



WSSA

WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Volume 42, No. 3
July, 2014

Newsletter



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

What a year this has been for nearly everyone in our society. If you live in the Northeast or North Central you have been shivering for months and if you live in the West you are probably worn out performing rain dances all year. Even the South had much cooler temperatures than normal. Now that summer is here, many of us are

figuring out how these events will affect our field experiments.

Despite all this, WSSA has been marching forward with new activities and events. In mid-May, I attended the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC). WSSA and the regional societies are well represented on the committee with Pat Burch, Eric Lane (WSWS), myself, and ISAC's newest and distinguished member Janis McFarland. Following the meeting, Mike Barrett, Donn Shilling, Lee Van Wychen and I visited with Rosalind James, the new USDA-ARS National Program Leader who is primarily in charge of the pest management programs. If you remember, she replaced the late John Lydon, who tragically passed away in a car accident in California two years ago. We spent 1.5 hours discussing important national issues facing our discipline. This is critical, as USDA-ARS is currently developing its 5-year plan which we hope will recognize the economic and ecological importance of agricultural, aquatic and natural areas weeds. We hope that the lines of communication between Dr. James and WSSA will always be open to address important questions she or we may have for each other. We also asked her to introduce herself to our society by inviting her to give a brief overview on the 5-year plan to the WSSA membership at the plenary session of the annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, next February. After our meeting with Dr. James, we met with Marty Draper, who is the National Program Leader for the IPM projects. You have probably seen the RFP for the Federal IPM grants program. Our meeting with Marty was very productive and he is quite supportive of weed science. In fact, he emphasized the importance of

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CALL FOR PAPERS 2015 GUIDELINES

(details inside on pages 3-6)

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representing weed science in the grant evaluation process. As such, he noted that he was going to make sure that the evaluation committee for the grants had equal number of entomologists, plant pathologists, and weed scientists. That was refreshing to hear, for a change.

At the end of the day, we went to the EPA building where Mike Barrett, and previously Jill Schroeder, serves as the subject matter expert. We met with a couple of the people that Mike and Jill worked with on a regular basis. The meeting re-enforced our feeling that the mutual relationship between WSSA and EPA is extraordinary. They raved about Jill and Mike and they truly are grateful for our commitment to supporting the EPA liaison. Both Mike and Jill developed good friendships with personnel at EPA and this makes their work together all the more effective.

In the past month, Joyce Lancaster pointed out that our society's Strategic Plan is now eight years old and needed some updating. Consequently, I appointed Vanelle Peterson to Chair an ad hoc committee composed of seven mid-career weed scientists that we felt would be among those in the future (and current) leadership of the society. The committee should have a new Strategic Plan finalized by the Lexington meeting in 2015, and you will be hearing more about that.

Probably one of the most notable new items during the past three months is the completion of the 10th Edition of the *Herbicide Handbook* by Dale Shaner and his committee. The book has been submitted to Allen Press, whom we chose as the publisher after sending the specs out for bid. Initially the *Herbicide Handbook* will be published as a hardcopy, but ultimately the Director of Publications, Sarah Ward, is looking into making it available in an electronic format. The book should be available in mid-summer and I am sure you will see an advertisement shortly, or perhaps already.

The society is still recruiting for a WSSA Fellow to serve as a subject matter expert to NIFA. I hope to report a successful search in my next newsletter. On another note, you should have already received the call for symposia for the Lexington meeting. The WSSA Board of Directors meets in Lexington July 8-9. Dallas Peterson, the President-Elect, will present to the Board the proposals and those symposia that will be approved for the 2015 meeting. Dallas is also putting together the conference program for the meetings.

Those are the major items of interest to the society. By the next newsletter, we should have more information on the 2015 meeting, as well as updates on the *Herbicide Handbook*, WSSA Fellow and other items of interest. Have a great summer everyone.

Joe DiTomaso
President, WSSA

WSSA FUTURE MEETING SITES AND DATES

February 9-12, 2015
55th Annual Meeting
Hilton Lexington Downtown
and Lexington Convention
Center

Lexington, Kentucky
Dallas Peterson, Chair
Email: dpeterso@ksu.edu
Phone: 785-532-0405

2016
San Juan, Puerto Rico

2017
Tucson, Arizona

WSSA HOME PAGE
ACCESSED AT:
www.wssa.net

THINK NEWSLETTER
Deadline for September issue
August 1, 2014

WSSA NEWSLETTER

VOL. 42, NO. 3 JULY, 2014

Published quarterly by the Weed Science Society of America. Subscription included in the annual dues paid by members of the Society. Address correspondence and information to:

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CALL FOR PAPERS

2015 WSSA MEETING

55th Annual Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America Lexington, Kentucky • February 9–12, 2015

INVITATION

You are invited to submit titles and abstracts for papers and posters to be presented at the Weed Science Society of America Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, on February 9–12, 2015, Monday to Thursday. Volunteer papers may be presented orally in one of the section meetings or as a poster. An individual may personally present only one volunteer, non-poster paper. This rule will be strictly followed. In addition to the volunteer paper, an individual may present a poster, may be co-author of papers presented by other authors, and may present an invited symposium paper.

DEADLINE

Abstract Titles and Author Information must be submitted electronically by **October 2, 2014**, to be considered. Those not submitted by this deadline will not be accepted. This deadline applies to symposium papers, as well as to volunteer papers and posters. Abstract texts must be submitted by **January 15, 2015**. The program will be posted on the WSSA website (<http://www.wssa.net>) and members will be informed when it is available by "ListServe" from Joyce Lancaster.

MEETING SCHEDULES

Volunteer papers will be presented within a **15-minute schedule**. Concurrent sessions dictate that the time schedule be strictly followed. To allow for introduction, transition of speakers, and questions, you should plan to present your paper in 12 or 13 minutes. Papers should report the results of completed research or other substantive information. Information should not have been presented at a previous WSSA national meeting. Ideally, research reported at the WSSA Meeting should be publishable in *Invasive Plant Science and Management*, *Weed Science*, *Weed Technology*, or a similar scientific journal.

SYMPOSIUM PAPERS

Speakers participate in symposia by invitation. Deadlines and procedures for preparing and submitting abstracts of symposium papers are the same as for volunteer papers, except that the author must send a copy of the abstract to the symposium organizer.

PROJECTION EQUIPMENT

The WSSA has adopted LCD projection for PowerPoint presentations as the standard and will be used exclusively

during the annual meeting. LCD projectors and computers will be supplied by WSSA members and coordinated by section chairs. Screens, microphones, carts, and extension cords will continue to be supplied by AV services and paid for by the Society. In order to make this process go as smoothly as possible, please follow the guidelines below.

Format

All presentations **MUST** be in PowerPoint (any version) for MS Windows (PC compatible). PowerPoint 2010 will be the software used. MacIntosh/Apple formats will **NOT** be supported. Your presentation must be saved as a PowerPoint show file. **The section chairs have requested that ALL presentations be prepared and uploaded on the abstract submission site so that preloading prior to the meeting can be accomplished** (see Submission of Presentations). Please limit the size of presentations to less than 25 MB. No audio clips or sounds will be allowed. Video clips are discouraged unless absolutely necessary. PowerPoint animation is discouraged. Please contact the section chair one week **PRIOR** to sending your presentation if you need to use a video clip. Limit fonts used in the presentation to basic fonts, as not all machines may have the same choice of fonts. Examples of standard fonts are Times, Arial, Courier, Tahoma, or similar equivalents. Section chairs and computer operators are not responsible for changes in fonts, bullets, and other formatting at the time of presentation. Use up-to-date virus protection software to avoid infecting the computers provided by the section chairs.

Submission of Presentations

Presentations must be uploaded on the submission site prior to the meeting. Section chairs must receive the presentation at least one week in advance of the meeting (**no later than February 2, 2015**). Please coordinate with your section chair if you want to preview your presentation at the meeting to ensure that the formats/fonts are all as you intended them to be. Due to the limited time and equipment, last minute editing is highly discouraged. Submission of files at the time of the presentation or at any other time during the session will **NOT** be allowed.

Equipment

A Windows PC laptop computer and projector will be provided for each session. Presenters will **NOT** be allowed to use their own computers in the sessions. If possible, computers will be located on the podium in each session.

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If this is not possible, an infrared remote providing forward and backward control of the PowerPoint presentation will be provided in each session.

Be alert to changes, modifications, and refinements to these guidelines between now and the meeting. This information will be published in the October and January issues of the WSSA Newsletter. For non-WSSA members, the WSSA Newsletter is available on the WSSA website (<http://www.wssa.net>).

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACT

Volunteer papers, posters, and symposium papers all require abstracts to be submitted electronically. To submit abstract titles/authors and abstract texts electronically, go to the Weed Science Society of America website (<http://www.wssa.net>).

- After **September 4, 2014**, you will be able to access the Title/Abstract Submission Page from the WSSA website. Additional instructions will be provided on the Title/Abstract Submission Page.

The Program will be printed exactly as submitted, other than format and font changes for uniformity; therefore, proofread your submission very carefully. Primary contact authors will receive an email indicating their abstract was received and a later email confirming the section/day/time when and where the paper will be presented.

PREPARATION OF ABSTRACT

Following are the guidelines for the preparation and submission of an abstract. Be alert to additional instructions that may appear on the site itself.

1. **Contents** – The abstract should include a brief overview of essential aspects of experimental procedures and should highlight significant results and their interpretation. Write the abstract so it consists entirely of information. Do not include statements such as “The results of the experiments will be presented” or “The significance of these results will be discussed.”
2. **Formatting** – Typing and format instructions will be provided on the Title/Abstract Submission Page of the WSSA website. In the abstract, authors will be identified by occupational affiliation and location, not by mailing address. Therefore, please type the title, author(s), the affiliation (institution, agency or company), and location (city and state or country, but not the zip code). When authors are from different locations or affiliations, group authors by their affiliations/locations.

Capitalize the first letter of all major words in the title and end the title with a period. Include both the common and scientific names of weeds and uncommon crop plants in the title (authorship of plants is not necessary), but only the common names of herbicides and well-known crop plants. **You do not need to type the title in bold-face**; the system will do that automatically. **First names followed by initial** (period after initial) **should be typed before last names of all authors.** The site will provide a method for indicating the presenter, be sure to **specify the presenting author.**

Do not include departments, divisions or zip codes. Do not abbreviate the word “University” to “Univ.”

*Example 1. **Role of Adjuvants on Sulfonyleurea Herbicide Efficacy.** D. Sanyal^{*1}, P. C. Bhowmik², ¹Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, ²University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.*

*Example 2. **Evaluation of an In-Row Rotating Cultivar in Vegetable Crops.** S. A. Fennimore^{*1}, R. F. Smith², J. Rachuy², ¹University of California, Davis, CA, ²University of California, Monterey County, CA.*

*Example 3. **Teaching Weed Science in an Off-Campus Setting.** R. E. Whitesides^{*}, C. V. Ransom; Utah State University, Logan, UT.*

3. **E-mail Address** – For better communication among researchers, place the e-mail address of the senior author following the last sentence of abstract.
4. **Herbicide nomenclature** – A list of common and chemical names of herbicides approved by the WSSA is available at <http://wssa.net/Weeds/Tools/Herbicides/HerbicideNames.htm>. When the common name refers to the parent acid, salt or ester forms used in the experiments should be identified at the first mention of the common name (e.g., methyl ester of diclofop). At the first mention of an herbicide application rate, list whether the weight is acid equivalent (ae) or active ingredient (ai) (e.g., kg ai ha⁻¹). If no common name is available, use its designation (trade name or code) followed by the full chemical name. If the chemistry is confidential, identify the source (company) in parentheses after designation.
5. **Adjuvant nomenclature** – Where possible, use the WSSA *Herbicide Handbook*, 9th edition (2007), p. 421–423; *Weed Science* (1985) 33 (Suppl. 1): 22–23; or the WSSA *Monograph* (1982) *Adjuvants for Herbicides*. Otherwise, use the most complete available chemical description of the adjuvant.
6. **Weed nomenclature** – Identify weeds by common names. At first mention of a weed, whether in the title or text, follow the common name with the scientific name (underlined and in parentheses). Do not repeat the scientific name in the text if given in the title. A list of WSSA approved common and Latin names of common weed species can be found at <http://wssa.net/Weeds/ID/WeedNames/namesearch.php>. If there is no WSSA-designated common name, use common scientific names from another source such as *Hortus Third*.
7. **Crop nomenclature** – Scientific names for crop plants are optional. They are not needed for well known crops, but should be included for less common crops and whenever needed for clarity. Place scientific names, underlined and in parentheses, following first mention of the common name, whether in the title or text.
8. **Soil nomenclature** – Include the soil series with textural classification and the subgroup name using the

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terminology of the U.S. Dept. Agric. Natr. Res. Conserv. Serv. publication, *Soil Taxonomy*, U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1988. For soils outside the U.S.A., use the local official terminology.

9. **Measurements** – Report all measurements in International System of units (SI). Abbreviate units of measure if preceded by a number. See *Weed Science* (2003) 51:1029–1033 for additional suggestions and WSSA *Herbicide Handbook*, 9th edition (2007), p. 431–434 for metric conversions.
10. **Abbreviations** – Use abbreviations as shown at http://www.peertrack.net/WSSA/WSSA_Dir_to_Contrib.pdf or CBE Style Manual.
11. **Numbers** – Use Arabic numerals for all numbers with two or more digits and for all measurements such as time, weight, length, area, quantity, or degree except when the number is the first word in the sentence. Spell out numbers when they are the first word in a sentence or when they are less than 10 and not measurements.
12. **Tables, figures, or literature citations** – There will be a system in place on the abstract submission site to add these.

SUBJECT INDEX

A subject index consisting of weed/crop names, herbicides, and other key words will be included in addition to the author index. Providing key words to be used in indexing will be the responsibility of the authors. Words in the title are not automatically indexed. Only key words provided by the authors will be used. The abstract submission site utilizes a new key word system. There are drop down boxes for each type of subject with a listing of choices. It is recommended that you utilize these pre-selected choices, but there is an area for authors to type in user defined key words that are not found in any of the selections.

1. A **maximum** of five key words per abstract will be indexed. Most abstracts should only require two or three words.
2. Prioritize key words based on the importance of a given subject, especially for abstracts containing more than five weeds and herbicides. Use a priority ranking of (a) weeds and/or crops, (b) herbicides, other chemicals (including adjuvants) and other types of weed control (e.g., cultural, biological), (c) additional topic words or phrases.
3. Use scientific name of weeds, without authority. Genus plus species is considered one key word.
4. Genera names may be used when more than one species in that genus is mentioned in the abstract.
5. Use common names of crops (for less common crops, use scientific names without authority).
6. Use common names of herbicides and other chemicals (including adjuvants) or code numbers for experimental compounds.

7. Chemical class names, e.g., sulfonylureas, should be used when more than one herbicide in that class is mentioned in the abstract.

POSTERS

The information presented as a poster is very similar to that presented as an oral paper, but it is presented on poster board rather than orally at the meeting. Directions for preparing a poster can be found under POSTER SESSION (see below). The difference between a poster and a commercial exhibit must be clearly understood. The commercial exhibits are presented by Sustaining Members of WSSA and consist of educational information of a promotional nature about products or services. Posters may be presented by personnel of the same sustaining member companies and may concern commercial products, but they must present results of completed research with these products rather than promotional material about them.

POSTER SESSION

There may be split sessions for presentation of posters. In addition to specifying Poster Session, authors should indicate a category from Section 1 through 14. Poster presentations will be grouped by these categories.

1. Authors are expected to be at their poster during the period reserved for viewing the poster to answer questions and to discuss their research with interested parties.
2. Participants in Section 15, the Poster Session, will meet at a location designated in the program before the Poster Session begins to elect a chair-elect of the section for 2016 (Section Chair in 2017) and discuss recommendations for improvement of the Poster Session.
3. **Poster Boards. One board 48 x 48 inches will be provided for each poster. There will be no exceptions to the rule of one board per paper. Posters should be no larger than this size.**
4. Content of Paper. Text, graphs, and tables must be easily read from a distance of 6 feet. Titles and headings should be larger and readable from a greater distance.
5. Because of cost and logistics, it will not be possible to provide electrical connections, video equipment, or other special equipment for posters.
6. Groups of authors may present more than one poster, but at least one author must be present at each poster during the time designated exclusively for viewing the poster.

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SECTION CHAIRS FOR 2015 PROGRAM

General Program Chair

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Vice-Chair

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15. POSTER SESSIONS

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8th European Conference on Biological Invasions

NOVEMBER 3–8, 2014 • ANTALYA, TURKEY

About the Meeting: The progressing and escalating threats posed by invasive alien species suggest that immediate cooperative, specific planning is necessary to halt biodiversity loss. Scientific, technical, political and legal actions need to be put in place urgently in order to diminish the ecological and economic impacts of biological invasions. In this framework, NEOBIOTA 2014 will provide an international high-level forum to incorporate research into decision making processes in management of invasive alien species. NEOBIOTA will constitute an important opportunity to advance the dialogue and strengthen cooperation between the scientific community, conservation agencies, stakeholders, and policy and decision makers. Researchers, representatives from governmental entities, non-profit organizations, and any person or party involved in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management are invited to participate and share ideas, new results and opinions in the field of biological invasions. To read more about the meeting, please visit <http://neobiota2014.org/> or contact Dr. Ahmet Uludag at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, ahuludag@yahoo.com

About Antalya: It is also known as “the paradise on earth,” “the pearl of the Mediterranean,” and “the Turkish Riviera.” It has the most magnificent and best-preserved ancient theatre in Asia and Africa called the “Aspendos Theatre.” In addition to numerous archaeological cities and historic buildings, Antalya offers lots of waterfalls, caves and an endless beach. The 15 of the world’s top 100 hotels are in Antalya. The golf clubs of Antalya are among the favorites of internationally famous golfers. The city was visited by Attalos, and subsequently by queens and emperors such as Cleopatra and Hadrian. The Antalya Museum is one of the world’s most important museums. Along with a cultural heritage deeply rooted in history, Antalya’s coves and highlands of unique beauty, pristine beaches, the excitement of discovering national parks with their rich flora and fauna, ancient cities, museums and Kaleigi; the mystery of the mountains and the peaceful Mediterranean coves drawing you away; the romance of watching an opera outdoors under the stars at night; sampling the unique delicacies of Turkish cuisine make Antalya most to see. Meeting the hospitable people of Antalya is just another part of the pleasant experience.

Invasion Genetics: **The Baker and Stebbins Legacy**



Symposium • 13-15 August 2014

A symposium at Asilomar, CA (USA)

Mark the 50th anniversary of one of the most important books in evolutionary biology: The Genetics of Colonizing Species (1965)! This classic volume was based on a symposium at Asilomar, California in 1964 and initiated the study of the genetics and evolution of invasive species.

To revisit the historical legacy of the meeting and book, we are pleased to announce a symposium at Asilomar from August 13–15, 2014. Registration open!

<https://invasion-genetics.eventbrite.com>

WASHINGTON REPORT

by Lee Van Wychen, Director of Science Policy

FY 2015 USDA APPROPRIATIONS

The FY 2015 appropriations process is in full swing as the Administration released its budget request in April and the House and Senate marked up their draft USDA budget in May. Included in the table is the enacted budget for each of the USDA agencies in FY 2014, followed by the proposed FY 2015 numbers from the Administration, House and Senate. The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Economic Research Service (ERS), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) are all slated for higher budgets by the Administration, House and Senate compared to FY 2014. The Administration's budget for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is down 1.6% percent to \$1.104 billion compared to FY 2014 while the Senate proposed a \$17 million increase for ARS compared to FY 2014. The Administration proposed a 4.4% increase for the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to \$1.335 billion compared to FY 2014 while the House proposed a NIFA budget for FY 2015 that's a smidge lower than its \$1.277 billion it received this year.

Within NIFA, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) is proposed to increase 2.8% from \$316 million to \$325 million in all three FY 2015 budget proposals. Similarly, all three budget proposals for FY 2015

from the Administration, the House, and the Senate have the Hatch Act staying at \$244 million, the Smith Lever 3b and 3c funding for extension staying at \$300 million, and IR-4 program funding staying at \$11.9 million. The new Farm Bill that was passed in February also revived two programs that would have expired. The Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) will get \$80 million per year in mandatory funding. The Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI) will get \$20 million per year.

USDA NIFA CROP PROTECTION AND PEST MANAGEMENT FUNDING

The RFA for the USDA NIFA Crop Protection and Pest Management (CPPM) grants program closes on June 19. WSSA had circulated the RFA in mid May. While you are likely reading this after the RFA has closed, the Science Policy Committee would like to pass along some information regarding the equitable distribution of funds among the pest management disciplines. CPPM received \$17.1 million in funding for FY 2014 and is expected to see the same next year. CPPM contains the funding authorities for the Pest Management Alternatives Program, the IPM grants program, the Regional IPM Centers funding, and the capacity funds for the Extension IPM (E-IPM) Coordina-

tors program. Over half of the CPPM funding authority is derived from E-IPM capacity funds (\$9.9 million). Each eligible institution must submit a 3 yr proposal for the E-IPM funds at \$300,000 max per year. There is only one proposal allowed for an institution. With the "repackaging" of the E-IPM funds into CPPM, there will now be up to a 30% indirect cost charge. However, USDA is hoping that universities take less than the 30% rate. The process of developing each institution's proposal is the responsibility of the Director of Cooperative Extension. The Director puts together the writing team and vets the proposal before submission. The 2014 directory of State Extension Service Directors and Administrators can be [found here](#). Every state is a little different in terms of how the E-IPM application process works and who is the lead P.I. for the E-IPM funds proposal. Some states have very good "team efforts" among the pest management disciplines. Other states are completely run by one pest management discipline or another. If your institution is not inclusive of all pest disciplines (specifically Weed Science) please let me know.

HOUSE AND SENATE DIRECT SPENDING TOWARDS HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

The FY 2015 agriculture appropriation bills from the House and Senate both contain directives to the various USDA agencies to help improve herbicide resistance management. In the Senate Ag Appropriations Committee bill under the USDA research programs it states: "Herbicide resistant weeds are a major threat to food, feed, and fiber production in the United States and the problem is expected to continue to increase in size and scope.

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USDA Agency	FY 2014	FY 2015 President	FY 2015 House	FY 2015 Senate
	(in thousands of dollars)			
APHIS	\$821,721	\$834,341	\$867,705	\$872,414
ARS	1,122,482	1,104,403	1,120,253	1,139,673
ERS	78,058	83,446	85,784	85,373
NASS	161,206	178,999	169,371	178,154
NIFA	1,277,067	1,335,536	1,273,804	1,292,448
NRCS	812,939	814,772	843,053	849,295

Current funding for research and extension is woefully inadequate. The Committee is concerned that the lack of research based information significantly delays developing effective management strategies to address the herbicide resistance problem. The Committee encourages NIFA, in conjunction with ARS and land-grant institutions, to conduct research that will more comprehensively address herbicide resistance. Research may include: identification of herbicide resistant weed populations or those most likely to develop resistance, characterization of mechanisms of resistance, and development of innovative weed management strategies to overcome current resistance problems and delay or prevent future ones. In addition, effective and widespread dissemination of results to farmers, foresters, and rights of way land managers through extension and outreach will be critical to the success of this endeavor.”

The Senate Ag Approps Committee also has directives for the NRCS addressing a variety of weed science related issues including promoting the adoption of cover crops, addressing the threats posed by invasive plant species, and herbicide resistance. Specifically: **“Herbicide Resistance –** *The Committee is concerned that pigweed has seriously endangered conservation tillage and has increased herbicide costs by more than 70 percent for some crops. In an effort to address herbicide-resistant weeds and associated environmental concerns, agricultural advisors and producers have become increasingly more aggressive with conservation planning and practice implementation to solve this issue. The Committee directs NRCS to ensure agency staff, partners, and producers are aware of new and interim conservation practice standards and conservation activity plans to address herbicide-resistant weeds, such as pigweed, and that financial assistance through certain conserva-*

tion programs is available to assist producers in their efforts to control these weeds.”

The House Ag Appropriations committee has similar directives to manage invasive weeds and herbicide resistance in its markup language. **“Cheat Grass Eradication** — *The Committee encourages ARS to continue research on cheat grass eradication, control, and the reduction of fuel loads, including late-season grazing techniques, and to work with the NRCS on this effort.”*

Herbicide Resistance — *The Committee reminds NRCS of the challenges many producers are facing due to the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and encourages it to ensure agency staff, partners, and producers are aware of conservation practice standards and conservation activity plans to address herbicide-resistant weeds, and that financial assistance through certain conservation programs is available to assist producers in their efforts to control these weeds.* **Invasive Annual Grasses** — *The Secretary is encouraged to consider targeted herbicide treatments of invasive annual grasses and restoration efforts to complement juniper control efforts on greater sage-grouse habitat on private rangelands.*

AQUATIC PLANT RESEARCH GETS \$5 MILLION BOOST

On June 10, the president signed into law the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA). This follows Congressional approval of the conference agreement reached in May by House and Senate negotiators that resolved the differences that occurred over six months between each chamber’s version of the water resources reauthorization legislation. Within WRRDA, there is language for aquatic invasive species prevention and management, as well as a review of existing Federal authorities related to responding to invasive species, including aquatic weeds. WRRDA increases the authorization of

funding from \$15 million to \$20 million per year that supports the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ (ACOE) Aquatic Plant Control Research Program (APCRP), the nation’s only federally authorized program for research and development of science-based management strategies for invasive aquatic weeds. WRRDA also authorized \$20 million in new annual funding to establish watercraft inspection stations in the Columbia River Basin to be located in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington at locations with the highest likelihood of preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species at reservoirs operated and maintained by the ACOE.

However, you may be aware that while APCRP was authorized at \$15 million per year for the past 20 years, the most they were appropriated was \$6 million, and over the last few years we have had to scratch tooth and nail to get \$4 million in funding appropriated. The expertise and institutional knowledge encompassed by APCRP is very underrated and often gets overlooked in the \$1.6 billion construction account the ACOE oversees. The good news is that there was broad bipartisan support from both chambers on final passage of the WRRDA conference agreement. In addition, WRRDA expanded the scope of research directed to control not just aquatic plant growths, but all aquatic invasive species. Specifically, the authorizing language will now read: *“There is hereby authorized a comprehensive program to provide for prevention, control, and progressive eradication of noxious aquatic plant growths and aquatic invasive species from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the United States, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the*

CONTINUED on pg 10 ➤➤

most effective and economic control measures, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.”

CONTROVERSY ABOUNDS ON WOTUS

On April 21, the EPA and Army Corp of Engineers jointly published a rule meant to clarify what are “Waters Of The United States” (WOTUS). The proposed rule would expand Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction to almost all waters in the United States subjecting thousands of streams, ditches, and other “small” waters to federal permitting and citizen lawsuits, impacting how communities and landowners manage their public and private property. The proposed rule states that all streams, as well as all waters and wetlands located in floodplains and riparian corridors, share a connection or “nexus” to downstream, traditionally regulated waters and are therefore subject to default regulation. The proposed definition includes a number of imprecise and broadly-defined terms such as ‘adjacent,’ ‘riparian area’ and ‘floodplain’ that do not clearly delineate which waters are covered. For the first time, ‘tributary’ is defined and includes bodies of water such as manmade and natural ditches. ‘Other waters’ also may be subject to the jurisdiction of the CWA on a case-by-case basis if there is a ‘significant nexus’ to a traditional navigable water. The expanded jurisdiction and the imprecision of the terms used by the agencies may result in significant added legal and regulatory costs. Farmers, ranchers, home builders and home owners that conduct activities and projects on lands with WOTUS designation will be directly affected. Permits may be required for removing debris and vegetation from a ditch, applying a pesticide, or building a fence or pond. In addition, landowners will be subject to citizen lawsuits

under CWA provisions, challenging their ability to manage their own property. Opponents of the rule say that clarification is not necessary because EPA and the Corps already have authority under the CWA to prosecute illegal dumping. Under section 402 of the CWA, unpermitted discharges of pollutants that reach jurisdictional waters either directly or indirectly are unlawful. EPA is taking comments on the proposed rule from now through Monday, October 20, 2014 and has already received over 3.5 million comments. To submit your comments via the Federal Register, please go to:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/04/21/2014-07142/definition-of-waters-of-the-united-states-under-the-clean-water-act#p-5>

PESTICIDE REGISTRANTS CAN NOW MAKE LEGALLY VALID PRODUCT LABELS ACCESSIBLE ON THE INTERNET

In April, EPA provided guidance to pesticide registrants for optional participation in web-distributed labeling for pesticide products. EPA believes that voluntary adoption of these recommendations by pesticide registrants will help pesticide users to better understand and comply with pesticide labeling. In addition, EPA believes that web-distributed labeling could allow addition of new uses, modification of existing labeling, and implementation of labeling-based risk mitigation measures more quickly. However, all pesticide products must still be accompanied by a physical copy of EPA-approved labeling. Those physical product labels will not be shortened in any way due to the launch of Web-distributed labeling, but the new process will allow pesticide registrants to include a reference to a website from which pesticide applicators can download enforceable labeling. The pesticide registration notice on Web-distributed labeling is available at

http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/pr2014-1.pdf

USDA-NASS RELEASES 2012 AG CENSUS

On May 2, USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released the final results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture, which is the 28th Federal census of agriculture and the 4th conducted by USDA. The census of agriculture provides a detailed picture of U.S. farms and ranches every five years. It is the only source of uniform, comprehensive agricultural data for every State and county or county equivalent.

The USDA Census of Agriculture homepage is:

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/>

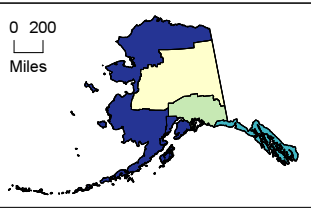
(Percent of Land in Farms Rented or Leased in 2012 shown on next page)

USDA-ERS PUBLISHES PESTICIDE USE REPORT

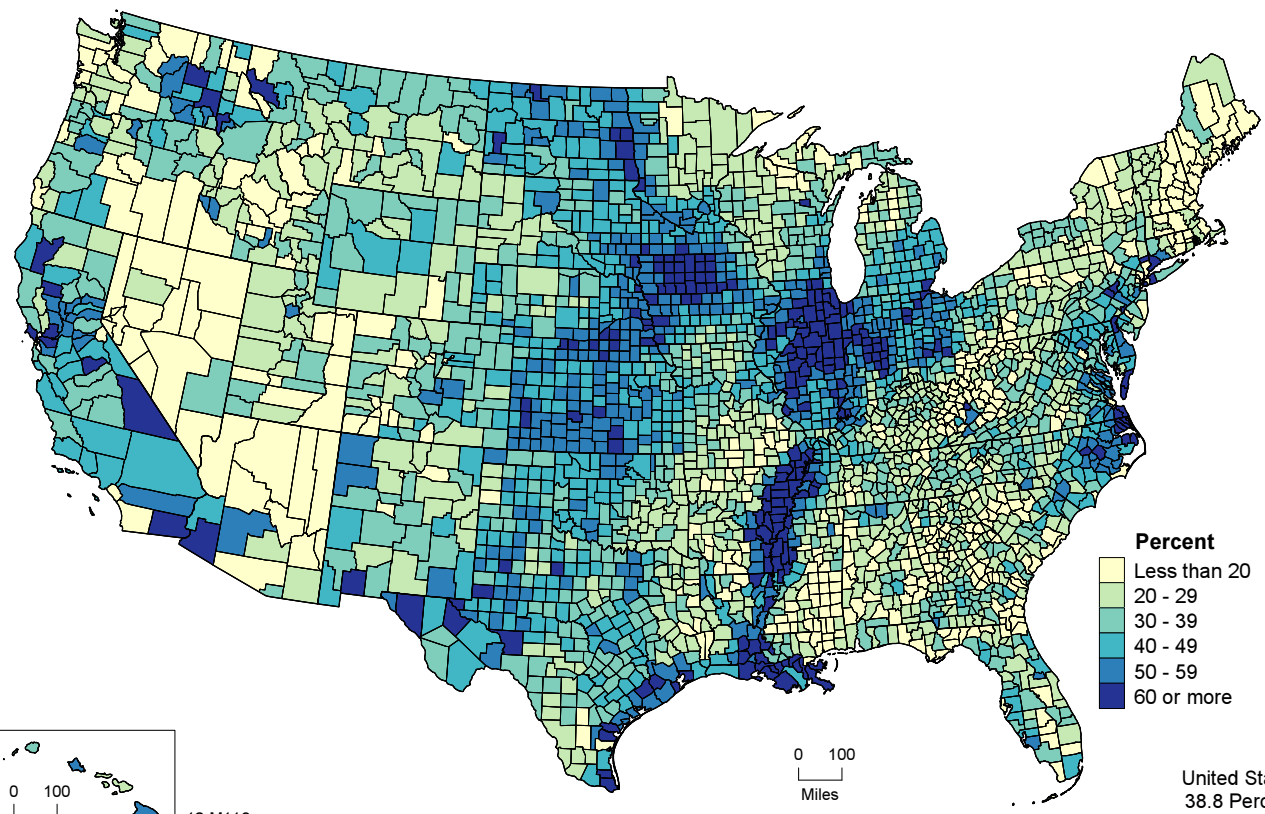
The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) published an 86 page Economic Information Bulletin in May titled “Pesticide Use in U.S. Agriculture: 21 Selected Crops, 1960-2008. The report examines trends in pesticide use in U.S. agriculture from 1960 to 2008, focusing on 21 crops that account for more than 70 percent of pesticide use, and identifies the factors affecting these trends. The report can be [found here](#).

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THINK NEWSLETTER
Deadline for Sept. issue
August 1, 2014

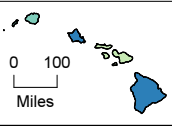


Percent of Land in Farms Rented or Leased: 2012



Percent
 Less than 20
 20 - 29
 30 - 39
 40 - 49
 50 - 59
 60 or more

United States
 38.8 Percent



12-M116
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

2012 Census of Agriculture

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	CONTACT
July 13–16, 2014	Aquatic Plant Management Society (APMS) Annual Meeting	Savannah, Georgia	www.apms.org
July 28–29, 2014	NEWSS Collegiate Weed Science Contest	Penn State Research Farm State College, Pennsylvania	www.newss.org
November 17–20, 2014	Canadian Weed Science Society/ Soci�t� canadienne de malherbiologie (CWSS-SCM) Annual Meeting	Montreal, Quebec	www.weedscience.ca
December 1–4, 2014	North Central Weed Science Society (NCWSS) Annual Meeting	Minneapolis, Minnesota	www.ncwss.org
January 5–8, 2015	Northeastern Weed Science Society (NEWSS) Annual Meeting	Williamsburg Lodge Williamsburg, Virginia	www.newss.org
January 26–28, 2015	2015 Southern Weed Science Society (SWSS) Annual Meeting	Savannah, Georgia	www.swss.ws
February 9–12, 2015	Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) Annual Meeting	Hilton Lexington Downtown and Lexington Convention Center Lexington, Kentucky	Dallas Peterson Email: dpeterso@ksu.edu Telephone: 785-532-0405 www.wssa.net
March 9–12, 2015	Western Society of Weed Science (WSWS) Annual Meeting	Portland, Oregon	www.wsweedscience.org
March 23–26, 2015	8th International IPM Symposium	Salt Palace Convention Center Salt Lake City, Utah	Elaine Wolff Email: wolffl@illinois.edu Telephone: 217-244-7670
February 8–11, 2016	Joint WSSA and Southern Weed Science Society Annual Meeting	San Juan, Puerto Rico	www.wssa.net
2017	Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting	Tucson, Arizona	www.wssa.net

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