The IR-4 Project
Providing Safe and Effective Pest Management Solutions for Specialty Crop Growers

Newsletter

Vol. 35 No. 4, October 2004

Information Exchange

The North Central Region State Liaison Meeting

The 1000 acre Catigny Park, which was once owned by the late Chicago Tribune owner, Robert McCormick, was the setting for the 2004 North Central IR-4 State Agricultural Experiment Station Liaison Conference and Ornamentals Tours. The conference held August 3-4 in Wheaton, IL was attended by participants from throughout the region. The conference and tours were organized by University of Illinois', Dave Williams, who opened the meeting with a brief history about Catigny Park. Ornamental horticulture was the theme of this meeting.

North Central Regional Director, Bob Hollingworth, presented the IR-4 Technical Service Award to Denise Markle, from North Dakota State University. John Wise, from Michigan State University (MSU) received the Region's Meritorious Service Award but was unable to attend. Bob also gave a report on the closing of the North Dakota State analytical lab. He stated, "This closing was directly related to recent budget cuts that were felt across the board in all IR-4 regions and at Headquarters." Bob commended the MSU Lab for their increased efficiency. He reported that early next year the IR-4 group at MSU will move to new facilities associated with the Department of Food Science. Bob also reported that IR-4 is planning to expand work on efficacy studies. Considerable discussion followed and it was the conclusion of the group that this should not be expanded at the expense of the current food use residue trial program. Bob also discussed the changes proposed in the IR-4 Ornamentals program which will increase the focus on performance studies.

State Liaisons, (l-r) Doug Doohan, Ohio; Rich Zollinger, ND; and Leon Wrage, SD review North Central Region priorities prior to the IR-4 Food Use Workshop.

IR-4 Associate Director, Dan Kunkel gave an overview of program progress. His topics included the Ornamental Horticulture program and the new EPA Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA), which was signed into law on January 23, 2004. Dan commented that there are fewer registrations going through EPA at this time due to PRIA, but stated, "EPA's goal is to get things back on track by the end of September."

Larry Olsen, Co-Director of the North Central Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Center, gave a presentation on the Center's goals, objectives, management and grants. He introduced a paper titled *Crop Timeline for Michigan Nursery-Grown Evergreen and Deciduous Trees/Shrubs* that was prepared for the USDA North Central IPM Center by Sandy Perry.

North Central Regional Field Coordinator, Satoru Miyazaki, gave a report on field trials and led the group in discussing the IR-4 Food Use Requests. State Liaisons then reported on growing trends and emerging pests in their state.

Shripat Kamble from Nebraska reported that there was a movement for growing chickpeas. He reported that 10 thousand acres were being used for the crop, and it seemed to be the only crop that has hope in Western Nebraska because they cannot control milkweed.

Leon Wrage, South Dakota, reported minor crops in SD are organized around pulse crops and oil seed crops. He brought up that flax is being used for medicinal purposes and sees that as an upcoming issue. He commented that IR-4 work is really important for people in SD, in particular the "pick your own" growers and small operators, and stated the IR-4 contribution to these growers goes far beyond what shows up on

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Inside this issue...

Quality Training for Top Management

Members of the IR-4 Project Management Committee (PMC) learned about Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs) at the summer PMC meeting on July 15, 2004. Instructor Art Uelner, Compliance and Consulting Services, Inc., began the four-hour training session with a discussion about IR-4. He asked the attendees, "What's good about IR-4?" Many answers were batted about, but the one answer that rang true with all participants was that IR-4 has a reputation of providing quality results. Art confirmed this reputation by defining the role of Quality Assurance (QA) as "making you, the expert, look good." He continued that in order for QA to be effective, it must operate independent of the study. He reflected on the number of EPA audits at IR-4 test sites which had been performed with little or no findings, and commented on this as an example of excellence that permeates the IR-4 program.

The Challenge of Commitment Begins at the Top

This training was held in response to the recommendations from the QA Peer Review, distributed in March 2003. Recommendation #4 of the review indicated, "Management must recognize that QA is an integral part of the management team and acknowledge this role clearly and openly to both QA and the entire organization."

In order to change the philosophy of QA as being a "burden on the system" into becoming a welcome partner, top management has to be committed to the QA process. This commitment to the importance of quality must be perceived by those in the field and labs who perform the trials, analyze the samples and complete the reports. He stated that GLPs are nothing more than good management practices and the regulations are simply about this; a set of management tools, which consists of:

- hiring trained and experienced people,
- making sure facilities and equipment are properly maintained and calibrated,
- clearly stating standard operating procedures,
- making sure there is clear documentation of data,
- producing high quality reports that exemplify excellence,
- maintaining an archive system for record retention that safeguards data for timely retrieval, and
- making sure there is oversight by an independent QA unit.

Instructor Art Uelner, Compliance and Consulting Services, began the GLP training session with a list of Good Management Practices.

The training stressed the importance of QA and made it clear that QA is not free. The results of non-compliance could end up in rejection of submissions, delay of tolerance establishment, loss of reputation and even criminal prosecution and civil liabilities. These regulations are like the law - if you follow the law you will be fine. If you try to evade the law, you place yourself and your organization on a slippery slope of adversity.

A Commitment to Change Philosophies

Management's role in bringing about compliance is to vocalize and communicate a commitment to QA and GLP in order for everyone to gain a sense of its importance. PMC members took the first step in demonstrating their commitment to quality through their participation in this training. "The GLP management training was very practical and was just what the PMC needed," stated IR-4 Executive Director, Bob Holm. Western Region Director Marion Miller commented, "Art Uelner did an excellent job of presenting key aspects of QA. I especially appreciated that there has to be strong and constructive interactions at all organizational levels in order to achieve a high quality, GLP- compliant study." Southern Region Director, Marty Marshall stated, "I feel the training made me aware of getting more involved in the conflicts with QA and the field researchers. When you are not as knowledgeable about the GLP rules, you tend to take for granted that QA is right. Obviously, that is not the case in every situation and this, to me, seems to be where most conflicts arise; when QA gets away from GLP issues. Consequently, I am questioning more of the QA findings on certain issues that were brought up at the training, and I am requiring QA to show me the rule(s) that direct the finding. I think the more the PMC understands GLP and are knowledgeable of the rules, the better we will be able to manage both groups (researchers and QA) and hopefully reduce non GLP issues and friction."

The PMC made a second commitment by requesting that QA be represented at future PMC meetings. This commitment, along with increased knowledge of GLPs, is a sincere effort toward helping QA "make you, the experts, look good."

The Southern Region Annual Meeting

From August 17-18, 2004, Southern Region researchers and State Liaisons met in Wilmington, NC, for their annual meeting. The meeting dates were changed from October to August in order to facilitate discussion of priorities prior to the September IR-4 Food Use Workshop. More than 20 pest control product representatives contributed information during discussions the first day with the participants. Marty Marshall, Director of the Southern Region, gave the opening remarks and he and IR-4 Executive Director Bob Holm presented the Southern Region Meritorious Service Award to Bill Nesmith, Plant Pathologist and IR-4 State Liaison from the University of Kentucky. Bob gave a presentation on the progress of the IR-4 National Program and thanked the audience for their work in helping IR-4 mark a banner year in garnering over 793 clearances in 2003. Bob discussed the challenges to the program due to 2004 budget cuts, the continual relationship with our industry partners, and commended the regulatory partnerships between EPA, CDPR, and PMRA. Bob also thanked the State Liaisons for their work and great support.

Charles Meister, Southern Regional Field Coordinator, gave a state of the region address, which included reporting on a very high interest in conducting IR-4 sponsored efficacy trials in the southern region. He announced, "they are accepting proposals for year 2005 research and the deadline for submissions has been set at December 31, 2004."

This was followed by State Liaison reports. Joe Kemble could not attend, however his Alabama report was provided in print form in which he stated that he presented a poster on IR-4 at the Deep South Fruit and Vegetable Growers Conference and Trade Show in Mobile, and continues to work with researchers who have received IR-4 funds to conduct performance trials on food use, ornamental and biopesticide projects.

Arkansas Liaison Ronald Talbert reported that the Crop Protection Association (CPA), a group established by the Raw Products Division of the Ozark Food Processors Association, continues to function as the vehicle for communication and informational exchange among university researchers and extension agents, food processing companies, growers and agricultural companies with interests in the region. More formal interaction occurs at CPA meetings throughout the year, and the major outcome of these meetings is to put together Project Clearance Requests (PCRs) for the IR-4 Food Use Workshop. Ron also reported that Drs. McLeod, Johnson and Talbert have conducted efficacy trials on priority IR4 spinach, blackberry, southern pea and sweet sorghum projects. Allen Canning from CPA has provided matching funds to IR4 to support this work.

" the deadline for submissions for 2005 Southern Region research proposals has been set at December 31, 2004."

Charles Meister reported, "in Florida, 54 GLP residue trials were established at two IR-4 Field Research Centers and with one private consultant. Nine performance trials are being carried out by six cooperators and five plant pathologists have established Biopesticide

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The IR-4 Newsletter is published quarterly for distribution to cooperators in our partner State/Federal/Industry research units, State and Federal officials, private interest groups, and private citizens. Material from the IR-4 Newsletter may be reproduced with credit to the publication. Major funding for IR-4 is provided by USDA-CSREES and USDA-ARS in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Publication No. P-27200-04-04, supported by state, U.S. Hatch Act, and other U.S. Department of Agriculture funds.

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IR-4 Announces: Strategic Planning Conference February 2005

Strategic planning is a powerful tool to help us deal effectively with a world that constantly changes. It helps us focus on what is most important and creates common goals and visions. Every few

years the people involved in the IR-4 program sit down together and try to look into the future to help in developing a new strategic plan. Our last planning meeting was held in Washington DC in 1999 and resulted in a strategic plan for the period 2001-2005. We learned a lot in the process of developing this plan and, with occasional updates, it has been a useful tool in guiding the program and obtaining additional funding. The time has come to develop a new plan. This one will cover a shorter 3-year period of time taking us from 2005 through 2008.

The IR-4 Project Management Committee together with the Administrative Advisors and Commodity Liaison Committee would like to announce an IR-4 Strategic Planning Conference to be held February 15-17, 2005, in Washington DC. This conference will be the major focus of a National IR-4 meeting; the first one planned in several years. Conference facilitators will kick off the meetings with a series of presentations to probe the general environment in which IR-4 will be working from the perspective of growers, regulators, and the agrichemical industry. From there, attendees will convene in breakout sessions to discuss specific issues raised, as well as try and reach a consensus on where to focus our effort and how to best address our goals. Some of the critical issues are already clear. The consolidation and limited profitability of the agrichemical industry has decreased the overall resources committed to assessing the efficacy of new chemicals and biopesticides on pests of specialty crops. In some cases, this may limit the range of new compounds that IR-4 can consider and prioritize. Some questions will be raised due to these issues that should help us determine our strategy.

1) Should IR-4 devote more of its limited resources to conducting targeted performance studies, although this may mean a reduction in the number of food use field trials for registration that can be conducted?

2) The ornamentals program has recently been the subject of a much needed re-evaluation. The proposal here, too, is to move resources more into efficacy work and do less work on ornamental crop safety. But efficacy studies are much more expensive and uncertain than safety studies. Which approach gives us the biggest bang for the buck?

3) A perennial issue is how can we improve the prioritization process, increase grower input into IR-4, and more fairly balance the needs of various sectors of the specialty crop community?

4) The land grant universities are a key element in the IR-4 effort. How will the on-going changes in their investment in applied agricultural programs affect IR-4, and how can we best assure that our contributions are properly measured, valued and communicated to them and to Congress?

"...the time has come to develop a new plan."

There will undoubtedly be issues other than these to consider, and it is critically important that we have a great deal of participation from all IR-4 stakeholders. This is an excellent opportunity to voice your concerns and views and to have an impact on the future of the IR-4 program. We hope you will give this meeting your highest priority when you plan for next year's travel.

A block of rooms has been reserved for this meeting at the Doubletree Hotel in Crystal City, VA. Further information is available from Cheryl Ferrazoli at 732.932.9575 x 601; ferrazoli@aesop.rutgers.edu, and from the IR-4 website at www.ir4.rutgers.edu.

NC SLR Meeting

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the acreage amounts. State Liaison Alan York from Indiana reported that he is getting more and more calls on organic production and commented, "The approval of spinosad really helped organic growers." He questioned why other companies aren't coming up with more products for these growers.

The Planter's Palette, in Winfield, IL was visited by attendees on day one. Owner David Tyznik, offered a tour of his facility and commented, "Planter's Palette offers a season-long supply of fresh vigorous plants that are grown in their own greenhouses or production facilities."

Ohio liaison, Doug Doohan, reported the acreage of specialty crops is relatively stable. He stated there is an increase in processing cabbage acreage. He commented that the wine industry continues to grow and Ohio State University has recently hired a viticulturist.

North Dakota's Rich Zollinger reported that oil seeds and pulse crops are very important. He said they would look into ND's pesticide use fund to see if any of that money could be used for IR-4 studies.

Dave Williams, from Illinois, reported that the number one shade tree, the ash, is being threatened by the emerald ash borer in the Midwest. He commented that one grower had been forced to destroy his entire ash crop since there is no longer a market for them.

In Michigan, Bob Hollingworth reported that plantings of wine grapes are still increasing, and this year the state was hit with cold and heavy rains that impacted tree fruits, particularly cherries. He mentioned a new ten acre cranberry bog was going in, which restarts the industry in Michigan, and that six million ash trees in the Detroit area, which were hit with the emerald ash borer, have been chipped for energy production. Many more will follow.

The gardens at Catigny park are reflective of the Midwest. In this garden, designers have organized plants according to the Big-Ten Universities' colors.

Tours

On day one, the group visited the Planter's Palette, a retail and wholesale perennial plant grower, and on day two participants toured the grounds of the Catigny Park and visited the Pan-American subsidiary of the Ball seed company, a major producer of new varieties of annual ornamentals.

2004 Food Use Workshop Priorities

Orlando, FL was the sight of the 2004 IR-4 Food Use Workshop (FUW). The three-day workshop, which began on September 22, was the place where study priorities for 2005 research were determined. The three-day workshop is broken down into one-day sessions focusing on a particular discipline. This year, Wednesday focused on Weed Management, Thursday focused on Insect Management and Friday focused on Disease Management. Crop growers, industry representatives and university/ARS researchers spent each day in discussions to establish a total of 36 "A" priorities. The moderators, Fred Salzman - Weed Science, Keith Dorschner - Entomology and Dave Thompson - Plant Pathology, facilitated the discussion and the group, which this year totaled over 180 participants, made the priority determinations. Twelve IR-4 "A" research priorities were set aside for each of the three disciplines. These priorities receive complete IR-4 funding and are targeted for completion within a 30-month timeframe. This year workshop participants also determined 22 "B+" priorities that will be funded if Congress restores the10% cut in FY 04 funding.

In order for a project to be considered for an "A, B, or C" priority, it must begin with the submission of a Project Clearance Request (PCR). PCRs can be submitted by any grower, university or ARS researcher, grower group or commodity group. When PCRs are received by IR-4, they are sorted according to active ingredient (AI) and crop. Description of the application of the AI is also included in the PCR. Prior to the FUW, IR-4 headquarters confirms with the chemical manufacturers viability of completing a study and including the crop on the manufacturer's label. Once viability has been established and manufacturers agree that requests will result in adding the crops to labels, the requests are compiled into a workbook and made available to FUW registrants prior to the workshop. The workbook becomes the basis of negotiations and allows for requesters to collaborate with others to gain support for their request. At the workshop, they are able to voice their needs to the audience. ***The list of priorities can been found on page 9 of this newsletter.***

2004 IR-4 Av

IR-4 is pleased to announce the winners of the 2004 IR-4 Technical and Meritorious Awards. The awards, which are presented on the recommendations of peers, honor those who contribute to innovations and improvements within their regions.

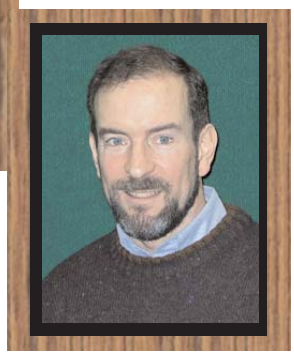
USDA/ARS Award Winners

Thomas T. (Todd) Wixson is the winner of the USDA/ARS IR-4 Meritorious Service Award. Todd took over the management of the ARS residue laboratory in Yakima, WA during a very difficult and trying time. His management skills kept the laboratory focused, reenergized and highly productive. He receives the award for his significant efforts and contributions.

Connie Scarborough is the winner of the USDA/ARS IR-4Technical Service Award. Connie participated in all projects completed by the Tifton, GA Laboratory during the past 15 years. Among her accomplishments is her work maintaining the database of Tifton Lab samples, and serving as the only Archivist at Tifton where she developed and maintains the data and sample archival systems.

Todd Wixson , above, is the winner of the USDA/ARS IR-4 Meritorious Service Award. The USDA/ARS Technical Service Award winner is Connie Scarborough, right.

North Central Regional Director, Bob Hollingworth , left, presents the Technical Service Award plaque to Denise Markle at the NC State Liaison meeting. John Wise below is the recipient of the 2004 North Central Region IR-4 Meritorious Award.



North Central Region Award Winners

The North Central IR-4 Meritorious Service Award winner is John Wise from Michigan State University. John was recommended for the award because of his significant involvement working with the fruit commodity leaders and his work with the prioritization process for the IR-4 Food Use Workshop.

The North Central IR-4 Technical Service Award goes to North Dakota State University's Denise Markle who received her award from the North Central Regional Director and Chair of the Project Management Committee, Bob Hollingworth. Denise was recommended for the award because of her work in planning and developing research projects, and her involvement in grower meetings.

Northeast Region Award Winners

In the Northeast, the Meritorious Service Award goes to Edith Lurvey, the Northeast Region Field Research Coordinator. Edith has been working with researchers in the Northeast for six years. She was recognized for her ability to build strong working relationships with her cooperators, which has helped them gain a better understanding of IR-4 and has resulted in stronger representation for each state in the Northeast region.

The winner of the Northeast IR-4 Technical

Edith Lurvey pictured above planting a field is the winner of the Northeast Region IR-4 Meritorious Service Award. Erin Hitchner, seated with IR-4 Executive Director Bob Holm, center, and Researcher Larry Russell received her Technical Service Award at her farewell celebration.

ward Winners

Service Award is Erin Hitchner, who was the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center Field Research Director in Bridgeton, NJ. Erin received the award for her excellent record keeping and enthusiasm for the program. Erin's center was highlighted in the July 2004 issue of the IR-4 Newsletter. She has since left her post to pursue a graduate degree at Virginia Tech.

William Nesmith above accepts the Meritorious Award from Southern Region Director, Marty Marshall. Berry Tanner, right, is the Southern Region Technical Service Award Winner .

Southern Region Award Winners

William Nesmith, Extension Professor from the University of Kentucky, is the winner of the Southern Region IR-4 Meritorious Service Award. He was recommended for the award for his outstanding service in communicating pest control needs, identifying new pest control technologies, developing new project clearance requests and prioritizing food-use studies for the IR-4 program. Berry Tanner, Field Research Director at the University of Florida, is the winner of the Southern Region IR-4 Technical Service Award. Berry won the award for his outstanding service in carrying out field trials in compliance with Good Laboratory Practices.

Western Region Award Winners

Stuart Mangini from Del Monte, is the winner of the Western Region Meritorious Service Award. He was nominated for this award because of his contribution to IR-4 productivity in the Western Region. Since 1995, Stuart has led the laboratory research group at Del Monte and has provided timely data of superior quality for the IR-4 Project. He has been a reliable source for consultation during method development and has kept up-to-date with advances in pest management analysis and instrumentation.

Laboratory Research Director, Matt Hengle, right presents the Western Region IR-4 Meritorious Service Award to Del Monte's Stuart Mangini.

The 2004 Western Region IR-4 Technical Service Award goes to Clark Oman from Colorado State University. Clark was nominated because of his outstanding technical service to the IR-4 Western Region and National program. His willingness to learn, positive attitude, productivity and ability to stretch and find new ways to serve the program has made him a valued Field Research Director. In particular, he was willing to expand his crop repertoire, and his initiative to address IR-4 greenhouse production needs was a welcome contribution to the Western Region and National IR-4 Program objectives.

Western Region Technical Service Award winner, Clark Oman reviews his calculations

Congratulations to the 2004 IR-4 Award Winners!

Southern Meeting

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Projects funded with $58,000 from IR-4 HQ."

Stanley Culpepper has established an IR-4 committee composed of two University of Georgia Horticulture faculty; a plant pathologist and an entomologist. They have discussed the importance if IR-4 with four Congressional Legislative Assistants, at the Annual GA Fruit and Vegetable Conference, on radio and TV programs, and at county agent meetings and field days. They are conducting more than ten replicated field efficacy trials on IR-4 related projects.

David Ingram represented Mississippi for Clarence Collison. He reported on his IR-4 electronic mailing list and that Maria Tomaso-Peterson and David Ingram are carrying out performance trials on turf and greenhouse tomatoes for IR-4.

photo taken by Amanda Hogel

David Monks Reported on State Liaison work accomplished in North Carolina

David Monks of North Carolina met separately with the Director of Extension, Director of Research, and the Associate Dean of NC State University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS) to highlight the importance and accomplishments of the IR-4 program and to stress the need for Congress to continue its support of the program. CALS in turn shared this information with North Carolina Congressional Representatives. David also met with the executive director of the NC SweetPotato Commission and shared data regarding the support that IR-4 has given to the sweetpotato industry. In NC, over 25 GLP residue trials have been conducted in year 2004. This information was also presented to meetings at the NC Vegetable and Fruit Growers Expo, and to the NC Strawberry Growers Association executive secretary.

Oklahoma's Charles Luper reported on his meetings with the Ozark Crop Protection Association, OK Horticulture Industry Council, OK Greenhouse Growers, OK Nursery and Landscape Asso., OK Vegetable Asso., OK Watermelon Growers, OK Grape Growers and Hydro Vegetable Asso. He stated that OK will continue to send representatives to IR-4 programs and meetings related to their specialty area and will update the Oklahoma State University's web page to allow quick access to specialty crop information in order for growers to be able to submit needs directly to their State Liaison through the web page.

Bob Bellinger from South Carolina reported on three on-going IR-4 projects. The first, conducted by Tony Keinath, consists of efficacy trials evaluating products to control wirestem on cabbage and broccoli, belly rot on cucurbits, and gummy stem blight on watermelon. The second, conducted by Jason Norsworthy, is an s-metolachlor trial for weed control in pumpkin, specifically evaluating pumpkin tolerance to the herbicide. The third project, conducted by Bob Bellinger, evaluates formulations of bifenthrin with proprietary stickers for control of Ambrosia beetles on nursery tress.

In Tennessee, Angela Thompson reported their 2004 goal had been to increase communication with State Extension Specialists and encourage them to increase the number of PCRs from TN. She is also working on developing an email list to communicate IR-4 information more efficiently.

Rodney Holloway, the IR-4 Liaison from Texas, recently retired. His duties will be assumed by Mark Matocha.

Virginia IR-4 Liaison, Mike Weaver, reported that Pete Schultz is evaluating new Reduced Risk products in a "Super A" Ornamental Project on gloomy scale control in 20-30ft. maple trees. Pete found that this project was far more difficult and labor intensive than anticipated. Mike continued to report that VA held a Pesticide Safety Educators Workshop, where IR-4 information was communicated to extension agents; more than 70 agents are linked to the program. Also, a National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS®) workshop was held in November of 2003 for specialists and scientists needing to search for viable controls for IR-4 and pest management programs. The NPIRS® is a collection of pesticide-related databases maintained by the Center for Environmental and Regulatory Information Systems.

Charlie Meister invited a number of company spokespersons to educate the group on products that are currently in the pipeline or will be available to growers in the near future. Hard copies of each presentation were provided. He also led the discussion for prioritizing regional needs for the IR-4 Food Use Workshop.

Participants toured the the oldest winery in North Carolina, the Duplin Winery, where they examined a Muscadine grape vineyard. *photo taken by Robin Adkins*

Tours

On the second day of the meeting, participants were invited to take part in tours of the Mt. Olive Pickle Company, the Horticulture Crop Research Station in Clinton, NC, the B&B Pecan/Peach Orchard, and the Duplin Winery.

2004 Food Use Workshop Priorities

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Weed Science Working Group Priority A

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
08814	01CD	SWEETPOTATO	ETHEPHON
09149	04A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF)	PRONAMIDE
08069	06A	BEAN (SNAP)	DIMETHENAMID-P
08976	06C	BEAN (DRY)	HALOSULFURON
06657	09B	CUCUMBER	S-METOLACHLOR
06656	09B	SQUASH (SUMMER)	S-METOLACHLOR
09346	12	PEACH	FLUMIOXAZIN
07719	13C	STRAWBERRY	PENDIMETHALIN
09338	15-16	MILLET	BROMOXYNIL
03840	15-16	SORGHUM (SWEET)	S-METOLACHLOR
09405	99	CANOLA	PARAQUAT
08647	99	PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS	FLUMIOXAZIN

Weed Science Working Group Priority B+

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
08043	01AB	BEET (GARDEN)	TRIFLUSULFURON-METHYL
04132	08	TOMATO	OXYFLUORFEN
02399	12	CHERRY	DIURON
03071	12	PLUM	DIURON
09260	13B	BLUEBERRY	SULFENTRAZONE
09160	13C	GRAPE	THIDIAZURON
08310	17	GRASSES (BERMUDA)	PENDIMETHALIN

Entomology Working Group Priority A

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
09390	01AB	CARROT	LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN
09331	01CD	SWEETPOTATO	IMIDACLOPRID
08975	04B	CELERY	PYRIPROXYFEN
08617	08	PEPPER (BELL & NON-BELL)	FENPYROXIMATE
09109	08	TOMATO (GH)	ETOXAZOLE
09208	09B	CUCUMBER	ETOXAZOLE
09367	10	ORANGE	METHOXYFENOZIDE
09047	12	PEACH	NOVALURON
09052	13B	BLUEBERRY	NOVALURON
09057	13C	GRAPE	ACETAMIPRID
09359	99	KIWIFRUIT	PYRIPROXYFEN
09374	99	OLIVE	FENPROPATHRIN

Entomology Working Group Priority B+

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
09244	04A	SPINACH	LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN
09410	06BC	BEAN (SUCCULENT)	SPIROMESIFEN
09368	06C	BEAN (DRY)	SPIROMESIFEN
09361	08	PEPPER (BELL & NON-BELL)	SPIROMESIFEN
08964	08	TOMATO	BUPROFEZIN
09027	08	TOMATO (FIELD & GH)	FENPYROXIMATE
09045	12	PEACH	ETOXAZOLE
09370	99	HOPS	ACEQUINOCYL

Plant Pathology Working Group Priority A

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
07997	01AB	GINSENG	CAPTAN
09224	01CD	POTATO	AZOXYSTROBIN
09151	01CD	SWEETPOTATO	BOSCALID + PYRACLOSTROBIN
09090	03	ONION	ACIBENZOLAR
08993	04A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF)	TRIFLUMIZOLE
08840	05A	CABBAGE	FLUTOLANIL
08759	05B	GREENS (MUSTARD)	FAMOXADONE + CYMOXANIL
07263	06BC	BEAN (LIMA)	PROPAMOCARB-HCL
09140	08	PEPPER (GH) (BELL & NON-BELL)	CYPRODINIL + FLUDIOXONIL
04335	11	PEAR	CAPTAN
00577	13C	STRAWBERRY	CHLOROTHALONIL
09332	99	PAPAYA	TRIFLUMIZOLE

Plant Pathology Working Group Priority B+

PR#	Group	Commodity	Chemical
09385	01-02	VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS	CYAZOFAMID
07094	01AB	CARROT	FLUAZINAM
07092	03	ONION (DRY BULB)	FLUAZINAM
06892	04A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF)	FLUAZINAM
09295	06A	BEAN (SNAP)	AZOXYSTROBIN +PROPICONAZOLE
08614	08	PEPPER (FIELD & GH)	THIOPHANATE METHYL
09012	12	PEACH	CYPRODINIL

The 2004 Washington State Pest Control Tour

From July 18-23, 2004, over 40 participants from state and federal regulatory agencies, pest management companies and legislative representatives gathered in Pasco, WA, for the Washington State Pest Control Tour. The 3-day tour included days in Washington's Yakima Valley, Columbia Basin and Walla Walla Valley.

Agriculture in this region is relatively young. Nothing was grown prior to the 1940s when irrigation was introduced into the area. In the Columbia Basin, the average rainfall is 6.75 inches per year. Crops are grown within 120 acre crop circles. The circle design provides for a center pivot irrigation system that rotates one complete cycle every eight hours. Irrigation rights are a big issue with eastern Washington growers and recent legislation was passed that requires a grower to either use their water or they will risk losing their water rights. Therefore growers cannot afford to let their land go without a crop.

Another issue of great concern is the requirement of buffer zones. As of January 2004, there has been an injunction that prohibits the spraying of more than 30 active ingredients near salmon streams. Growers must keep no-spray zones of 100 yards for aerial applications and 20 yards for ground applications when using these products. This has created a great hardship for cherry growers as they struggle to manage this injunction as well as comply with a zero tolerance of cherry fruit fly maggot. Many of these orchards are located very close to the edge of the Columbia River, making the 100 yard buffer incompatible with cherry production. Secondly, the cherry fruit fly must be controlled at a zero tolerance, which means if a single maggot is found, the crop must be destroyed. The gross income from cherry production in eastern Washington is around ten thousand dollars per acre.

The land drops off to the right of the bushes into the Columbia River. There is clearly not 300 ft of buffer zone here.

Washington is number one in the nation in producing Concord and Niagara grapes for processing. With the loss of dimethoate, these growers find new challenges in controlling mealybugs, cutworms, thrips, leaf-hoppers and nematodes. According to Olson Bros. Viticulturist, Leif Olson, "Nematodes have been a pest we have ignored for a number of years, but now we are finding it emerging as a real problem." In wine grapes, the spider mite population is exploding. While growers do have an effective product, OMITE®, its 14 day re-entry limits its use.

Washington is the country's number one producer of hops and thirty percent of the world's hops are grown in Yakima Valley. The major pests that affect hops are hop aphid and the two-spotted spider mite, and the major diseases are hop downy mildew and powdery mildew. Ann George, from the Washington Hop Commission stated, "We have had many successes due largely in part to our work with IR-4."

The tour continued from hops to tree fruit. Technology is playing a key role in successful crop production. Fran Pierce from the Center for Precision Agriculture demonstrated a weather station that was set up in a high density orchard where the grower uses AgFrost Net to monitor the temperature of his crop through radar transmissions that are delivered to his computer or palm pilot every minute. Through this technology, he can watch all 20 weather stations and can tell when to turn the wind machines on or off.

Weather stations help growers monitor temperatures from a computer or PDA.

Executive Director of the Mint Industry Research Council, and IR-4 Commodity Liaison Committee Chair, Rocky Lundy, presented statistics about mint, which is grown in the US on 150 thousand acres. Washington State grows more spearmint than any other place in the world and is almost number one in peppermint too. Mint is grown for the oil and is moved and sold in pounds. One barrel of mint oil will flavor 5.2 million sticks of gum. Mint relies heavily on a good herbicide program and growers need to plant early.

Executive Director of the Mint Industry Research Council, Rocky Lundy, sweeps a mint field to show participants the type of pests in the crop.

The second day of the tour introduced participants to sweet corn, asparagus, eggplant, potato, onions, carrots and seed crops of the Columbian Basin. Washington grows more than 60 different seed crops, including mustard, onion, field corn, alfalfa, Kentucky bluegrass, dill,

Clearances
June 2004 - August 2004

Product Name:
Fenpyroximate
Trade Name: Fujimite
Crops: Pome fruit
PR# 08346
Federal Register:
June 10, 2004

Product Name:
Spiroxamine
Trade Name: Accrue
Crops: Hops
PR# 06946
Federal Register:
July 26, 2004

Product Name:
Propiconazole
Trade Name: Tilt
Crops: Pineapple
PR# 06585
Federal Register:
August 4, 2004
(TLT until November 30, 2008)

Product Name:
DCPA
Trade Name: Dacthal
Crops: Basil, Celeriac, Chicory, Chive, Coriander leaves, Dill, Marjoram, Parsley, Radicchio, Oriental Radish
PR# 08334, 03541, 02999, 03610, 06262, 01627, 04005, 02692
Federal Register:
August 4, 2004

Product Name:
Flumioxazin
Trade Name: Valor
Crops: Grape, Almond, Pistachio, Sugarcane, Mint, Onion (Dry Bulb), Garlic, Shallot, Tuberous and Corm Vegetables
PR# 08588, 08669, 08075, 07389, 07964, 08710
Federal Register:
August 25, 2004

Product Name:
Folpet
Trade Name: Folpet
Crops: Hops
PR# 06947
Federal Register:
August 25, 2004

For more information, visit the IR4 web site at www.ir4.rutgers.edu

cilantro, and carrot.

Washington is second to Idaho in producing potatoes and it is the crop of greatest value to Washington state agriculture. Eighty-five to ninety percent of all the potatoes grown here are used in processing French fries for the quick serve market. Aphids are one potato pest that transmits a virus that gives the potato a brown discoloration, which is not acceptable for French fries.

At the research farm of Alan Schreiber, the Administrator of the Washington State Commission on Pesticide Registration, tour goers viewed eggplant varieties and asparagus. Alan commented, "I have no limitations for pest control options on eggplant because of crop groupings." Previous to regulatory crop groupings. (visit the IR-4 website to learn about crop grouping at www.ir4.rutgers.edu.) Eggplant falls under Crop Group 8, fruiting vegetables, which includes tomato, bell and non-bell peppers and other related crops. Using crop grouping allows Alan to have a variety of registered products for eggplant, which he states, "Is really an important advancement for minor crops."

On day three, tour participants learned about crops of the Walla Walla Valley and the Palouse. One of the most prominent crops in the Walla Walla Valley is wheat. According to the Washington Wheat Commission, "Washington is one of the nation's largest wheat exporting states and nearly one half of all US white wheat comes from Washington." Many growers use dry peas, lentils, peas, and chickpeas as rotational crops for wheat. These crops reduce the use of fertilizer by adding nitrogen to the soil and breaking up soil disease cycles. While they are seldom profitable, the wheat crop that follows will make up for the loss.

Alan Schreiber, the Administrator of the Washington State Commission on Pesticide Registration, shows participants a nearly ready Santana eggplant, one of the many varieties he grows on his farm.

The 2004 Washington Pest Control Tour made it possible for participants to become familiar with over 40 different crops and educate them about the needs of growers.

Participants expressed thanks to Alan Schreiber and his staff for organizing the tour and to the tour sponsors, which included: Washington Friends of Farms & Forrest, Washington Potato Commission, Washington Wheat Commission, Washington Asparagus Commission, Washington Grape Growers Society, Agriculture Development Group, Mint Industry Research Council, Far West Agribusiness and the Mint Commission.

Dry peas, and chick peas grown on a slope

In Memoriam

In Memoriam:

It is with great sadness that we inform you of the passing of Dr. Robert Kupelian on Sunday, August 8, 2004. Dr. Kupelian was the first National Director of IR-4 from 1978-1990. During his tenor at IR-4 Dr. Kupelian began the successful IR-4 animal drug program, which has become a separate program within USDA. He retired from Rutgers University in 1992 and continued to farm in North Brunswick, NJ until his death. He is survived by three sons, George of Florida, Charles of Virginia and Robert of North Brunswick, NJ.

Calendar of Events

October 26-27, 2004
National Research Planning Meeting, North Brunswick, NJ
Contact: Cheryl Ferrazoli 732.932.9575 x 601

November 9-11, 2004
IR-4 Ornamentals Workshop, Orlando, FL
Contact: Cheryl Ferrazoli 732.932.9575 x 601

February 15-17, 2005
Strategic Planning Conference, Washington, DC. Contact: Cheryl Ferrazoli 732.932.9575 x 601

March 7-9, 2005,
Western Region Residue Trial Training: Davis, CA, Contact Becky Sisco rsisco@ucdavis.edu, 530.752.7634

IR-4 Ornamental Workshop
Orlando, FL
November 9-11, 2004
Register Today for Special Rosen Plaza Hotel Rates Contact Cheryl Ferrazoli
732.932.9575 x 601

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Providing Safe and Effective Pest Management Solutions for Specialty Crop Growers

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Agricultural Research Service USDA

Major funding for IR-4 is provided by Special Research Grants and Hatch Act Funds from USDA-CSREES, in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and USDA-ARS.

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