for highbush blueberries. Lowbush not grown.
Malathion on Christmas trees	Sept. 29	Oct. 10	Jon Turmel, VT Christmas tree growers, Jeff Carter	✓Done. Reply sent. Proposed changes do not seem to be a problem for Vermont growers.
Dimethoate (all uses: vegetable, pear, field corn, wheat, soybean, conifer seed trees, ornamentals)	August 18	Sept. 12	Vern Grubinger, Lorraine Berkett, Ann Hazelrigg, Sid Bosworth	✓Done. No concerns for Vermont crops.
Copper fungicides (all uses: vegetables, small fruit, tree fruit, field crops, ornamentals)	August 16	Oct. 10	Vern Grubinger, Lorraine Berkett, Sid Bosworth, Ann Hazelrigg	✓Done. No concerns for Vermont crops.
MCPB herbicide for canning peas	July 10	ASAP	Vern Grubinger	✓Done. Not a concern for VT, no canning peas. Sent to Harold Coble, USDA harold_coble@ncsu.edu