An introduction to Regional IPM Centers
Our work

• Support IPM development, adoption and evaluation.
• Conduct studies and collect data to produce regionally and nationally focused reports.
• Collaborate within and across regions.
• Build broadly based information networks and serve as a hub of IPM information and resources.
• Develop and deliver global food-security signature programs.
Invasive Species and Re-emerging Pests

• A Signature Program of all four Regional IPM Centers

• Develop and promote an Invasive Species Response Kit.

• Encouragement of WG formation with membership from any region

• Strengthen IPM Center connections to other WGs or initiatives
Our INVASIVES SPECIES work

• Fund Working Groups that include invasive species work – examples:
  • Great Lakes Fruit Working Group
  • Great Lakes Vegetable Working Group
  • Public Gardens as Sentinels Against invasive Plants
  • Public Tick & IPM Working Group

• Create and publish Pest Alerts
  • Regional and National
Pest Alerts

• Public awareness is one of the key first activities when invasive and new pests are discovered in the U.S. or have the potential to be introduced
• Pest Alerts can be printed and handed out at public meetings and other venues
• Pest Alerts are provided for free – printed or downloaded off the NCIPM Center website
Goal of Pest Alerts

• Pest Alerts fill the gap between the discovery of a new pest and when the impact is assessed and any management options are researched
  – Once more is known about a pest, state-level personnel will develop outreach materials specific to local conditions
First discovered in Ontario in June 2016 and Pest Alert was published in 2017. Not yet in N.A. but rapid spread in Europe, North Africa and western Asia after an accidental introduction into Spain indicates this insect has a high invasive potential. Rapid spread in 2016 triggered the need for a Pest Alert that was published in 2017.
Pest Alert Guidelines

1. Contact us when a pest is identified to discuss the need for a Pest Alert
2. Alerts branded only with the IPM Centers and NIFA logos
3. Authors prepare a draft 700-800 words and obtain appropriate images
4. The draft text is peer reviewed and our graphic designer does a layout
5. Once the draft layout is approved by authors the final version is available as pdf or printed copies
How to work with us

• Use and promote the Invasive Species Response Kit when it becomes available
  • Report sightings of new invasive species
  • Recruitment and hosting of outreach materials
  • Creation of Pest Alerts
  • Development and hosting of websites for invasive species WGs
  • Guidelines for organizing WGs, publishing priorities, and communicating impact
How to work with us

• Grants
  • Critical Issues
  • Working Groups
• Join existing Working Groups
• Write or propose a Pest Alert
• Serve on our stakeholder panel
How to work with our partners

• Work with other groups/initiatives involved in invasive species
  • PlayCleanGo
  • Don’t Move Firewood/Burn it where you buy it
  • National Invasive Species Awareness Week
  • First Detectors Program (NPDN)
  • North American Invasive Species Network
  • Western Governors Association Task Force on Invasive Species
• IR-4
Invasive Species and IPM
Spotted Wing Drosophila

• Michigan Cherry producers
  • Rejected loads – 20% crop loss in 2016 and 2017
  • 2-6X increase in spray costs
  • Increased use of broad spectrum insecticides
  • Loss of export markets (MRLs)
  • Increased labor costs
  • Reduced use of IPM
Invasive Species and IPM
Palmer Amaranth

• Found in South and Midwest
  • Grows aggressively: 2-3” per day in optimum conditions
  • Can grow to 6-8 feet tall
  • Has reduced yield up to 91% in corn and 79% in soybean

• Prolific seed producer: up to 1 million seeds per plant
• Emerges throughout the growing season
• Very prone to herbicide resistance (multiple modes of action)
• In cotton the number of acres treated with parquat and glufosinate doubled.
Invasive Species

• Management options often limited to pesticides especially in years (decades?) after introduction
  – Introduction of natural enemies and development of IPM programs takes time and research
• This increased pesticide use disrupts IPM programs for established pests
Thanks!

See our website for currently available RFA’s: [www.ncipmc.org](http://www.ncipmc.org)

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