Welcome to Alabama Cooperative Extension System (ACES) where we are committed to providing you research-based information. The main purpose of this newsletter is to provide readers information about critical crop production and pest management information for field crops grown in Alabama. This newsletter promotes sustainable agriculture, i.e., successful farming without depleting natural resources so that future generations can have productive land for food production. Currently, there are over 1,300 subscribers (as of January 2013) and many commercial websites that cross-post this newsletter online resulting in a wider readership. Readers can also download or view the newsletter at ACES Store (https://store.aces.edu/ListItems.aspx?CategoryID=180). There is a multi-institutional editorial board that works swiftly each week to electronically deliver the newsletter every FRIDAY during the summer months (typically from May to September). Research and Extension personnel from all educational institution in Alabama can submit crop production and protection articles of high relevance for immediate release to the audience; authors should pay attention to the guidelines for format and submission deadlines (Wednesdays) on the last page of this newsletter. Readers from States beyond Alabama should check with their university Extension before using any recommendation. To subscribe, please email a short request to bugdoc-tor@auburn.edu. Once your name is added to the list, you will get a welcome message from the IPM COMM Listserv.

Editorial Board:
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Author guidelines are provided on the last page of this newsletter. Articles may be delayed for publication if they are not in the recommended format.

NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE ON ACES: www.aces.edu/go/128

ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER

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- Growing Pierce’s Disease Resistant Grapes in Alabama
- Spotted Wilt Resistant Tomato Cultivars
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- Basic Vegetable Insecticide Recommendations 2013
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- IPM Guides Updated for 2013
- AFVGA Announces 2014 Conference in Auburn

EXTENSION AG EVENTS
**SUBSCRIBE TO IPM ALERTS VIA FACEBOOK!**
The Agronomy & Commercial Horticulture Extension Teams are constantly working to provide you updated information for profitable farming. Now you can get pest information quickly and interact with the Extension Team using social media apps on your smartphone.

**FACEBOOK CHANNELS TO ‘LIKE’:**
Peanut producers: ‘ALABAMA PEANUT IPM PROGRAM’
Vegetable producers & gardeners: ‘ALABAMA VEGETABLE IPM’

**YOUTUBE CHANNEL (IPMNEWS):** [http://www.youtube.com/user/IPMNews](http://www.youtube.com/user/IPMNews)
Make sure you sign-up for Extension IPM workshops and field days close to you for hands-on crop production and pest management training.

**ALABAMA MASTER GARDENER HELPLINE**
When you want to know how to get that colorful annual bed installed and growing, to whom do you turn for advice? Are you at a loss for solutions to disease and insect problems? If you’ve got gardening questions, we’ve got answers! Call the Master Gardener Helpline. Trained volunteers are ready, willing, and waiting to help!
There are 15 Helpline locations throughout the state of Alabama and calls are answered at least one location year-round. In fact, as you read this, Master Gardeners are manning the phone lines in the Southwest and North Central regions of the state. Give ‘em a call!! They’d love to help you with all your gardening needs.
Dial 1-877-252-GROW (4769) and select your location from the short menu to receive the most accurate, local information. Below is a list of the menu options so you will be prepared when you call. If you do not hear your location option in the menu, please select “3” and a Master Gardener will assist you.

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<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>from the Gulf Coast to Grove Hill and Greenville</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Central and East</td>
<td>from Anniston to Phenix City; metro Montgomery</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>North Central/West</td>
<td>from Clanton to Birmingham; Hamilton &amp; Carrollton</td>
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<td>Northwest</td>
<td>from Decatur/Huntsville to the Shoals &amp; Russellville</td>
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<td>Northeast</td>
<td>from Pell City &amp; Gadsden to Cullman and Scottsboro</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>area of Demopolis, Greensboro, Selma, &amp; Lowndesboro</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>area of Andalusia, Dothan, Troy, &amp; Eufaula</td>
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**AFVGA LAUNCHES FACEBOOK PAGE**
The Alabama Fruit & Vegetable Growers Association (AFVGA) now has a dynamic Facebook page! Please login to Facebook and then enter ‘Alabama Fruit & Vegetable Growers Association’ in the search tool. Once on the page, click on the LIKE button. Some benefits of joining the AFVGA Facebook page include rapid access to potentially hundreds of crop producers and gardeners across the state, updates regarding upcoming educational workshops with partnering institutions, and direct communication with AFVGA Board members. For more information about the AFVGA, sponsorship of events and memberships, please contact Leslie Brasher ([thebrashers1@bellsouth.net](mailto:thebrashers1@bellsouth.net)).
FEASIBILITY OF GROWING BANANAS IN ALABAMA

According to Dr. Greg Fonsah, an Extension Ag-Economist and international banana production and marketing veteran from the UGA, the United States is a large net importer of bananas (Musa spp). Due to the high demand from farmers and stakeholders to engage in non-traditional specialty crops production, the fact that agri-tourism is becoming a huge industry in the nation, and the amount of dollars spent each year to import banana, there is a need to introduce banana as a potential new specialty crop for the southeast region of the USA. Niche market banana cultivars sells high and niche and ethnic bananas are imported when they can be produced locally.

A new banana variety research plot was recently established at the Auburn University’s Plant Science Research Center in Auburn with a long term goal to introduce banana as a sustainable commercial crop acceptable to growers, consumers and stakeholders in the Southeast region in order to help the industry supply locally produced alternative specialty crop, enhance the local agri-tourism, promote marketability and distribution of locally produced bananas in the United States. Banana plants were provided in the spring of 2011 by Dr. Greg Fonsah.

Short-season cultivars tested include "Cacambon" and "Blue Torres Straight Island", and the conventional season banana cultivars planted consist of “Kummunaba”, “Raja Puri”, “Belle”, and “Kandarian”.

In 2012 all “Cacambon” plants and one "Blue Torres Straight Island" produced fruit clusters. “Cacambon” bananas had between 10 to 15 fingers per hand (Fig. 1), and the "Blue Torres Straight Island" cultivar produced between 8 to 14 fingers per hand.

Banana plant has a multi-faceted importance and can be used in many different ways. The fresh fruit can be used as dessert. Banana fruit can be cooked, fried or eaten ripe with stew. They can be used to produce beer, livestock forage, cooking wraps and plates, can be utilized as shade trees and for medicinal purposes. Banana fruit has low fat, cholesterol, sodium and salt content, and is extremely rich in potassium. The plants can be used for their attractive ornamental qualities in the landscape. Research will continue to evaluate the best suited cultivars for Alabama conditions and the best production practices.

Elina Coneva,
Extension Fruit Crops Specialist

Figure 1. “Cacambon” banana grown at the Plant Science Research Center, AU produced fruit clusters with 10 to 15 fingers per hand in 2012.
GROWING PIERCES DISEASE RESISTANT *VITIS VINIFERA* GRAPES IN ALABAMA

Current nutraceutical research revealed grapes are a powerful source of phytochemicals and antioxidants and very beneficial to human health. This breakthrough information triggered an increased market demand for fresh fruit and processed grape products. According to a March 2011 report provided by the U.S. Wine Institute, record high 2010 wine shipments make the U.S. the world's largest wine-consuming nation.

Although Pierce’s Disease (PD) is a serious threat to the cultivation of grapes in the United States, especially in warmer southern regions, recently the U.C. Davis grape breeding program has developed new hybrids consisting of 87.5% *V. vinifera* progeny and are resistant to PD. These newly developed selections are expected to produce high quality yield even in regions with high PD pressure, such as the southeastern U.S., where the *Vitis vinifera* production was previously not a viable option. The objective of our study was to assess the feasibility of growing PD resistant *V. vinifera* selections in Alabama and the southeast.

An experimental vineyard was established at the Chilton Research and Extension Center (CREC), AL, in 2010 to study the feasibility of growing Pierce's Disease resistant *Vitis vinifera* (French type, or European) grapes within the high disease pressure southeastern region. The experimental vineyard consisted of three recently developed PD resistant 87.5% *V. vinifera* selections namely ‘502-10’, ‘502-01’, and ‘501-12’. The grape selections grew well in 2011 season and set a good crop of fruiting clusters which were removed from the plants in an attempt to provide optimal conditions for the growth and development of the vine root system and enhance the vine vigor and longevity. In 2012 the three *V. vinifera* selections produced their first commercial crop. A number of measurements were collected to evaluate the vegetative growth, productivity, and fruit quality of the newly introduced selections.

Our observations suggest selection ‘502-10’ (Fig. 1 A) matured early in the season and had the least vigorously growing grapevine. Selection ‘502-01’ had a mid-season ripening and produced the largest clusters and the largest berries in 2012 (Fig. 1 B). Selection ‘501-12’ matured late, had the highest number of clusters per vine, produced the highest yield per vine and the sweetest berries (Fig. 1 C). This was the most vigorously growing grapevine selection based on our results of pruning weights.

The preliminary results on the performance of the newly developed PD resistant *V. vinifera* selections in Alabama are very encouraging. Knowledge gained through this project will aid in development of best management practices and production system recommendations, vital for the establishment of a sustainable grape industry, and enhance the competitiveness of Alabama-grown specialty crops. Our research will aid in introducing locally grown fresh and processed *V. vinifera* products, rich in antioxidants and resveratrol, and proven to help in preventing cardiovascular diseases, inflammation and aging processes that can contribute to healthier diets for Alabamians. The newly introduced selections are expected to improve the agricultural sustainability of Alabama agriculture and food systems by advancing the environmental and economic sustainability in the state through implementation of advanced technologies that ensure the viability of specialty crop production systems, enhance the quality of life for farmers by providing better profits to the farmer and a valuable healthy food to the customer.

We are thankful to the ADAI for the funding provided to the grape research program at Auburn University through the NIFA-USDA Specialty Crops Block Grants.

*Elina Coneva,*
*Extension Fruit Crops Specialist*

Figure 1 A, B, C. Fruit clusters of PD resistant *V. vinifera* selections ‘502-10’ (A), ‘502-01’ (B), and ‘501-12’ (C), grown at the Chilton REC, Clanton, 2012.
FIRE ANT WEBINARS

April 5:  You Have Fire Ants Where? Targeted fire ant management in sensitive and challenging areas including vegetable gardens, fish ponds, compost piles and electrical boxes. Hosted by ACES Regional Extension Agent Willie Datcher.

May 3:  Protect Your Loved Ones From Fire Ants  Learn safe, effective, research-based methods to protect your family and pets from fire ants. Hosted by ACES Regional Extension Agent Charles Pinkston.

June 7:  Get Rid of Those Bed Bugs Learn how bed bugs live and get sound, research-based advice on how to get rid of them. Hosted by ACES Regional Extension Agent Chris Becker.

These webinars are sponsored by eXtension and the Alabama Cooperative Extension System. The webinar series is coordinated by the Imported Fire Ant eXtension Community of Practice.

As upcoming webinars approach, watch eXtension’s Don’t be Bugged Webinar Series page for more information on particular webinars.

Kathy Flanders
Extension Entomologist & Professor

MORE INFORMATION ON COTTON DISEASES

Here are two new Timely Information factsheets on cotton diseases.

LEAF SPOT MANAGEMENT IN ALABAMA COTTON Control of Potash-Excited Leaf Spot Diseases and Target Spot
https://sites.aces.edu/group/timelyinfo/Documents/2013LeafSpotDiseasesofCottonTI.rev2.pdf

AN ESTIMATE OF YIELD LOSS TO TARGET SPOT IN COTTON IN ALABAMA
https://sites.aces.edu/group/timelyinfo/Documents/2013%20Target%20Spot%20Yield%20on%20Cotton%20Loss%20Estimate%20TI_KLB.pdf

Austin Hagan
Extension Plant Pathologist and Professor
BASIC VEGETABLE INSECTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

Vegetable production is always at high risk of insect damage. Insect pests range from caterpillars and true bugs that devastate our summer crop, to the insects of cool season crops like aphids and yellowmargined leaf beetles. Warm winter temperatures and high humidity are favorable to the year-round pest activity. Conventional vegetable producers must get a copy of the 2013 SE Vegetable Crop Handbook for complete insecticide recommendations or contact their county Extension office. Organic producers and home gardeners should use the new Extension bulletins available at www.aces.edu. Identify insect pests correctly then think about managing them using integrated pest management (IPM) tactics.

Conventional vegetable insecticides fall in 18 different categories. Caterpillars can devastate plant stands if not controlled (figure 1); there are many effective insecticides for caterpillars with new modes of action. We have evaluated spinetoram (Radiant) and flubendiamide (Belt) in our test plots as stand-alone or rotation products. These insecticides are more selective than synthetic pyrethroids and also are softer on beneficial insects. Repeated synthetic pyrethroid treatments (like bifenthrin) can flare up spider mites in hot weather, so reduce your insecticide applications in unfavorable conditions or shift to selective products. Certain insecticides like chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) and imidacloprid (Admire) can be applied through drip irrigation for early season insect control with long residual. Through a series of demonstration plots at research stations and commercial fields, a mixed trap cropping system with Peredovik sunflower and NK300 (forage) sorghum for leaf-footed bug and stink bug management was studied in Alabama. The trap crops successfully attracted leaf-footed bugs away from the main crop and kept them till late season. Two applications of insecticides like zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max) and lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior) on sorghum head reduced 70 to 90% leaf-footed bugs without the need for treating the main crop against sucking insects. Spider mite outbreaks were common across Alabama and mowing grass close to the crop during hot weather results in greater spread of this pest. High tunnel producers may also experience spider mites due to the lack of rainfall inside the structure. Effective miticides include abamectin (Agri-Mek – also kills Colorado potato beetles), bifenazate (Acramite), and fenpyroximate (Portal – a new product). For squash bug control, bifenthrin (Brigade) and dinotefuran (Venom) provided consistent results in field tests. Apply insecticides timely when insects are most vulnerable, use a surfactant as recommended, and follow the preharvest interval mentioned on the insecticide labels before using the products. Rotate insecticides and minimize applications to conserve the natural enemies and pollinators.

Organic vegetable insect control is difficult and labor-intensive in high pest pressure conditions. There is more research-based information available today that should be helpful to organic producers and gardeners. Alabama Extension and other neighboring states now provide intensive hands-on training to organic producers through small farm programs; please consult the Extension agent in your area for more information.

In the Deep South, organic farming can be pesticide-intensive and farmers must use approved insecticides in a timely manner (keep multiple products handy for use). Some of the fast-acting contact insecticides that are good for caterpillar control include spinosad (Entrust) and pyrethrum (Pyganic). Some slow acting but effective caterpillar control products include Bacillus thuringiensis or Bt (Dipel, Thuricide, Xentari), Beauveria bassiana (BotaniGard), and neem oil (Molt-X). Alabama IPM studies suggest BotaniGard and Molt-X can be tank-mixed and rotated with paraffinic oil (Suffoil-X) for excellent aphid control. Bt formulation ‘Xentari’ is also very effective against mixed population of caterpillars and provides uniform fruit size (figure 2). Always target the small caterpillars with insecticides when they are in low numbers. Target the immature stages of beetles on foliage (e.g., Colorado potato beetle, yellowmargined leaf beetle, Mexican bean beetle) with insecticides but hand remove the adults or use some kind of a barrier (insect netting). Spinosad is an extremely toxic organic insecticide that is also effective against flea beetles and other late-season pests. Remember to identify insects first and then think of an action plan based on economic thresholds. Do not use the wrong insecticide and face the frustration of crop failure. Do not expect 100% control of pests with organic insecticides and rotate products to avoid insecticide resistance. Stop spraying if the pest population is low or when natural enemies are abundant.

Ayanava Majumdar, Extension Entomologist
INSECTICIDE TEST RESULTS IN VEGETABLE CROPS
(Research highlights)

Radiant (spinetoram) is an excellent product for thrips and caterpillar control in vegetables. Under a high insect pressure conditions, Radiant provided good plant stand and under 10% fruit damage compared to the untreated check plots that were devastated by hornworms and fruitworms.

Belt (flubendiamide) is a new insecticide with a unique mode of action. It provides selective control of caterpillar pests without flaring spider mites and is softer on beneficial insects. Both plant stand and fruit quality is improved by foliar applications of Belt even at high insect pressure.

Pyganic (pyrethrum) alone provides inadequate control of caterpillars and stink bugs during late season under high pest pressure. However, Xentari (Bt) + Pyganic was found to be more effective than Pyganic alone for caterpillar control. Stink bugs and leaf-footed bugs are difficult to control with organic insecticides.

Ayanava Majumdar,
Extension Entomologist
IPM GUIDES UPDATED FOR 2013

Here are links to various IPM publications for commercial producers. These links will take you to the ACES STORE from where you can download PDF versions or see the HTML file in your browser.

https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=13504

https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17696

IPM-1293, “Safety”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=16199

IPM-1294, “Submitting Samples”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=16200

IPM-1295, “General Pesticide Information”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=16201

IPM-0223, “Noncropland”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17103

IPM-0415, “Cotton: Insect, Disease, Nematode, and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17107

IPM-0429, “Grain Sorghum: Insect, Disease, and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=13618

IPM-0028, “Pastures and Forge Crops: Insect and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17102

IPM-0360, “Peanut: Insect, Disease, Nematode, and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17105

IPM-0458, “Small Grains: Insect, Disease, and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17109

IPM-0413, “Soybean: Insect, Disease, Nematode, and Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17106

IPM-0330, “Stored Grains: Insect Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17104

IPM-1291, “Commercial Turf and Lawns: Disease and Nematode Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=13624

IPM-0022, “Commercial Turf and Lawns: Chemical Weed Control”
https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17100

https://store.aces.edu/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=17693

Submitted by John Everest, Extension Weed Specialist
AFVGA CONFERENCE AND TRADESHOW ON FEBRUARY 7th & 8th, 2014
MARK YOUR CALENDAR! The 2014 Alabama Fruit and Vegetable Growers Conference & Tradeshow will be held at Auburn (AL) on February 7 and 8. This is the largest networking and learning opportunity of its kind in Alabama so don’t miss it! For more information, visit www.afvga.aces.edu. Below are some images from the 2013 AFVGA Conference & Tradeshow at Auburn. If you missed it in 2013, then don’t miss it in 2014 because there are going to be many more concurrent education sessions, workshops, and exhibitors that will benefit your farming.

Education classes at the Ham Wilson Arena

Equipment demonstration by vendors

Equipment demonstration by vendors

Hands-on fruit grafting workshop

Farmers with Ag Commissioner, Mr. John McMillan

About 35 Exhibitors were present. More expected in 2014!

THANK YOU TO ALL SPONSORS & EXHIBITORS FOR SUPPORTING AFVGA!
THANK YOU TO ALL AFVGA MEMBERS.
THANK YOU ALL THE COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE REAs & AFVGA BOARD MEMBERS.
2013 EXTENSION AG EVENTS ACROSS ALABAMA

For further information about the events listed below, please check the subsequent pages for agenda. Also call the nearest Extension Office in your county and talk to an Extension Agent. Visit www.alabamacrops.com for more field events around the state.

March 28: Farmer in the dale, Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network, Birmingham (flyer included)

May 10: University of Florida Small Farms & Alternative Enterprises Training, Jay, FL (flyer included)

Stay tuned for regional Extension events around the state. These events are multifaceted and provide you an excellent opportunity to interact with researchers and Extension personnel. Please contact the county Extension office immediately regarding regional meetings that may not be listed above.
March 28th, 6-9pm

FARMER IN THE ‘DALE

Come celebrate local farmers and support the Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network!

At the Freshfully Market in Avondale
200 41st Street South, Birmingham, AL 35222
Gulf Coast Small Farms and Alternative Enterprises

Friday, May 10, 2013
8:30AM to 1:30PM (CDT)
Cost $25

UF/IFAS county extension agents and the UF/IFAS West Florida Research and Education Center have joined efforts to provide relevant hands on training for the Small Farmers of northwest Florida and surrounding areas through the Gulf Coast Small Farms and Alternative Enterprises program.

The spring field day will be a sneak peek for what the program will offer in the coming months and years. Join us to discover new production practices and opportunities for your small farm!

Register: GulfCoastSmallFarmsAndAlternativeEnterprises.eventbrite.com
For more information please contact Robin Vickers at 850-393-7334 or rvickers@ufl.edu.
REGISTER FOR COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURAL RETAILER INITIATIVE FOR AG RETAILERS & DISTRIBUTORS

Commercial fruit and vegetable, nursery, landscape and greenhouse crop production are part of a thriving agriculture industry in Alabama. Agricultural input suppliers/crop retailers, consisting of farmer cooperatives, small retailers and big box stores, are the backbone of this industry. Input suppliers are not only part of the gardening and farm communities but also serve as local consultants. Therefore, it is very important to provide technical training to crop retailers and ACES is proud to launch the first focused initiative to fill this training need and increase retailer profits. The Certified Horticultural Retailer (CHR) is a program that will provide many incentives to program participants, besides the annual technical training. CHR program will deliver business-specific multi-track training incorporating conventional and organic production systems, landscape, and greenhouse and nursery industries. CHR program will prepare retailers/store managers for better serving their clientele. All participants will receive a specially designed training certificate, pins, and door signs immediately after the training sessions. Participants will also be included in the CHR program brochure that will be circulated among residents statewide that will result in high recognition and increasing product sale for retailers. CHR participants will also receive a complete set of Extension publications that contain science-based crop production and plant protection information. For small retail store managers, training will be provide via regional meetings and registration will be available through the CHR website. CHR will also partner with major retailer and producer associations in Alabama to provide employee training at group rates. Detailed CHR brochure is available at http://www.aces.edu/anr/chr/

Please call or email any one of the following ACES Regional Extension Agents for participating in the CHR training program: Bethany O’Rear (Birmingham Metro Area, 205-879-6964, bao0004@aces.edu), Chip East (East Central AL, 256-354-5976, eastwil@aces.edu), Doug Chapman (Northwest AL, 256-232-5510, chapmld@aces.edu), Gary Gray (Central AL, 334-539-2128, graygar@aces.edu), James Miles (Southwest AL, 251-574-8445, milesjd@aces.edu), Mike Reeves (Northeast AL, 256-773-2549, reevemdl@aces.edu), Neil Kelly (Wiregrass Region, 334-693-3800, ngk0001@aces.edu).

On-line registration is now available for retailers for 2013 classes! Please forward this information to local retailers in your community and encourage them to take advantage of this new educational program.
ABOUT IPM COMMUNICATOR (contd. from page 1)

Archive: All editions of newsletter will be archived on ACES Publication, Alabama IPM Center, and many other public websites. Please contact the article author/s for additional information. The Editorial Board does not assume responsibility for any technical article or information published in this newsletter.

CALL FOR EXTENSION ARTICLES

Sections: IPM Communicator has many sections such as Entomology, IPM in Forestry, IPM for the Home & Garden, IPM in Schools & Urban Areas, Plant Pathology, Weed Control, and News Around the State. All sections may not appear in each edition if there were no submissions from authors. Additional sections may be created to accommodate critical news articles.

Author guidelines: The IPM COMMUNICATOR is emailed weekly every Friday to hundreds of subscribers. Articles must be received by Wednesday of each week to allow compilation and release. Use the format of published articles in this newsletter to develop your article. Please email finished articles to the Chief Editor in MICROSOFT WORD. Color pictures can be included in the article if it enhances the readability; authors must provide pictures and send information about the image source/s. SEND PICTURES SEPARATELY ATTACHED IN YOUR EMAIL. Email completed article to bugdoctor@auburn.edu. Articles should be written in easily understandable format; short articles will facilitate reading by audience who typically scan publications for information. Long technical articles will not be published in newsletter unless it is a key story. The editor reserves the right to modify articles to fit newsletter format without affecting the technical details. Announcements for upcoming events is also published in the newsletter.

Suggestions for improvement: Editorial board is always open to suggestions. Please email or call 251-331-8416 to provide your input to the Editorial board.

New subscription: Please email a request to bugdoctor@auburn.edu. Thank you for your support.

For past editions of this newsletter, visit the ACES Store https://store.aces.edu/ListItems.aspx?CategoryID=180.