TABLE OF CONTENTS

Previous Work, Related Experience and Justification................................................. 1

Objectives................................................................................................................... 2

Procedures.................................................................................................................. 3

Probable Duration...................................................................................................... 5

Evaluation Plans......................................................................................................... 5

Cooperation and Institutional Units Involved............................................................ 6

Key Personnel.............................................................................................................. 6

Collaborative Agreements.......................................................................................... 6

Appendix A: Vitae
Appendix B: Letters of Support, Current State Contact Report, & Publication Web Hits
Southern Region IPM Network for Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and Related IPM Documents

Previous Work, Related Experience and Justification

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Centers were created out of a need to supply federal regulating agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) with information on a state or regional basis regarding pest management issues in the United States and its territories. This information includes such topics as pest management tactics, pesticide use, worker activities, and production timelines. This information is delivered either directly by telephone or email, or by issuance of documents such as crop profiles and pest management strategic plans.

The Florida Pest Management Information Program (FPMIP) (http://www.pested.ifas.ufl.edu/sipm/fpmip.html) has been funded by the Southern Region IPM Center (SRIPMC) since 2004 to conduct the state contact duties for Florida, as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as of 2005. The FPMIP also participated in the progenitor program to the SRIPMC, which ran from 2001-2004. As such, the FPMIP serves as the primary contact for federal regulatory inquiries from the SRIPMC, responds to other stakeholder agencies (e.g. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Farm Bureau, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association), and maintains a stakeholder network. Other duties that the FPMIP performs include coordination and oversight of IPM documents, prioritizing new and revised documents, maintaining and revising a state-based IPM expert list, maintaining a website, attending the annual meeting, and conducting additional activities. These additional activities include teaching graduate and Doctor of Plant Medicine students at UF about pesticides and pesticide regulation, talking to the public and media about pesticides, and securing funding for other IPM related programs. All of these activities are outlined in the yearly reports on the FPMIP's website under the header “Activities.”

With respect to managing information inquiries, the FPMIP has consistently provided the most responses, at a high level of detail. The FPMIP has responded to nearly two hundred of these requests since 2001. In many cases, the information provided by the FPMIP assisted in directing the mitigation plans for the pesticide and crop combination under review (e.g. copper, malathion). A full list of responses can be found at the SRIPMC website. The USDA’s Office of Pest Management Policy staff have been very appreciative of the FPMIP, as evidenced by the attached letter (Appendix B). The program also assists in recovery plans for newly introduced pathogens.

The project director at UF has maintained an information network which utilizes database and Extension expertise as well as organizational expertise. Members of the network include
Extension specialists as well as county agents, growers, Florida Farm Bureau, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Tropical Fruit Growers of South Florida, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, IR-4, pesticide registrants, and crop consultants/scouts. Many of these associations have affirmed the utility of the Center’s funding for Florida (Appendix B).

In addition to the individual network contacts, information is supplied through the entire network by a monthly newsletter (Chemically Speaking) that is available in both hardcopy and electronic form. With a member list of over 1,400 individuals, the newsletter addresses Florida-specific questions and also examines national issues which have the potential to become state or regional issues. It summarizes all the regulatory decisions for the month regarding agricultural, non-agricultural, organic, or urban IPM, and provides updates regarding pests and pest management. The site which hosts the newsletter and FPMIP site receives over 600,000 hits per year, with over 300,000 pageviews (nearly 1,000 per day).

It has been noted that certain members of the southern region (Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands) have not historically submitted a proposal to the SRIPMC. It is believed that lack of involvement in the Centers may well disenfranchise stakeholders in these areas. The FPMIP endeavors to empower all potential stakeholders that are located in the southern-region and maintains contacts with a number of stakeholders in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. To that end, the FPMIP has begun a technical translation service (Spanish, Portuguese) for written pesticide information requests.

With regard to IPM documents, the FPMIP has produced over forty crop profiles that encompass more than 50 crops/sites. These documents serve to recapitulate historic and current pest management activities for crops on a state basis. The profiles are robust and have use metrics for key pesticides used in that crop or site. The FPMIP has also produced the first non-agricultural profile (aquatics). The program has produced pest management strategic plans (PMSPs) for nearly 20 different crops and developed production timelines for sweet corn and citrus for the EPA. The IPM documents overseen by the FPMIP are generally the most current in the nation and can be accessed on the SRIPMC website as well as the UF/IFAS database (EDIS). The annual search results for these documents are presented in Appendix B.

The FPMIP believes it has provided the SRIPMC with an abundance of needed and relevant information over the past eight years with decreasing funding in all but one of those years. It is with this justification that the FPMIP requests funding for the 2009-2010 fiscal period.

Objectives

Objective 1: Serve as primary contact for regulatory questions related to pest management and pesticides in Florida and the Caribbean.
Objective 2: Serve to answer questions from any stakeholder regarding pesticide use and/or pest management in Florida and the Caribbean.

Objective 3: Maintain stakeholder network for issues regarding pest management and pesticide regulation.

Objective 4: Provide coordination and oversight for Florida crop profiles and PMSPs.

Objective 5: Provide an annual assessment prioritizing crop profiles and PMSPs.

Objective 6: Provide an annual list of Extension IPM-related experts for Florida.

Objective 7: Maintain a project web site.

Objective 8: Attend annual state contact meeting.

Objective 9: Publish monthly newsletter (electronically and by hard copy) to advise stakeholders of issues of interest and other analyses that measure IPM impact.

Objective 10: Update the crop profiles for eggplant, cantaloupe, and strawberry and create new profiles for cotton and pecan. Conduct PMSPs for lettuce and sweet corn.

Procedures

Objective 1 Procedures: When the FPMIP is queried by the SRIPMC regarding pesticide use, it has historically used database (Pestbank®) information as a first tier of screening. Obviously, if the active ingredient is not registered in the state, Florida growers do not have ready access to that compound. The FPMIP uses a draft list of registered pesticide for Puerto Rico as a first tier screening tool. The Virgin Islands does not have an approved list of pesticides registered for use in that territory. The uses associated with the active ingredient are also examined. If the sites for which a material is registered do not exist in Florida, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, this again reinforces the idea that there would be few benefits from its use in these areas. If the product or active ingredient is registered and there are pertinent sites, inquiries are made (bilingually if complex) to appropriate stakeholders as well as reviewing crop profiles and PMSPs (if they exist). An example of this process is as follows:

The FPMIP was queried about mitigation for the pesticides that use copper as an active ingredient. For many of Florida’s commodities and for organic growers, very few fungicidal materials exist, and loss of any uses would impact the agricultural community. Copper compounds are also used as algal control agents in Florida. Through many inquiries, the FPMIP was able to ensure that the proper information reached the product manager at the EPA. With this information, mitigation decisions generally impacted copper users minimally.
This illustrates pairing of top-down and bottom-up information flow. Federal directives are circulated to the potentially-affected stakeholders. The stakeholders then respond by calling or sending a message to the project director. For issues germane to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, questions are posed to the IPM coordinators for these territories, as well as several other Extension professionals working in Puerto Rico. Network personnel in Puerto Rico include Wanda Almodovar, Ada Alvarado, Hipolito O-Farrill, Miguel Ingles, Manuel Diaz, and Mildred Cortes, while Richard Pluke and Jozef Keularts are in the Virgin Islands.

**Objective 2 Procedures:** The FPMIP and the University of Florida Pesticide Information Office have both contributed funding towards maintaining a full-time Doctor of Plant Medicine available to interact with the public regarding pesticide and pest management issues. This staff member receives telephone calls and electronic inquiries that number in the hundreds annually. While most of the inquiries are from the Florida region, many global questions arise as well. This is especially true for tolerance issues.

**Objective 3 Procedures:** Although not currently active, the FPMIP maintained an advisory committee for the first four years of operation. During this time, emphasis was (and still is) placed on crops that are linked to the loss of methyl bromide. Since this fumigant minimized most pests in these crops, multi-tactic plans have been elucidated by researchers to replace this fumigant. Meetings about fumigants as well as other regulatory issues such as Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and registration in general convene people who are part of the stakeholder network. Groups such as the Florida Farm Bureau, Florida Tomato Institute, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association and Florida Fertilizer and Agchem Association generally have yearly meetings that also serve to convene network stakeholders. Interaction with these groups is evidenced in the letters of support in the appendix. An agreement between the FPMIP and Florida A&M University (Moses Kairo) has been entered to work together in areas of future interest.

**Objective 4 Procedures:** The Florida PMIP is constantly updating both crop profiles and PMSPs that it has produced and others that are legacy documents. The timeliness of these documents are very important to direct funding for projects. Funds are requested within this proposal to obtain metrics and revise some of those crop profiles which are over five years old (see Objective 10 Procedures). A review of the publication dates of the crop profiles on the web supports the fact the Florida crop profiles are some of the most up-to-date postings in the Southern Region. The PMSPs are also reviewed and revised as needed.

**Objective 5 Procedures:** The FPMIP is continuously prioritizing both crop profiles and PMSPs. For crop profiles, the most important issue is whether to create a profile for a new crop. Obviously, if the crop is not grown in the state or region, there would be little impetus. For those crops that are grown in the area, a willing stakeholder group must be identified for survey as it is unlikely statistics are available for all but a dozen or so of the most profitable crops (usually done by NASS). Similar to Objective 4 Procedures, the last date of revision is the biggest driver, as well as the acreage of the crop, value per acre, and special consideration. For the current period
one large acre field crop (cotton) and one high value crop (peach) are proposed for profiling. Stakeholders for lettuce and sweet corn have expressed an interest in conducting PMSPs for these crops.

**Objective 6 Procedures:** The FPMIP has already submitted the 2008 list of IPM-related experts for research and Extension for all the important commodities and settings pertinent to the state.

**Objective 7 Procedures:** Although the FPMIP maintains a separate web page (see http://www.pested.ifas.ufl.edu/sipm/flpmip.html), the monthly newsletter and other activities that the program participates in are posted on the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office main page.

**Objective 8 Procedures:** Travel funds have been requested in the budget to attend the annual state contacts meeting. These funds should enable travel to anywhere in the region.

**Objective 9 Procedures:** As outlined in the *Previous Work and Related Experience* section, the FPMIP generates a monthly newsletter that serves to inform the region about pesticide and pest management issues. The FPMIP is constantly on the lookout for data or analyses that measure the impact of IPM practices, such as the analyses of pesticide use in fresh market tomato and bell pepper which serve to illustrate reduced restricted and danger-labeled pesticide use and increased adoption of IPM (also located on the SRIPMC’s website).

**Objective 10 Procedures:** The cantaloupe, eggplant, and strawberry profiles are in need of revision based on the prioritization process used by the FPMIP. Unlike remodeled Extension publications, profiles produced by the FPMIP have a harmonized layout, and the majority of information comes from in-house or USDA National Agricultural Statistics Survey (NASS) surveys. The profiles also have costing information, which is difficult to obtain but useful for making economic comparisons.

**Probable Duration**

The duration would run from the date of the award and continue for the period of one year. The contact office operates every business day of the year, except holidays.

**Evaluation Plans**

A survey has been conducted in 2007 to evaluate the main communication tool of the network, *Chemically Speaking*. The respondents ranked content, timeliness, format, and utility on a scale from one to five, five being the best. The averages for the four categories were all above 4 (range of 4.1 to 4.3). Support letters also serve to acknowledge the utility of the FPMIP, and can be found in Appendix B.
Cooperation and Institutional Units Involved

In addition to the project director and co-director, who are both in the Department of Agronomy, contributors to the network reside in the plant pathology, entomology/nematology, and horticulture departments. County agents are also part of the queried network.

Key Personnel

The project director (Mark Mossler) will be managing the state contact network, editing the newsletter, networking with Carribean contacts, and producing/revising crop profiles and PMSPs.

The co-director (Fred Fishel) will be serving as a quality assurance auditor for the IPM documents.

Collaborative Arrangements

There are currently no funded collaborative efforts between the PIO and other groups. However, the Florida PMIP maintains relationship with Puerto Rico and Virgin Island Extension professionals.
APPENDIX A
Mark Mossler
PO Box 110710
Gainesville, FL 32611
(352) 392-4721

Education
Doctor of Plant Medicine, University of Florida, 2005
Ph.D. (All But Dissertation), Agricultural Toxicology, Univ. of Florida, 1993-96
M.S., Agronomy, University of Florida, 1990
B.S. (Dual), Entomology/Nematology, University of Florida, 1987
B.S., Microbiology and Cell Science, University of Florida, 1986

Experience
2001 to Date  University of Florida
Pesticide Information Office - Faculty (Agronomy Department)
Responsibilities include editing and producing Chemically Speaking, a monthly
newsletter that addresses timely pest issues, as well as responding to public and
private inquirers regarding pest management and pesticide science. Additional
duties include production of Crop Profiles and Pest Management Strategic Plans
for Florida commodities under the United States Department of Agriculture’s
Integrated Pest Management Centers (IPMC) Program.

1996 - 2000  Golder Associates (KBN merger)
Staff Scientist
Responsibilities include technical review of toxicological studies submitted under
the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and assistance
in the toxicological/regulatory aspects of various projects. Additional
responsibilities include forensic toxicology investigations and expert testimony.

Staff Scientist
Responsibilities included technical review of toxicological studies submitted
under the FIFRA, and assistance in the toxicological aspects of various projects.
Additional responsibilities included environmental risk assessment, threatened
species relocation, and field investigations/natural areas inventories.

1987 - 1991  University of Florida
Graduate Research Assistant
Responsibilities included designing, implementing, analyzing, and publishing
scientific research conducted under a cooperative agreement with the United
States Department of Agriculture. Areas of expertise included pesticide analysis
and plant physiology/toxicology.


Mossler, M.A. Toxicity of Tomato and Bell Pepper Insecticide/Miticides to Beneficial Insects. Agronomy Department Document PI-90.


Mossler, M.A. Watermelon Pest Management Strategic Plan. Food Science and Human Nutrition Department Circular 1474.


Frederick M. Fishel
Pesticide Information Office, Box 110710
University of Florida/IFAS
Gainesville, FL 32611-0710
Telephone (352) 392-4721

Education:

Position Description:
2005-present: University of Florida/IFAS. Associate Professor of Agronomy and Pesticide Information Officer. Position is 80% Extension and 20% teaching. Extension responsibilities include serving as liaison for the Pesticide Safety Education Program with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, EPA, USDA and other agencies with an interest in pesticide issues. Develop and acquire educational materials to support the IFAS extension personnel in pursuing their mission of teaching clientele in the safe and proper use of pesticides. Teaching responsibilities include developing a practical class for training graduate students in concepts of pesticides and their use.

Previous Employment:
2003-2005: University of Missouri Extension. Extension Associate Professor of Agronomy and IPM (Integrated Pest Management) and PSEP (Pesticide Safety Education) Coordinator for the Plant Protection Program (PPP). Position was 100% Extension. Responsibilities included serving as liaison for IPM and PSEP with the Missouri Department of Agriculture, EPA, USDA, NRCS, MDC, DNR, other agencies with interest in IPM and PSEP, and the Missouri representative to regional and national IPM and PSEP committees; identify funding and programmatic opportunities for state scientists and advise state scientists on IPM and PSEP program needs and opportunities for grant funding; develop and provide IPM and PSEP information and services for state clientele, university scientists, and other agencies; develop and acquire educational materials and provide coordination and in-service training related to IPM and PSEP in support of state and regional extension personnel; develop and conduct training programs for commercial pesticide applicators in both the agricultural and urban settings; organize and solicit team members from among university faculty, staff, regional extension specialists and other private and public sectors to provide specific category pesticide applicator training; prepare and manage IPM and PSEP budgets following guidance from the PPP steering committee.

1998-2003: University of Missouri Extension. Extension Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Pesticide Applicator Training (PSEP) / Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Coordinator. Responsible for coordinating Extension's private and commercial applicator training programs including program content, development and revision of training materials, selection of instructors and training and support of regional extension field staff. Supervisor of 2 staff. Duties also included conducting weed identification service for the MU Extension Combined Diagnostics Laboratory.
Select Publication Titles:


Contributed:


November 24, 2008

Southern Region IPM Center Review Committee
North Carolina State University
Venture IV
1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 100
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

RE: Florida Pest Management Information Program

To Whom It May Concern:

The Bureau of Pesticides, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is pleased to reaffirm our unconditional support for the Florida Pest Management Information Program (FPMIP) in the competitive Southern Region IPM Center funding process. The Bureau of Pesticides is responsible for regulatory oversight of pesticide registration and risk assessment in Florida. As such, we frequently collaborate with and depend on the services of FPMIP in addressing a variety of pesticide issues.

Under the leadership of Director Mark Mossler, the FPMIP continues to make available substantive and timely information and guidance on pesticide issues in Florida. The FPMIP helps us by providing outreach to research and extension programs about state and federal regulatory policy decisions such as rules, label revisions, suspensions, cancellations, reclassifications and reauthorizations affecting key Florida pesticides. The FPMIP serves as a bridge between our pesticide registration program and growers/researchers who are interested in obtaining Special Local Need (SLN) registrations for Florida-specific pest control problems. The FPMIP also assists our pesticide registration program by coordinating the review of SLN efficacy data by qualified State experts. Without these impartial reviews, we would not be able to determine the eligibility of pesticides for SLN registrations. The FPMIP’s monthly newsletter reports on special registrations actions and pesticide safety issues, information that is of value to the agricultural industry as well as to our regulatory program. Moreover, we routinely depend on Director Mossler’s program as a reliable source of information on emerging pest problems and solutions in Florida, and as a knowledgeable resource in the development of farm worker safety programs.
In Florida, where pest control is a year-round, complex, and dynamic enterprise, the success of the FDACS pesticide regulatory program depends on receiving timely updates on new trends and effective communications with growers, researchers and others stakeholders in the agricultural industry. We greatly value our partnership in these endeavors with Dr. Mossler and the FPMIP, and we look forward to continuing this beneficial working relationship in the future.

I thank the Southern Region IPM Center Review Committee for considering our perspectives on this important program, and hope that this information can help inform your evaluation. If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to call me at (850) 487-0532 or email me at howardd@doacs.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. BRONSON
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

[Signature]

Dennis F. Howard, Ph.D.
Chief, Bureau of Pesticides
To Whom It May Concern:

The USDA Office of Pest Management Policy continues to commend Dr. Mark Mossler of the University of Florida Pesticide Information Office for reliable and prompt responses to pest management requests from this office. He can be relied upon to supply timely and current information on pest management needs from his geographical area. In addition, Dr. Mossler takes action steps to include local experts and specialists on conference calls and follows up with clarifications on the subject matter when needed.

Mark is a whole-hearted advocate for specialty crop pest management tactics and seeks seeking out information even if the crop is grown on relatively few acres. Such information, while difficult to obtain, is critical for the continued Reregistration and Registration Review of pesticides for minor crops. The information he provides and the specialists he recommends have contributed to the success of the Office of Pest Management Policy in explaining and supporting the needs of agriculture during discussions with EPA and other government agencies.

Dr. Mossler continues to participate in and contribute towards Homeland Security mandated Recovery Plans for plant diseases of great concern. The pests that he is or has worked with are orange rust of sugarcane caused by *Puccinia kuehnii*; citrus variegated chlorosis caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (CVC strain); and huanglongbing (HLB) or Citrus Greening caused by “Candidatus” *Liberibacter americanus*, *L. asiaticus*, and *L. africanus*.

Florida is at the center of the concern over introduced exotic disease organisms. We commend Mark for his willingness to participate in this program and for his continuous efforts on behalf of agriculture in Florida and in the southeastern United States.

Sincerely,

USDA Office of Pest Management Policy

Wilfred Burr          Teung Chin
Harold Coble          Dhol Herzi
Ted Rogers            Kent Smith
Allen Jennings
November 3, 2008

Southern Region IPM Center Review Committee
North Carolina State University
Venture IV
1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27606

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in full support of the Florida Pest Management Information Program (FPMIP) in the Southern Region IPM Center funding process. As the forest entomologist for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, I regularly make requests of FPMIP Pesticide Information Office (PIO). I am routinely asked to give recommendations regarding chemical control options for forest and shade-tree pests, and I rely on the PIO for information regarding current pesticide product registrations for a variety of pests and land management scenarios (forests, nurseries, seed orchards, ornamental landscapes, etc). Mark Mossler and the PIO staff consistently respond with accurate information in a professional, prompt and thorough manner. Mark has also taken the time to investigate and answer questions for me regarding pesticide label interpretation, experimental use permitting, and other issues. In addition to the excellent personal assistance they provide, the PIO also produces an informative monthly newsletter with the latest developments in the pesticide arena.

The FPMIP is extremely valuable to me in the fulfillment of my work and I hope this program will continue to be adequately funded. Numerous owners, managers and users of Florida forests ultimately benefit from the unique services they provide (not to mention their service to the agricultural sector, which I have not addressed). Please feel free to contact me if I can be of additional information.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Albert "Bud" Mayfield, Ph.D.
Forest Entomologist, Forest Health Section

Florida Agriculture and Forest Products
$97 Billion for Florida's Economy
October 20, 2008

Southern Region IPM Center Review Committee
North Carolina State University
Venture IV
1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 100
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

Re: Florida Pest Management Information Program

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of the Florida Farm Bureau Federation, the state’s largest general agriculture association representing over 135,000 member-families statewide, I am writing to express our support of the Florida Pest Management Information Program (FPMIP) in the competitive Southern Region IPM Center funding process. Agriculture continues to be Florida’s second most lucrative industry providing over 750,000 jobs and $100 billion dollars a year of direct and indirect income to the economic sector.

In tough financial times when two of the top three industries in Florida, tourism and construction, suffer due to a slowed economy, Florida agriculture continues to thrive while providing jobs and fiscal stability. Florida’s mild climate allows the state to produce crops year-round, including a significant portion of the nation’s winter produce, but also causes the state to be more susceptible to pests and diseases. Through the use of pesticides and other vital agricultural chemicals, Florida’s farmers and ranchers can successfully control pathogens, insects, nematodes, mites, and weeds. The safe and effective utilization of pesticides allow for sustainable yields, minimized labor needs, and increased grower profitability.

During the past year, the FPMIP has interacted with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) on topics such as methyl iodide use, lactofen and flumioxazin use in vegetable row middles, EPTC use in tomato production, aerial bait placement of fruit fly bait, and dimethyl disulfide use in strawberry production. The FPMIP also works in a consultative manner with FDACS on issues such as herbicides for biofuels and the endangered species aspect of pesticide registration.

The two issues of greatest magnitude in Florida during the reporting period were citrus greening with associated vector control and orange rust in sugarcane. These two pest problems have the potential to impact nearly a million acres of Florida agriculture at a value of $1.2 billion. For citrus greening, the FPMIP interacted with the state regarding
Re: Florida Pest Management Information Program
October 20, 2008, Page 2 of 2

salicylic acid use on citrus, fogging and aerial application of insecticides to control the psyllid vector, and registrations for the use of phosmet and fenpropathrin to control the vector. Registration for triclopyr use for cut stump treatment of citrus trees found to have greening was also facilitated by the FPMIP.

Please support agriculture in Florida by funding the Florida Pest Management Information Program to ensure that Florida’s growers are not left unprotected in their pest management needs. Continued funding allows adequate management experts to be readily available to the agricultural industry. The Florida Farm Bureau looks forward to continuing our partnerships and working alliances with the current team.

Sincerely,

Joshua Craft

Cc: Mark Mosler
Box 110710, Gainesville, Florida 32611
UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office
Phone: 352-392-4721
1. Serve as primary contact for federal regulatory inquiries

The Florida Contact, who also covers the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, responded to requests for specific information over the report period that came directly from USDA OPMP, but also from EPA and the SRIPMC. Very few questions pertained to the Caribbean and few responses were obtained from this network. For Florida, the SRIPMC requests were circulated through the Florida Pest Management Information Program (FPMIP) network for response. Among the SRIPMC request topics were: aminopyridine, methomyl, aldicarb, chlorpyrifos, endosulfan, malathion, and EBDC fungicides.

The FPMIP responded to USDA direct inquiries that included general fumigant use in Florida, the fumigant cluster reassessment, azinphos phase-out in blueberry, and malathion use in citrus and tropical fruits. The FPMIP also serves on the USDA OPMP’s citrus vein chlorosis (CVC) and orange rust (in sugarcane) recovery plan working groups. The FPMIP responded to a direct request from EPA regarding fumigant field size.

2. Response of the FPMIP to other entities

The state contact serves to provide information and input to entities other than the SRIPMC, USDA and EPA. The state contact has weekly interactions with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the Farm Bureau, as well as associations such as the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association. These stakeholders are consulted regarding pest management activities and regulatory issues that may affect them and their members. The greatest amount of effort is expended on interaction with the FDACS. During the reporting period, the FPMIP interacted with the FDACS on such topics as: methyl iodide use in Florida, lactofen and flumioxazin use in vegetable row middles, EPTC use in tomato, aerial bait placement of fruit fly bait, temephos use in mangroves for mosquito control, and dimethyl disulfide use in strawberry. The FPMIP works in a consultative manner with the FDACS on topics such as herbicides for biofuels and the endangered species aspect of pesticide registration.

The issues of greatest magnitude in Florida during the reporting period were citrus greening with associated vector control and orange rust in sugarcane. These two pest problems have the potential to impact nearly a million acres of Florida commodities. For citrus greening, the FPMIP has interacted with the FDACS with regard to salicylic acid use on citrus, fogging and aerial application of insecticides to control the psyllid vector, and registrations for the use of phosmet and fenpropathrin to control the vector. Registration for triclopyr use for cut stump treatment of citrus trees found to have greening was also facilitated by the FPMIP.

The FPMIP interacts with programs such as IPM Florida. The two groups helped submit a grant to the EPA SAIC program during the reporting period. The monthly newsletter (http://www.pested.ifas.ufl.edu/newsletters/august2008/index.htm) circulated to over 1,300 subscribers reaches mostly Florida readers, but also regional and international stakeholders as
well. The FPMIP facilitates registration review, promulgates educational content, and consults on technical questions regarding pesticide use and pest management.

3. Establish and maintain stakeholder network

The aforementioned responses largely describe the stakeholder network. The FPMIP routes information regarding actions by the federal government through the Caribbean or Florida networks to obtain input. These networks consist of IPM coordinators and other people that have pest management-related positions. The input is then forwarded back up to federal regulators who use it in their decisions. The FPMIP is housed in the Pesticide Information Office at UF. The state contact works in conjunction with the pesticide and PSEP coordinator for UF, Dr. Fred Fishel. The state contact also interacts with the UF IPM coordinator, Dr. Norm Leppala, in a team manner for deliverables as well as in a consultative manner regarding educational programming and extension activities.

4. Coordination and oversight of IPM documents in the state

The state contact oversees crop profiles and pest management strategic plans that have been promulgated over the years under the IPM Centers or NAPIAP. Caribbean profiles are relatively current. Florida profiles revised over the report period include peanut, potato, beef cattle and pasture, and sweet corn. New profiles include sugarcane, radish, and Christmas tree.

5. Annual assessment prioritizing crop profiles and PMSPs

Although largely described under heading #4, the state contact is continually assessing those profiles for revision and creation. Funding has been secured to revise the tropical fruit profiles, in which sixteen tropical fruit crops grown in Florida are documented in nine profiles. In addition to revision date, economic benefit and new pests drive profile and PMSP production and revision.

6. Expertise list

A list of IPM-related expertise was sent to the SRIPMC in 2006 and has recently been updated in September 2008.

7. Website

The state contact’s website is found at: http://www.pested.ifas.ufl.edu/sipm/fipmip.html
The website confirms to those standards required by the SRIPMC for funding.
8. Annual meeting

The state contact expects to attend the meeting in Asheville, NC in November, 2008.

9. Additional activities

In addition to those activities listed previously, the state contact interacts with the public, university scientists, and media in the form of telephone calls and emails. In addition to several hundred of these consultations over the reporting period, the FPMIP does free pesticide searches for people as well as organizations (in Florida/Puerto Rico/V.I.) that need this service.

The contact teaches Doctor of Plant Medicine students state and federal pesticide regulations and team teaches a graduate course in pesticides every other spring. The state contact presented a talk on pesticide mode of action at the statewide master gardener conference in Gainesville, FL during the reporting period.

10. Discussion

The major concern looking forward is funding. With institutions requesting maximum IDCs and inflation (and minimal raises), the funding for the state contact will be inadequate if capped at $25,000 per state. A figure of $40,000 will offset these issues over the next center cycle.

11. IPM documents

This information has been presented under headings #4 and #5.
## Web Statistics Search Results

Selecting statistics for publications with **author** containing *mossler*

Results are ordered by IFAS Publication Number (IPN).

*Note:* This table can be copied into a spreadsheet program for manipulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DLN</th>
<th>Publication Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Department</th>
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<td>CIR 1237</td>
<td>Florida Crop/Pest Management Profile: Potatoes</td>
<td>Mark A. Mossler, and Chad Hutchinson</td>
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<td>Anna Osiecka, Jarek Nowak, Alan Long, and Mark Mossier</td>
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<td>H.N. Nigg and M.A. Mossier</td>
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<td>Frederick M. Fishel and Mark Mossler</td>
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<td>Gainesville, FL 32611</td>
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PROPOSED DURATION: One year

PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)

Mark Mossler & Fred Fishel

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Project Director

Authorized Organizational Representative

Brandi K Boniface
Assistant Director of Research

Signature (for optional use)