

**IPM Planning Meeting/Advisory Meeting
March 5, 2008
Princeton and Lexington, KY**

The meeting was held by video conference between Princeton and Lexington. Those in attendance at the Princeton location were: Patty Lucas, Doug Johnson, Jim Martin, Doug Wilson, Lincoln Martin, Richard Preston, David Brandon, Lloyd Murdock, Darian Irvan, Win Dunwell and Joe Masabni. Those at the Lexington location were: J.D. Green, John Strang, Tim Coolong and Greg Schwab. Christi Forsythe took minutes from the Princeton location.

Patty sent out a questionnaire to Specialists and Researchers about their IPM Priorities. A questionnaire was also made available at 6 producer meetings asking the producers about their IPM Priorities. Results are being combined and then will be listed on the IPM webpage where anyone can have access to it.

The Southern Region Pest Management Center (SRIPM) (<http://www.sripmc.org/>) has several funding opportunities listed on their website under Research in IPM and Extension. Either of these links will take you to the same site.

Grants available through the Southern Region Center include:

Regional IPM Competitive Grants Program

1) IPM Enhancement Grants Part 1 –

- A. **State Contact** – Doug said that Patty Lucas is currently performing the duties. The funds received are used towards her salary as she is the only person at UK whose salary is paid out of IPM funds. She takes care of the webpages, conducts the surveys, etc.
- B. **IPM Documents** – Crop Profiles*, Pest Management Strategic Plans, IPM Elements, and IPM Priorities

*Existing Crop Profiles for Kentucky include:

Agronomic Crops

Alfalfa – December 2002
Field Corn – November 2002
Soybeans – May 2003
Wheat – December 2002
Tobacco – June 2003

Fruit and Vegetable Crops

Apples – October 1999
Cabbage – September 2001
Sweet Corn – July 2001
Cantaloupes and Melons – June 2003
Peppers – July 2001
Pumpkins – September 2001
Tomatoes – September 2001

- 2) **Enhancement Grants Part 2** – These grants can be for no more than 12 months with a maximum of \$25,000 requested.

- A. **IPM Seed Grants** – support projects to plan, initiate or catalyze important IPM efforts and initiatives. Examples – issue-oriented work groups, planning workshops and surveys. Potential functions of Seed Grant projects include but are not limited to:
- Development of Regional or Multi-state IPM guides or pest alerts
 - Conduct surveys to determine level of IPM adoption
 - Develop long-term research and/or educational approaches to important IPM issues. Outputs might include grant proposals or other funding sources such as RAMP or CAR.
- B. **IPM Capstone Grants** – support projects intended to facilitate new or expand implementation of proven IPM methods and strategies. Necessary research and most developmental work have been completed and these projects will address the final steps to encourage adoption and implement of new methods or strategies. Examples of fundable projects include but are not limited to:
- On-site demonstrations of important IPM techniques and strategies
 - Publications that teach IPM users pest biology, monitoring and management, or IPM techniques and strategies
 - Evaluation of the economics or level of adoption of a particular IPM practice
 - Explaining or promoting IPM to the public via media outlets
 - Packaging and marketing IPM products to consumers

Other Funding Links on the SRIPM website include:

- Crops at Risk Program (CAR)
- Methyl Bromide Transitions Program (MBT)
- National Research Initiative (NRI)
- Organic Transitions Program (ORG)
- Pest Management Alternatives Program (PMAP)
- Regional IPM Grants Programs (RIPM)
- Risk Avoidance and Mitigation Program (RAMP)
- Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)
- Sustainable Agriculture (SARE)
- Biology of Weedy and Invasive Plants
- Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative
- Plant Production and Protection

(Doug Johnson pointed out that anyone can apply for grants administered through the Center and one reason for the failure to receive these grants has been that the problem has to be identified by clientele, otherwise they won't even read the application if the question has not been identified. This practice will become more common as the years go on. UK specialist's identification is important to clientele)

When a grant application is made, it must have a citable location from clientele, a form letter will not help.

This could be more competitive for any group. If you decide to apply for a grant, check with Patty on how she has done them. The next grant available will be by April 28. It is an IPM special project grant and is on the Southern Region website.

Cooperative working groups are best.

The Kentucky program affects Extension. It is clientele supported. Need to cite any data from local IPM funds being spent. This will strengthen any proposals.

Who reviews the groups on the website? The Center does overhead with a panel of reviewers from outside. They then pass them on to scientific peers outside the region.

Win Dunwell asked how to go about getting survey information sent out to clientele. Can you ask specific questions? If the information is gathered from clientele, you will want a citation.

Does the survey which was conducted by Patty cover deer, raccoon, etc.? Yes. It also includes blue tongue in cattle and antibiotic use in goats.

A problem will have to be identified; it doesn't have to be just an invertebrate or disease.

The list of issues has not been put on website yet.

We want input from clientele- secondary response from meetings. Will refine, remove duplicate responses and group responses together.

Preliminary for the Regional IPM grant this go round, will need documentation. People can enter issues at anytime. Doug would really like to have 3 or 4 issues identified.

They need to get a place where anyone can get to it – information from clientele.

Concerning pests – invasive species and weeds – do e-mails work from groups, councils, etc.? This is the most powerful documentation you can have.

Specialists are looked at as a conflict of interest, which is why other documentation is needed.

UK IPM Program

Working groups – 2008 is the last year in the 3 year planning period – end of budget.

Change of Planning Cycle - In the new planning document preparation or continuation, 1 person has said that the 3 year programs can be extended through 2009 (4 yrs). If this is the case, anyone who already has the 3 year program will not have to do anything for the continuation.

Doug will be attending a meeting at the end of March and hopefully there will be some sort of decision made at that point.

Will need the same annual report at end of the year.

If you have a success story, please share this with Patty or Doug. Make it no more than ¼ to ½ page. Any change of behavior, action or monetary figure needs to be stated. This can be turned in anytime. You may turn in as many as you can get.

Turning Point Technology – There is an electronic method of gathering information during meetings. A clicker can be given to audience members and they can response immediately. Doug has sent a query to Southeast Center but they have not information about this. Will check with the Northern Center to see what can find out from them. He thinks this would probably cost at least \$1,000 to get the clicker, display and enter in database.

CDMS Negotiations – The program has been paying for subscriptions to the database to search labels. It started out costing \$100/person, then went to \$215/person, then to \$750/person which Doug has negotiated back to \$300/person. The subscriptions would go out May 31, 2008, but will continue through 2009. Will continue to do this as long as we can afford to do it. Doug would like for those who use this to write 3 to 5 line to justify time, to have service available to you.

General Inputs

Need to know what opportunities, methods of operation or concerns you may have about the program. You can e-mail Patty or Doug about this.

Joe Masabni has a list of North Carolina IPM grants. One is for printing field guides for \$10,000. This might be something he would like to do. This would fall under Enhancement Grants Part 2. More than 1 state would need to be involved.

Is there a vegetable group in the southern region? Not sure, will e-mail NC State to find out. Need to be sure to tell them you are an IPM cooperator.

We will try to have a meeting like this every year. When is the best time to hold such meetings? Anyone can send questions or comments anytime during the year.

Greg Schwab indicated that Amanda Abnee Gumbert has access to turning point technology. Patty will get in contact with her.

Cooperative work is looked highly upon – extension and research. You would need separate budgets for extension and research. How would you combine the funding? Multiple pests, technology, etc. increases.

Cooperators could be UK or non-UK, producers, consultants, ag workers. This strengthens requests when you have these types of cooperators involved.

The money has to go to research if research is involved.

Outreach component needs to be stated clearly in any proposal.

2 different lines – 2 different budgets

Does anyone have any preference on how to do our next meeting? E-mail Patty with ideas. It would probably be good to have everyone together, this would make communication a lot easier. How soon do we need to have next meeting?

Where are we on pesticide applicator training? Could try one a year on various pesticide issues.

Win indicated that this time of year or July would be best for him as a meeting time.

Patty will check about having an annual meeting and where it might be held.

David Brandon was asked if he had anything in particular that needs to be addressed. He said something about integrating the complexity of cooperators crops.

Richard Preston said a different paradigm – need to rethink system of crop and livestock production – IPM could play a major role – precision farming, improve, efficiently use.