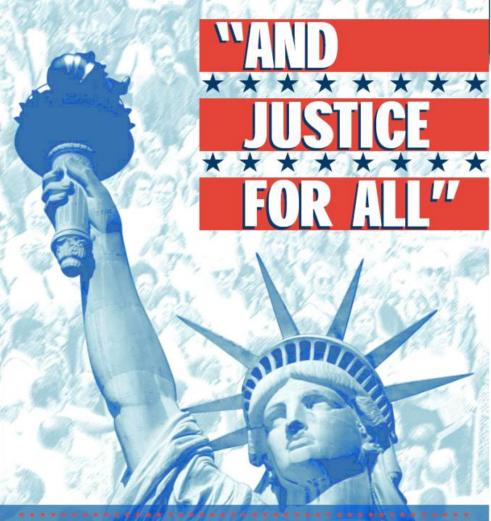
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Introduction to Hop Pest Management



Erin Lizotte, IPM Educator Michigan State University Extension

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Overview

- Scouting protocol
- Primary pests
- Beneficials
- IPM resources



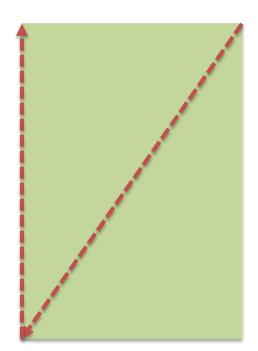
Scouting protocol

- The more you lookthe more you see
- How many leaves you collect or evaluate should depend on the pest
- Find what works for you!



General protocol Walking a transect and an edge

- Walking a transect ensures you get a look at the interior and edge of the hopyard
- Change your route each time to make sure you cover new ground
- Once you locate an issueconsider whether a more thorough evaluation is warranted



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General protocol What am I looking for?



- This becomes more clear over time
- Look for anything out of the ordinary
 - Stunted plants
 - Damaged or cupped leaves
 - Discoloration, chlorosis, bronzing
 - Failure to thrive
 - A huge group of insects (usually it's not valuable to sweat the individual insect you spot munching on a leaf)

General Protocol

- Remove leaves as you move through the yard turn them over and give a close inspection using a hand lens
- Check leaves from all reachable heights, but favor the lower, denser portion of the canopy
- If checking for a specific pest threshold follow sampling protocol

Primary Pests for MI growers

- Downy Mildew
- Potato leafhopper
- Mites
- Damson hop aphid
- Beetles (chafer and Japanese)



Primary pests – Downy Mildew

- Caused by the fungi *Pseudoperonospora humuli*
- Can cause significant yield and quality losses depending on variety and when infection becomes established
- In extreme cases cones can become infected and the crown may die
- Typically, downy mildew appears early in the season on the emerging basal spikes
- Spikes then appear stunted, brittle and distorted

- Spore masses appear fuzzy and black on the underside of infected leaves
- As bines expand new tissue becomes infected and fail to climb the string
- Can retrain new shoots but often incur yield loss as a result
- Appearance may vary based on variety and timing















- Downy mildew overwinters in dormant buds or crowns
- Infection is favored by mild to warm temperatures (60 to 70 F) when free moisture is present for at least 1.5 hours
- Leaf infection can occur at temperatures as low as 41° F when wetness persists for 24 hours or longer

Downy mildew management

- Utilize a protectant fungicide management strategy SEASON LONG to mitigate the risks of early and severe infections
- Varietal susceptibility is important
- Clean planting materials should be selected
- All plant materials removed in pruning should be removed from the hopyard and covered up or burned

Downy mildew management

- Well timed fungicide applications just after the first spikes emerge and before pruning have been shown to significantly improve infection levels season long
- Subsequent applications should be made in response to conducive environmental conditions (temps above 41F and wetting events) every 7-10 days
- Copper, boscalid, fosetyl-AL, pyraclostrobin, and a number of biopesticides have varying protectant activity against downy mildew
- Potential resistance to fosetyl-AL

Downy mildew, post infection

- Even under good management, DM can take hold, so including some "curative" fungicides is helpful
- Cymoxanil (e.g. Curzate) has about 2 days post-infection activity and provides 3 days of protection
- Cymoxanil+famoxadone (e.g., Tanos) provides 2 days post infection activity and 5-7 days protection
- Dimethomorph (e.g., Forum) and mandipropamid (e.g., Revus) have the same mode of action and offer 7 days of protectant activity and 1-2 days of post-infection activity
- Phosphorous acid fungicides (e.g., Phostrol) have been shown to provide about 4-5 days protection and postinfection activity of up to 5-7 days

Lastly-don't confuse downy mildew with powdery mildew!

- Powdery mildew is caused by *Podosphaera macularis*, a completely different pathogen
- Powdery mildew has a much lower incidence in Michigan, likely due to environmental factors
- It is important that growers do not mistake downy mildew for powdery mildew as the effective pesticide classes are completely different



Powdery mildew



David Gent, USDA-ARS

Primary pests – Potato leafhopper

- PLH feeding on hops causes what growers have termed "hopper burn", which causes necrosis of the leaf margin in a v-shaped pattern and may cause a yellowed or stunted appearance as well
- Scouting for PLH should be performed weekly as soon as leaf tissue is present to ensure detection early and prevent injury
- More frequent spot checks should be done following rain storms which carry the first populations north



PLH



Scouting for PLH

- Shake the bine
- PLH will be found on the underside of leaves so flip leaves and shoots over
- Growers may also choose to place two-sided yellow sticky traps in the field to catch PLH
- PLH move in all directions when disturbed
- Although hop plants are susceptible to PLH, they can tolerate some level of feeding and growers should be conservative in the application of insecticides
- At this time there is no set economic threshold for PLH in hops

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PLH



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PLH Management

- PLH can be managed with neonicitinoids (imidacloprid or thiamethoxam), pyrethroids (bifenthrin or betacyfluthrin), organophosphates (malathion) or spinosyns (spinosad)
- Consider that pyrethroids have been shown to cause increases in mite populations and neonicitinoids are longer lasting and narrow spectrum
- Pyganic, Entrust and Trilogy are OMRI approved insecticides organic growers might consider for PLH management

Primary pests – Spider mites

- Two-spotted spider mites (TSSM) are a significant pest of hop in Michigan and can cause complete economic crop loss
- TSSM feed on the liquid in plant cells, decreasing the photosynthetic ability of the leaves and causing direct mechanical damage to the hop cones and act as a contaminate pest



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Photo credit: David Cappaert, MSU. Bugwood.org

- Leaves take on a white appearance and will eventually defoliate under high pressure conditions
- Intense infestations weaken the plant and reduce yield and quality
- Infested cones develop a reddish discoloration, do not hold up to the drying process, and commonly have lower alpha levels and shorter storage potential

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- In the spring only mated females are present, they have overwintered in a dormant stage from the previous season and are ready to lay fertilized eggs
- She appears particularly orange in color this time of the year and has overwintered on debris and trellis structures in the hopyard
- As temperature warm the females feed and begin laying eggs
- Larvae emerge from the eggs in 2-5 days (depending on temperatures) and develop into adults in 1-3 weeks (again depending on temperature)

- TSSM like it hot, with the pace of development increasing until an upper threshold around 100F is reached, conversely, cold and wet weather is not conducive to development
- TSSM are very small but can be observed on the underside of leaves using a hand lens
- As the season progresses cast skins and old webbing give infested leaves a dusty and dirty appearance
- The eggs look like tiny clear spheres and are most commonly found in close proximity to adults and larvae
- The larvae themselves are small, translucent versions of the adults
- Adults and larvae also have two dark spots





Photo credit: David Cappaert, MSU. Bugwood.org

Scouting for TSSM

- Take leaf samples from 3-6' up the bine, as the season progresses samples should be taken from higher on the bine as the mites migrate
- Use a hand lens to evaluate 2 leaves from 20 plants per yard
- Thresholds developed in the Pacific Northwest
 - 2 adult mites/leaf in June
 - By mid-July, the threshold increases to 5-10 mites/leaf
- The goal is to prevent cone infestation, not 100% control

TSSM Management

- Only manage for mites when absolutely necessary—management disturbs beneficial populations that help keep numbers in check
- There are a lot of labeled miticides including those in the avermectin, acequinocyl, organophosphate, hexythiazox, propagite, tetronic acids, dicofol, etoxazole and fenazaquin insecticide classes
- OMRI-approved products containing oils, befenazate, and azadirachtin are labeled for mites
- Consider the PHI (quality?) if close to harvest

Primary Pest Damson hop aphid

- Hop aphids can reduce plant productivity
- DHA excrete 'honeydew' which makes an excellent growth medium for sooty mold and can greatly reduce the quality and salability of a crop
- Under heavy infestations defoliation can occur
- Aphids may also feed within cones and cause economic damage to the crop even at low levels

Damson hop aphid

- Hop aphids overwinter as eggs on Prunus species
- In early spring eggs hatch into stem mothers which give birth to wingless females that feed on the Prunus host
- In May winged females are produced and travel to hop plants where additional generations of wingless females are produced
- As cold weather approaches winged females and males are produced, move back onto a Prunus host, mate and lay eggs for before winter



Damson hop aphid



Damson hop aphid

- Symptoms of hop aphid feeding include leaf cupping and the appearance of honeydew and the associated black sooty mold
- Hop aphids can be found on the upper and lower surface of the leaves
- Currently we are observing nymphs primarily on the underside and unwinged adults on the upper and lower leaf surface

Management Damson hop aphid

- Control before the flowering stage may be important to protect crop quality when populations are high
- 8-10 per leaf are tolerated in the Pacific Northwest until cones are present
- Insecticides containing neem (some of which are organic), neonicitinoids (including products containing imidacloprid or thiamethoxam), flonicamid (labeled as Beleaf) or spirotetramat (labeled as Movento) all have activity against hop aphid

Primary Pests Rose chafer and Japanese beetle

- Both beetles are generalists and feed on dozens of plants
- Beetles are prevalent near grassy areas, particularly irrigated turf
- Grubs feed on grass roots in early spring and again in the fall and can cause significant damage to turf
- Larvae prefer moist soil conditions and do not survive prolonged periods of drought

Rose chafer and Japanese beetle

- RC emerge in June, JB emerge in early July, each are active for around 6 weeks
- They feed on leaves skeletonizing the tissue
- If populations are high, they can remove all of the green leaf material from a plant
- Visual observation of adults or feeding damage is an effective scouting technique
- Because of their aggregating behavior, they tend to be found in larger groups and are typically relatively easy to spot



European rose chafer





European rose chafer





Japanese beetle





Japanese beetle

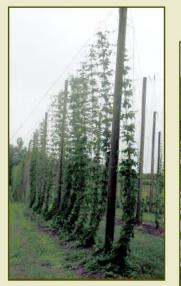


Rose chafer and Japanese beetle

- No established treatment thresholds
- Malathion is effective, but can take up to 3 days to take effect and provides 10-14 days of residual control
- Pyrethroids (bifenthrin or beta-cyfluthrin) have good knockdown activity, and 7-10 days of residual control, but can be problematic in hopyards where mites are a concern
- Neonicitonoids (imidacloprid or thiamethoxam) have contact toxicity for 2-5 days, and residual anti-feedant activity
- OMRI approved options include neem-based products (azadirachtin) which have a 1-2 day residual and good knockdown activity as well as Surround (kaolin clay) which has had good results in blueberry and grape and acts as a physical barrier and irritant

Registered pesticides

Pesticides registered for use on hops in Michigan 2015



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Fungicides registered for use on hops in Michigan 2015 ¹						
Trade name	Common name	FRAC ² group/ resistance risk	Downy or powdery mildew	Rates/notes	PHI ³	REI ⁴
Accrue	spiroxamine	5/ low to med	PM	18 fl oz/A	7	12 hr
Agri-Fos	phosphorous acid, mono & di- potassium salts	33/ low	DM	1.25 qt/ A in 100 gal water. Apply when shoots are 0.5-1 ft long, post training, 21 d post training, bloom, when conditions fa- vor disease.	not listed	4 hr
Aliette WDG	fosetyl-Al	33/ low	DM	2.5 lb/A. Apply when: shoots are 6-12 in tall, after training when vines are 5-6 ft tall, 3 wks after 2nd application, at bloom. Maxi- mum 10 lb/A/season. Do not use with cop- per compounds- see label.	24 d	12 hr
Badge SC	copper oxychloride copper hydroxide	M1/low	DM	1.8 pt/A. Make crown treatment after prun- ing but before training. After training addi- tional treatments are needed 10 d intervals.	14 d	48 hr
Champ Dry Prill Champ Formula 2 Flowable, NuCop 3L Kentan DF Kocide 2000 Kocide 3000 Other formula- tions/ manufacturers exist.	copper hydroxide	M1/low	DM	1.33 lb/A; no more than 7.07 lb/A/yr. 1.33 pt/A; no more than 7.3 pt/A/yr. 1.33 pt/a no more than 7 pt/A/yr. 1.32 lb/A 1.5 lb/A no more than 7.57 lb/A/yr. 0.75-1.5 lb/A no more than 8.8 lb/A/yr. Apply as a crown treatment after pruning but before training. After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 d intervals. Minimum retreatment inter- val:10 d.	14 d	48 hr

Compiled by:

Diane Brown-Rytlewski, Erin Lizotte, and Rob Sirrine, Extension Educators

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Hops.msu.edu

Beneficials Don't forget about the good guys!

• As research into beneficial insects (natural enemies) continues, our understanding of the importance of these partners continues to grow



Insect predators and parasites, known as natural enemies, can control pest populations in agricultural crops and landscapes

Braconid wasps-Parasitoid

- Parasitize larvae of beetles, caterpillars, flies and sawflies
- Adults usually are less than 1/2 inch long with an abdomen that is slender and longer than the head and thorax combined





Soldier beetle-Predator

- Adults of some species feed on nectar and pollen and are often found at flowers, other adults eat aphids, insect eggs and larvae or feed on both flowers and insects
- Larvae are dark, flattened and elongate, and feed in soil, leaf litter or under bark, primarily on eggs and larvae of beetles, butterflies, and moths



Green Lacewing-Predator

- Adults of many species are not predaceous
- Predaceous larvae have long, curved mandibles that they use to pierce and suck the fluids out of their prey
- The larvae are about 1/8 inch long, look like tiny alligators, and prey on most small soft bodied insects, often pale with dark markings
- Eggs are laid on individual silken stalks





Lady Beetles-Predator

- Most adults and larvae feed on soft-bodied insects
- These may be important in aphid population control
- Adults are rounded, and range in size from tiny to medium-sized (about ¼ inch long), color ranges from black to brightly colored
- Larvae are active and elongate with long legs, and look like tiny alligators



Crab spiders-Predator

- Crab spiders stalk and capture insects resting on surfaces or walking, they do not spin webs
- The front two pairs of legs are enlarged and extend to the side of their body, giving them a crablike appearance
- Over 200 species in North
 America



Damsel bugs-Predator

- These bugs prey on aphids, leafhoppers, mites, caterpillars, and other insects
- Most often yellowish, gray or dull brown, they are a little over ¼ inch long
- Slender insects with an elongated head and long antennae



Predatory mites

- Predatory mites are often translucent, larger than pest mites and move at a much faster speed across the leaf surface
- Predatory mites play an important role in balancing the pest mite populations and should be protected when possible

Attracting Natural Enemies

- Natural enemies are more likely to thrive in undisturbed areas that provide overwintering habitat, flowers to support their survival and reproduction, and refuge from pesticide applications in crops
- Natural enemies may be conserved with the same plantings that support pollinators

Resources for beneficial insects

- MSU Native Plants Website: <u>www.nativeplants.msu.edu</u>
- Identifying Natural Enemies in Crops and Landscapes, MSU Bulletin, MSUE Bookstore Online



Resources for scouting

- Compendium of Hop Diseases and Pests
- Sign up to receive the MSU hop scouting reports News.msu.edu
- Hops.msu.edu—includes downloadable copies of the registered pesticide guide.
- Facebook-Michigan State University Hop News



IPM Resources



- Enviroweather
- MSUE news and linked
 resources
- IPM website and associated pages
- Diagnostics lab
- Soil and nutrient testing

Real-time information

Enviro-weather

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Weather-based pest, natural resources, and production management tools

Tools for: Field crops | Fruit | Trees | Turfgrass | Vegetables | Landscape & Nursery | More weather



Enviroweather is a weatherbased information system to help make pest, production and resource management decisions

Enviroweather disease modeling

Station: East Lansing (MSUHort)	•
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Extension AgBioResearch

-

earch Project GREEEN

Model: Fire Blight of apple blossoms

Select Date: Mar 💌 27 💌 2012 💌

Execute

East Lansing (MSUHort) Fire Blight Assist Chart(Report issued 1/22/2013 11:06)

Directions for assist chart:

Locate the Biofix Date (the date bloom opened or the date a spray was applied to control Fireblight) on the top row. Follow that column down to determine Epiphytic Infection Potential for that block on each date in the left column. If this number is greater than 100, and the average temperature is greater than or equal to 60 °F, this area will be highlighted, and rain, or trauma (high winds or hail) is all that is needed for infection. Repeat for additional blocks that bloomed or were sprayed on a different date.

2012	2012 Temperature(F)			Rain	EIP for Biofix Date: (Bloom or spray date)								
Day	Date	Max	Min	Avg	in.	Chance of rain	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27
Thursday	3/22	83	53.6	68.3	0.19		150	52					
Friday	3/23	66.4	54.6	60.5	0.44		151	53	1				
Saturday	3/24	56.5	50.1	53.3	0.04		101	35	1	0			
Sunday	3/25	70.5	44.8	57.7	0		108	42	8	7	7		
Monday	3/26	44.6	29	36.8	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuesday	3/27	56.9	27.2	42.1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
•													

Enviroweather insect modeling

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Tools for: Field crops | Fruit | Trees | Turfgrass | Vegetables | Landscape & Nursery | More weather

Region: East Central	MICHIGAN STATE	Michigan State University	Ø	
Station: East Lansing (MSUHort) 💌	Extension	AgBio Research	Project GREEEN	
Model: Alfalfa Weevil Development	T			
Select Date: Aug 💌 22 💌 2012 💌				
Execute				

East Lansing (MSUHort) Alfalfa Weevil Development Assist Chart (Report issued 1/22/2013 11:08)

Start scouting for adults when temperatures are greater than 48°F

Life Stage	Predicted Date	Observed Date		
1st-2nd instar (light feeding)	4/19/2012	4/19 Change Observed Date		
	(Temperatures from 3/1 - 4/19 used)			
3rd-4th instar (major leaf feeding)	5/7/2012	5/7 Change Observed Date		
	(Temperatures from 4/19 - 5/7 used)			
Pupa to adult (mating and egg laying - feeding ends)	5/20/2012			
	(Temperatures from 5/7 - 5/20 used)			
About alfalfa waavil I About this medal I Mara waathar	data farithic station			

alfalfa weevil | About this model | More weather data for this station

Enviroweather irrigation scheduling

Enviro-weather

Back to home

Weather-based pest, natural resource, and production management tools MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Irrigation Scheduler 4.1

About User Login New Users

Irrigation Scheduler overview

Welcome to the Irrigation Scheduler. This program has been brought to you by the support of the GREEEN grant and Michigan State University Extension. This program's purpose is to assist Michigan's farmers in managing their water resources efficiently. By accurately recording the amount of rain and irrigation that your field receives you can decide when to apply irrigation. Planning will help with efficient use of resources, benefitting everyone.

Data Inputs

• Water Inputs:

To use the Irrigation Scheduler, you will need to record rainfall and irrigation at each field.

Location/Weather Data:

Using your location, the three closest Enviroweather stations are used to compile data and estimate the Reference Potential Evapotranspiration for the day.

Crop Type:

The type of crop is used to describe how quickly and deep the roots of the crop grow and how much of the Potential Evapotranspiration is used, based on the leaf type and projected leaf canopy cover.

Soil Type:

The soil type controls how water is distributed through the soil profile when rain or irrigation water is added to the crop. Soils with higher water holding capacities will retain more water, allowing the crop to draw for a longer period of time before exhausting. Soils with low water holding capacities may allow water to pass through the profile in high rainfall events.

Planting Date and Season Length:

The dates are used to link to the correct weather information, and the season length is used to calculate how mature a crop is on a given date.

Funding: We thank the following for major financial support of this web site: Project GREEEN, the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, MSU Extension, and private donors. Join our supporters.

Enviroweather

- Access the MSU Agricultural Weather Office Forecasts
- Look up historical weather data and compare across years
- Reference for record keeping (wind speed, directions, temperature)

Expand All | Contract All

- Resources for: Statewide observations
- 🗁 Updated hourly
- Michigan hourly weather roundup
- 🗀 Updated daily
- State and regional forecasts
- Regional zone forecasts
- Regional short-term forecasts
- Regional forecast discussions
- Extended forecasts
- 🚞 State forecast
- 60-hour guidance forecasts
- Precipitation, temperature, and GDD normals
- National Weather Service regional climate summaries

En Daily tomporature

East Lansing (MSUHort), Michigan

Latest observations at East Lansing (MSUHort)

01/22/2013 11:00 AM (Station online). Measurements by 5-minute average or total unless otherwise indicated.

- 3.5 F Air temperature
- 0.0 in. Rainfall(01/22/2013)
- 57.3% Relative Humidity
- -8.2 F Dewpoint
- WNW Wind Direction (hourly average)
- 7.6 mi./hr.Windspeed
- Dry Leaf wetness (tripod-mount)

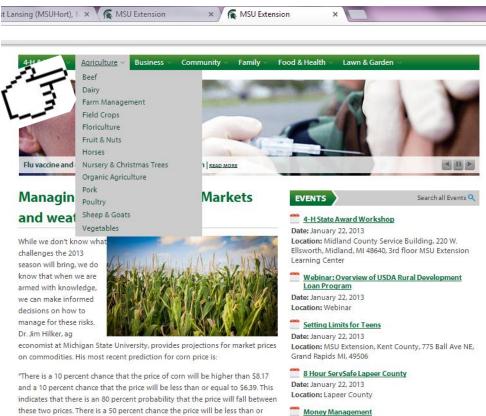
Weather observations and summaries

- Overnight temperatures/ hours below freezing
- Rainfall comparisons for Region
- Temperature, rainfall and degree-day summary
- Rainfall comparisons <u>last 5 years</u> at this station
- Soil conditions
- More weather for this station

Degree-day tools

- Current degree day maps
- Degree Day accumulations for Region
- Degree Day accumulations for Region (alfalfa and corn development)
- Average degree day summary
- Temperature, rainfall and degree-day summary

Information portal-msue.msu.edu



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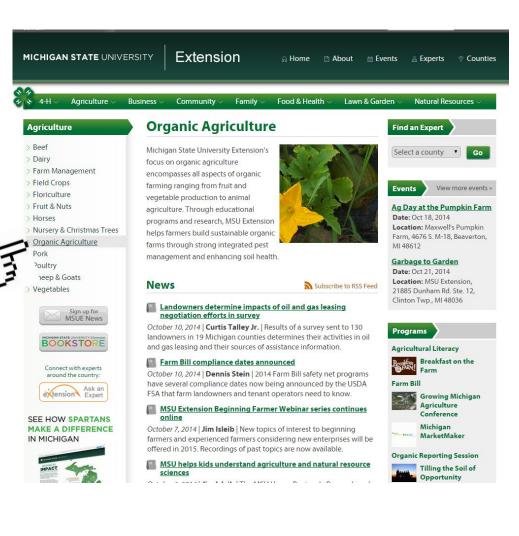
Date: January 23, 2013 - March 20, 2013 Location: Macomb MSU Extension, 21885 Dunham Road,

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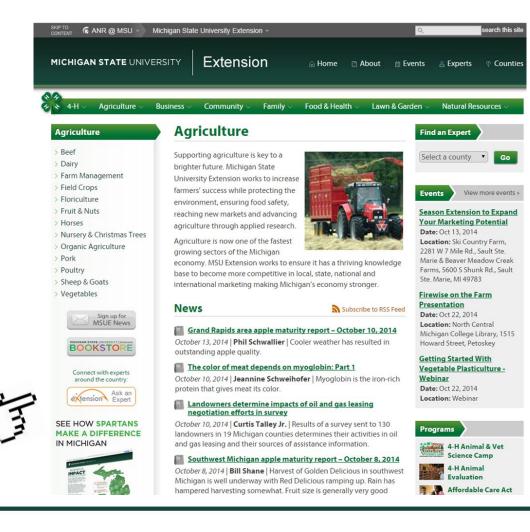
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 ♂ ↔ 4-H ∨ Agriculture ∨ 	Business \vee Community \vee Family \vee Food & Health \vee Lawn & Garden \vee Natural Resources \vee
Experts	Experts
Sign up for MSUE News	Last Name
	First Name (
BOOKSTORE	County Saginaw Topic Dairy
Connect with experts around the country: Ask an Expert	Search
	Serving Saginaw County
SEE HOW SPARTANS MAKE A DIFFERENCE	Bollwahn, Shelby
IN MICHIGAN	Educator
Concession and concession	bollwah1@anr.msu.edu 517-439-9301
	Environmental Quality Educator

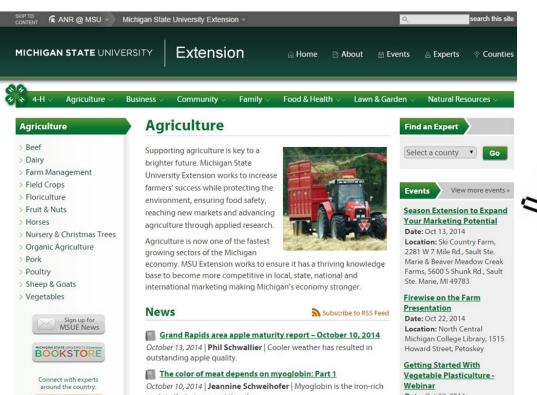
<u>Conklin, Tina</u>

Educator <u>conkli74@msu.edu</u> Animal care and handling practices for advancement for MI livestock industry.

Lindquist, Gerald

Educator <u>lindquis@msu.edu</u> 231-832-6139, 888-678-3464 Grazing educator

MSUE Events





SEE HOW SPARTANS MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN MICHIGAN



protein that gives meat its color.

Landowners determine impacts of oil and gas leasing negotiation efforts in survey

October 10, 2014 | Curtis Talley Jr. | Results of a survey sent to 130 landowners in 19 Michigan counties determines their activities in oil and gas leasing and their sources of assistance information.

Southwest Michigan apple maturity report - October 8, 2014

October 8, 2014 | Bill Shane | Harvest of Golden Delicious in southwest Michigan is well underway with Red Delicious ramping up. Rain has hampered harvesting somewhat. Fruit size is generally very good



Date: Oct 22, 2014 Location: Webinar



4-H Animal

Evaluation

Affordable Care Act

4-H ∨ Agriculture ∨	Business – Community – Family – Fo	ood & Health ∨ Lawn & (Garden – Natural Resources –		
vents	Events				
ents	Events				
ilter Events	Eat Healthy, Be Active nutrition series	es	Page 1 of 27 pages 1 <u>2</u> <u>3</u> ≥ <u>Last</u>		
My County 🔍 My Area	Date: October 12, 2014 - November 17, 20)14			
Il Counties 🔹	Location: Private residence, Livonia, MI				
All Topics 🔹	Free 6 week nutrition series.				
All Programs	Eat Healthy, Be Active Nutrition Ser	ies			
All Certifications	Date: October 13, 2014 - November 17, 20)14			
0/13/2014	Location: Private residence, Livonia, MI				
	Free 6 week nutrition series.				
Go	ABC's of Bullying Prevention				
	Date: October 13, 2014				
Sign up for	Location: Big Bear Arena, 2 Ice Circle, Sau	lt Ste Marie, MI 49783			
MSUE News	Learn about bullying behavior and strateg	ies for prevention.			
HICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Doension	Mindful Eating				
BOOKSTORE	Date: October 13, 2014				
	Location: MSU Extension Kent County, 77	5 Ball Ave NE. Grand Rapid	5 MI 49506		
Connect with experts around the country:	Learn the benefits of eating with mindful awareness.				
Ask an Expert	Building Strong Adolescents Parent				
	Date: October 13, 2014 - November 24, 20 Location: Monroe County MSU Extension		00 MI 49161		
EE HOW SPARTANS	A six-week parenting/caregiver program of				
IAKE A DIFFERENCE			teenagers.		
N MICHIGAN	Season Extension to Expand Your M	larketing Potential			
	Date: October 13, 2014				
	Location: Ski Country Farm, 2281 W 7 Mil Shunk Rd., Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	e Rd., Sault Ste. Marie & Bea	ver Meadow Creak Farms, 5600 S		
	Join the Michigan Farmers Market Associa	tion in our Farm-Based Edu	cational Field Day as we talk about		
	season extension.	don in our rann-based Edd	cational field Day as we talk about		
	-				
La strate e	Backyard Gardener: Tree Fruit Worl	<u>(shop</u>			

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MICHIGAN STATE UNIV	'ERSITY Extension		
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Events	Events		
Filter Events	Eat Healthy. Be Active nutrition series Page 1 of 27 pages 1 2 3 > La		
My County O My Area	Date: October 12, 2014 - November 17, 2014		
All Counties 🔻	Location: Private residence, Livonia, MI		
All Topics 🔹	Free 6 week nutrition series.		
All Programs 🔻	Eat Healthy, Be Active Nutrition Series		
MAEAP Phase I Credit 🔹			
All Certifications	Detro Outpber 13, 2014 - November 17, 2014		
American Registry of Professional A Better Process Control	Animal Scientists Credit Private residence, Livonia, MI		
Blueberry IPM Scout Training	k nutrition series.		
Certified Crop Advisor Credit	of Bullving Descention		
Conservation Stewards Firewise Model Community	of Bullying Prevention		
MAEAP Phase I Credit	ber 13, 2014		
Master Citizen Planner	Big Bear Arena, 2 Ice Circle, Sault Ste Marie, MI 49783		
Master Gardener Master Woodland Manager	it bullying behavior and strategies for prevention.		
MDA Certified Pesticide Applicator			
Michigan Cottage Food Law	ul Eating		
My Horse University Certificate Natural Shoreline Professional	ber 13, 2014		
Pesticide Applicator Recertification	Credit (RUP) MSU Extension Kent County, 775 Ball Ave NE, Grand Rapids MI 49506		
Pork Quality Assurance ServSAFE	enefits of eating with mindful awareness.		
Zoning Administrator Certification	ng Strong Adolescents Parenting Series		
extension Expert	Date: October 13, 2014 - November 24, 2014		
	Location: Monroe County MSU Extension, 963 S. Raisinville Rd., Monroe, MI 48161		
SEE HOW SPARTANS	A six-week parenting/caregiver program on parenting pre-teens and teenagers.		
MAKE A DIFFERENCE	A six-week parenting/caregiver program on parenting pre-teens and teenagers.		
IN MICHIGAN	Season Extension to Expand Your Marketing Potential		
1	Date: October 13, 2014		
Concession from an exception	Location: Ski Country Farm, 2281 W 7 Mile Rd., Sault Ste. Marie & Beaver Meadow Creak Farms, 5600 S		
IMPACT	Shunk Rd., Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783		
BEERSTER PERSON	Join the Michigan Farmers Market Association in our Farm-Based Educational Field Day as we talk about		
Martin and Andrewson and Andrews	season extension.		
	3C03011 CALCHSION.		
NUMBER DESCRIPTION	Backyard Gardener: Tree Fruit Workshop		
	Date: October 13, 2014		

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The new ipm.msu.edu

ipm.msu.edu

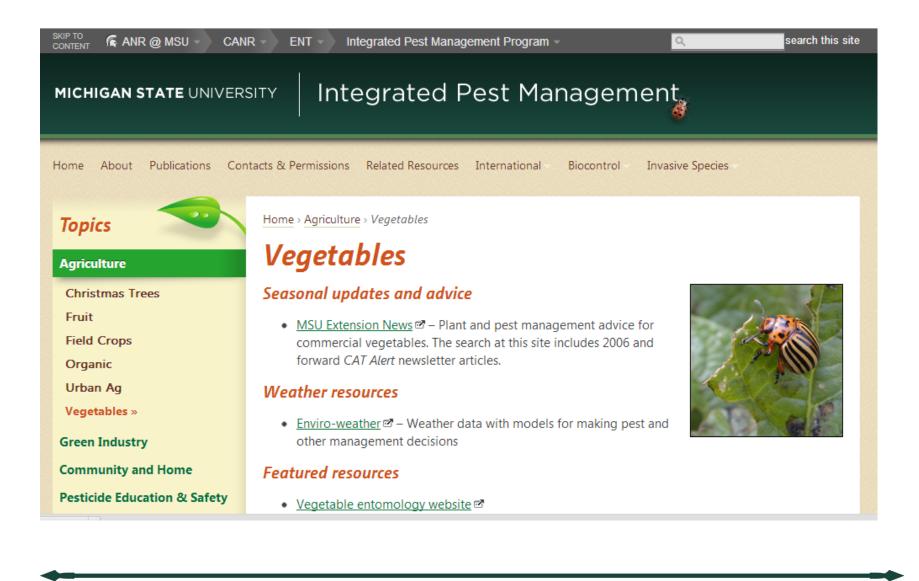
- good time to explore Enviroweather. Our weather in 2012

and tools to help you manage posts whatover the current



Welcome to Michigan State University's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) resources. The IPM Program collaborates with faculty and Extension @ educators to develop diverse information serving was worse than challenging. MSU's growers of many crops, the landscape/turf "green" industry, and those looking for home and garden Enviro-weather d has information pest solutions. Our website includes the resources offered by Pesticide Education and Safety Program.

MICHIGAN STATE



Invasive pest information



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Extension

On-demand webinar series

 SKP TO CONTENT 🖡 ANR @ MSU 👻 CANR 👻 ENT 👻 Integrated Pest Management Program 🐇 🔍 🔍 Search this site		
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVE	Integrated Pest Management	
Home About Publications C	ontacts & Permissions Related Resources International Biocontrol - Invasive Species -	
Topics 🤜	Home - Agriculture - Integrated Pest Management Academy	
Agriculture	Integrated Pest Management Academy	
Christmas Trees	Welcome to the online Integrated Pest Management Academy!	
Fruit Field Crops	Online Integrated Pest Management Academy Webinars	
Organic Urban Ag	The following prerecorded webinars are available for viewing at any time. Simply click on the webinar titles of your choice. At this time, no pesticide recertification credits are available for viewing these webinars.	
Vegetables Integrated Pest Management	Click on the titles below to view the described webinar:	
Academy » Session handouts and presentations	Introduction to Integrated Pest Management 29	
Green Industry	Learn about the history of pest management, the evolution of integrated pest management (IPM) and the tenants that define implementation in the field.	
Community and Home	Integrated Pest Management Resources	
Pesticide Safety & Education	Learn about the integrated pest management resources Michigan State University and Extension have to offer agricultural producers.	
	Entomology 101 @	
	In this compact primer on insects learn the vocabulary to help you properly identify insects and better understand the role of insects in the world.	
	Plant Pathology 101	
	This introductory webinar covers the basics of plant pathogens and introduces viewers to the some popular control methods.	
	Soil Science 101 @	
	This webinar highlights the importance of soil characteristics and their potential impacts on agricultural producers. Due to some technical difficulties, you must follow this	

Webinars Coming in 2015

Understanding Organic insect management products What is wrong with my vegetable plants? Tactics for vegetable disease management Understanding Late blight of tomatoes and potatoes How to submit a sample for diagnosis Understanding Cucurbit downy mildew Understanding Organic disease management products Pollinators 101 Vegetable Pollination 101 **Beekeeping: Honeybee Beekeeping:** Natives Protecting pollinators • Vegetable insect scouting Enviroweather: Cabbage maggot

Enviroweather: Asparagus miner

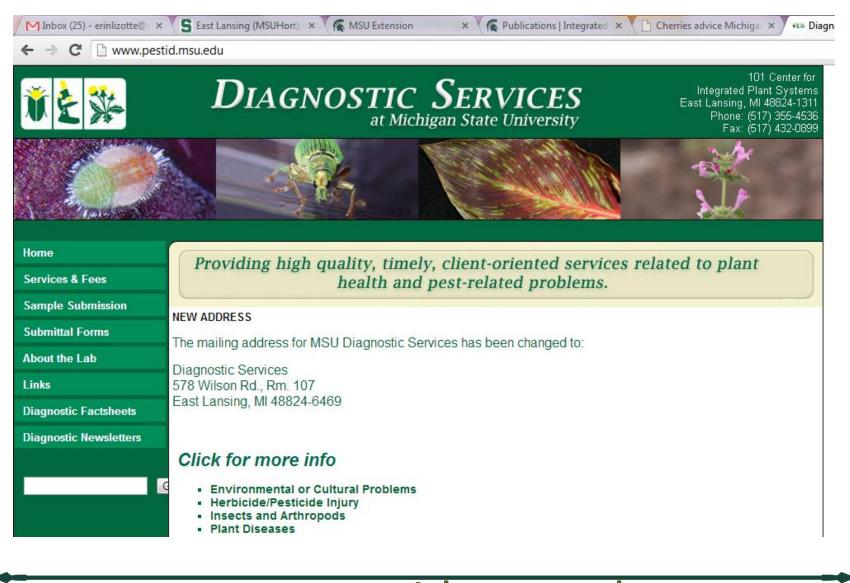
Enviroweather: Seed corn maggot

Enviroweather: Squash vine borer

Enviroweather: Potato leaf hopper



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www.pestid.msu.edu

nsu.edu/spnl/

S East Lansing (MSUHort), × K MSU Extension

C Publications | Integrated ×

Cherries advice Michiga ×

Department of Crop and Soil Sci

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Crop and Soil Sciences Soil and Plant Nutrient Laboratory



Sample Instructions Soil Test Report **Common Questions** Directions to MSU 2

Soil and Plant Nutrient Laboratory

MSU Soil and Plant Nutrient Laboratory (SPNL) operates as an integral part of Michigan State University providing support to teaching, research and extension programs. The SPNL offers a variety of analytical services on samples of soil, greenhouse growth media, composts, plant tissue, water and other materials related to the growing of plants (crops) received from commercial and part-time farmers, greenhouse operations, golf courses, homeowners, consultants, researchers, and others.

Many county extension operations use soil and plant tissue testing as the foundation for extension programs with their various clientele groups. Researchers in many departments within MSU and other universities have the SPNL analyze soil, plant and water samples as part of their research programs.

www.css.msu.edu/SPNL/

Commodity specific websites

APPLES.msu.edu **BLUEBERRIES**. msu.edu CHERRIES.msu.edu GRAPES msu.edu ipm.msu.edu/TURF.htm ipm.msu.edu/VEGETABLE.htm ipm.msu.edu/LANDSCAPE.htm ipm.msu.edu/HOMEPEST.htm ipm.msu.edu/CHRISTMASTREE. htm ipm.msu.edu/FIELDCROPS.htm HOPS.msu.edu CHESTNUTS.msu.edu



issues affecting industry,

The Michigan Nut Growers Association is holding an educational program and potluck on Saturday. October 4 at DeKleine Orchards in Hudsonville. Michigan.



United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture



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