

# Pesticide Safety Education with a Focus on the IPM Collaboration Team

2022 National IPM Coordinating Committee (NIPMCC)
October 18, 2022

Tom Smith, Executive Director
Wayne Buhler, IPM Educational Facilitator



# IPM Collaboration Team Mission

...to identify and address educational needs and issues where IPM and Pesticide Safety education and outreach overlap.

The IPM CT is supported by US EPA cooperative agreement X8-83927401 with Michigan State University titled 'Engaging All Stakeholders' for pesticide applicator certification, the Worker Protection Standard and pesticide safety education. The Migrant Clinicians Network (MCN) and the National Pesticide Safety Education Center (NPSEC) are sub-contractors under Michigan State University for the cooperative agreement.



# Other Collaboration Teams

- Caribbean Island PSE
  - Puerto Rico USVI Collaboration
  - Training resources in appropriate languages
- Farmworker
  - Worker Protection
- Pacific Island PSE
  - Interactive in-person and asynchronous Core training resources
  - Hawaii Worker and Handler WPS training videos
- Pollinator Stewardship
  - Pollinator Superheroes animated videos focusing on underserved populations including native tribes
  - (New Technologies in Agricultural Extension grant)
- Certification and Training Assessment Group
  - · Label Mandated Training
  - On-demand and Webinar Training





- Dean Herzfeld, IPM PSE Facilitator/Organizer (2018-2021),
   Wayne Buhler, IPM PSE Facilitator (April 2021-present)
- PSEP Coordinators, IPM Coordinators, Regional IPM Center Leaders, U.S. EPA, NGOs, SLAs, Industry and Professional Associations
- Meet (1 hour) by Zoom videoconferencing every other week
- Basecamp collaboration platform

Part of our IPM Collaboration Team @ the 10<sup>th</sup> International IPM Symposium, Denver, CO. Feb. 28-March 3, 2022





Left to Right,
Shannah Whithaus,
UC Davis
Lisa Blecker,
CO State Univ.
Wayne Buhler,
NPSEC

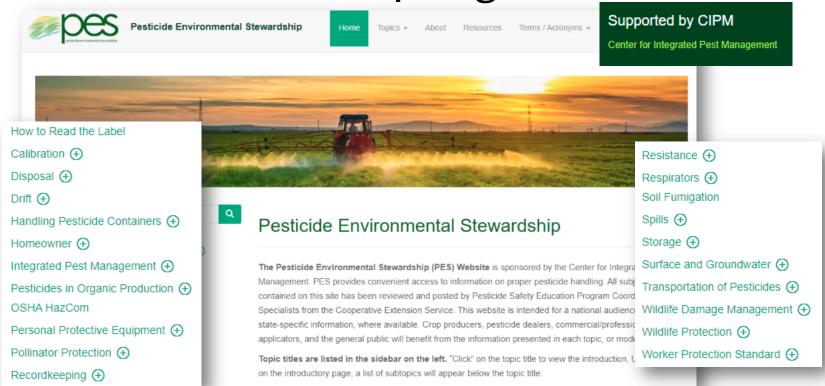




- There are a myriad of topics that we deal with in PSE—perhaps none is more central than IPM.
- IPM and PSE share many common goals, e.g., sustainability.
- The NIPMCC, Regional IPM Centers, and others are working on new terminology and a framework for IPM that is more accessible to learners and more effective for practitioners of IPM.
- The IPM Road Map (2018) specifies the need for PSE in IPM education, and a call for more money for PSE and IPM educational development.
- PSE offers IPM educators a captive audience of certified pesticide applicators seeking continuing education = keep their jobs.

# Pesticidestewardship.org









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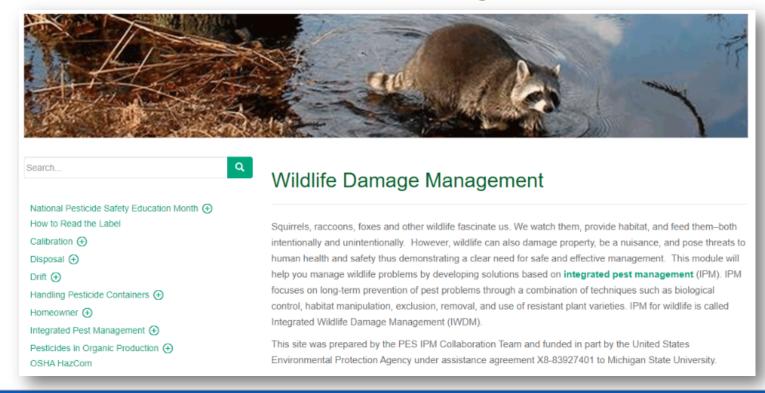
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The information on this web page is from the Wildlife Control Operator Professional Training

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# PAMS...

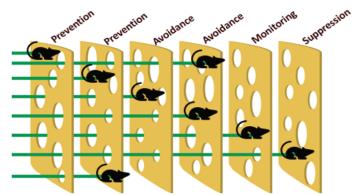
# ... Swiss cheese model

#### Integrated Wildlife Damage Management



Successful wildlife damage management relies on the knowledge and use of multiple tools or actions. The acronym, **PAMS**, which stands for **P**revention, **A**voidance, **M**onitoring and **S**uppression, is an easy way to remember the actions you can take in integrated wildlife damage management.

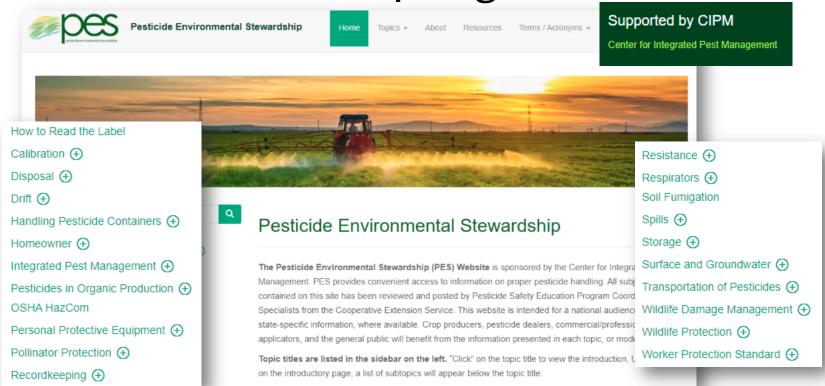
The "Swiss cheese" model below depicts a PAMS approach for mouse control. (Note: you may use different tactics so don't view this as standard practice.) The first two slices represent **prevention** tactics such as: 1.) sealing holes or cracks (¼ in. or larger) to exclude mice from buildings, or 2.) installing brush-type door sweeps that block the gap between the threshold and door base. The two **avoidance** slices focus on making an area unattractive for mice, examples include: 1.) not allowing trash to accumulate directly outside the building, or 2.) moving trash bins further away from entrances. Regularly **monitor** areas mice are known to infest such as kitchens and pantries for signs of their presence (e.g., fecal pellets, seed and insect carcasses). Commercial pest managers may use non-toxic detection bait blocks or detect signs of gnawing on cardboard boxes. Snap traps, a common suppression tool, may be used for monitoring as well–catching one mouse may indicate that there are more. If further action is needed, **suppression** tactics such as an adequate number and arrangement of traps (e.g., twelve traps for 2-3 mice is not too many) should be used.



Redrawn from James Reasons' Swiss Cheese Model, sketchplanations.com/the-swiss-cheese-model

# Pesticidestewardship.org





Pesticidestewardship.org > Introduction to IPM



Search...

National Pesticide Safety Education Month  $\ \odot$ 

How to Read the Label

Calibration (+)

Disposal (+)

Drift (+)

Handling Pesticide Containers (+)

Homeowner (+)

Integrated Pest Management >

What is IPM?

Why Practice IPM?

Pest Identification

The PAMS Approach

Monitoring (+)

Insect monitoring traps

Digital monitoring and decision tools

Suppression

**IPM Resources** 

IPM Quiz

#### Integrated Pest Management

**Integrated Pest Management**, or IPM, is a holistic approach for preventing or controlling pests in all arenas, including agriculture, schools, parks, homes, golf courses, and gardens.

IPM principles and concepts are not overly technical or complex, as they are commonly associated with best production and maintenance practices. If you're new to IPM, start small by adopting one or two practices you are most comfortable with and build from there. For example, you're employing components of IPM by selecting quality seeds of a locally-preferred plant variety and using mulch to prevent weeds in your garden.

In addition, IPM is "flexible" and can be molded to fit the preferences and values of the individual user. An organic grower or homeowner using organic lawn and garden practices can and should use IPM, but their values preclude the use of products and practices that are not certified organic. Likewise, fewer weeds may be tolerated in a person's front yard as opposed to the backyard.

This website presents the basic concepts of IPM and provides links to more detailed resources. Be sure to click on the links below, or in the navigation pane on left, and explore the information these pages provide.

- 1. What is IPM?
- 2. Why Practice IPM?
- 3. Pest Identification
- 4. The PAMS Approach
- 5. Monitoring



### Pesticidestewardship.org > What is IPM?

#### IPM is a science-based, decision-making process that:

- combines many different methods, or tactics, including cultural practices, biological control organisms,
   pesticides, pest-resistant plants, mechanical methods and physical barriers;
- identifies, manages and reduces risks from pests and pest management strategies;
- and, minimizes overall economic, health and environmental impacts.
  - -paraphrased from "A National Road Map for Integrated Pest Management (2018)"



#### Pesticidestewardship.org > Why practice IPM?

- Prevent initial pest problems
- Keep the ecosystem intact and functioning
- Reliance on one tactic can be problematic
- Maximize effectiveness of control tactics
- Promote a healthy environment and good public image
- Conserve natural enemies
- Protection of soil health and crop production inputs



## Pesticidestewardship.org > Pest Identification

- Critical first step
- Distinguish non-living vs living agents
- Be aware of different physical forms
- Use a hand lens when needed
- Assistance from Cooperative Extension and Apps



# Pesticidestewardship.org > The PAMS Approach

- Practical implementation of IPM
- Monitoring and Thresholds
  - 1. Economics
  - 2. Health and Safety
  - 3. Aesthetics
  - 4. Public opinion
  - 5. Legal requirements
- Suppression tactics (cultural, physical, biological and pesticides)
- Follow up assessment

#### Pesticidestewardship.org > IPM Resources



Areawide Pest Monitoring and Decision Support Networks:

- Corn ipmPIPE Southern Corn Rust, Tar spot of corn, Corn earworm, Black cutworm, Fall Armyworm,
   True Armyworm
- · Soybean ipmPIPE Soybean Rust
- · Pecan ipmPIPE Pecan nut casebearer
- Cucurbit Downy Mildew ipmPIPE
- · Basil Downy Mildew
- . AgPestMonitor supporting pest monitoring around the country through the IPM Centers
- EDDMapS Invasive species

Links to sites of each of the four **Regional IPM Centers**. The regional sites contain links to state extension programs with up-to-date information and current IPM research projects.

- North Central IPM Center
- · Northeastern IPM Center
- · Southern IPM Center
- · Western IPM Center

The NSF-founded Center for IPM supports the pesticidestewardship.org website.

# What's Around the Corner?



- New Technologies in Agricultural Extension (Extension Foundation grant)
- Work with mentors and key informants
- Amplify messaging for IPM adoption through multimedia





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