



The Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Crops

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IPM opportunities for specialty crop growers and consultants for the 2013 growing season through USDA NRCS. – Prepared by NRCS and IPM Working Group & Jim Jasinski, OSU Extension, IPM Program

Agricultural producers can access both technical and financial assistance for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Crop Consultants can qualify to provide technical services to their grower clients under this program.

What is EQIP? EQIP provides voluntary financial and technical assistance to help producers implement practices to improve and protect soil, water, plant, air and animal resources. Contracts between producers and NRCS range from one to ten years, and are available for over 80 different conservation practices. Growers can work with third-party Technical Service Providers or NRCS to help design and implement practices which protect resources and can improve production.

Support for IPM Planning and Implementation. NRCS's 595 IPM Practice Standard includes options for field and forage crops, tree fruit, diversified vegetables/small fruit, small farms and organic production. Ohio growers will have to complete IPM Assessments (<http://ipm.osu.edu/pageview.asp?id=10>) for the crops they enroll. Contracts require participation by a qualified crop consultant to develop and implement an IPM plan and provide annual updates to NRCS and the grower.

Support for Comprehensive IPM Planning. IPM 114 and IPM Herbicide Resistance 154 Conservation Activity Plans (CAPs) offer opportunities to develop whole-farm plans to manage pests and resources. The Herbicide Resistance CAP has been designed specifically to help producers manage weeds that are resistant to herbicides. Producers work with a qualified crop consultant to develop these plans under a one-year contract. NRCS payments are based on farm size. Payment rates online at www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1049335.pdf. Once a plan is in place, growers can apply for additional contracts to implement the plan.

How to Apply?

Growers may apply in person at their local USDA Service Centers any time during business

hours. The EQIP signup deadline for 2013 has not been firmly established yet, but may be as early as mid-January or February. Interested growers are encouraged to get to their NRCS office soon to avoid missing the deadline.

For information about NRCS offices in your state, visit www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/sitenav/national/states/

Crop consultants can qualify to deliver services by becoming an NRCS Technical Service Provider. For more information, visit techreg.sc.egov.usda.gov/CustLocateTSP.aspx.

Help Evaluate Natural Enemies, Native Plants, and Pollinators Smartphone Application

Jim Jasinski, OSU Extension, IPM Program

Members of the Great Lakes Vegetable Working Group have spent the last nine months working with a software engineer to develop a smartphone application (app) for backyard gardeners, organic, and commercial growers. The app focuses on identifying and understanding the beneficial attributes of 48 Natural Enemies (lady beetles, lacewings, parasitoid wasps, spiders, etc.), 6 Pollinators (bees), and 48 Native Flowering Plants which attract various kinds of natural enemies and pollinators. Below are some screen shots of the app.

If you have an iPod touch, iPhone, or iPad (iOS mobile devices ONLY, Android version coming later) and would like to become an app evaluator, please contact me as soon as possible via email at Jim Jasinski (jasinski.4@osu.edu) or at my office in Champaign County, 937-484-1526, and I will send you further instructions on how to participate. The evaluation period will end January 1, 2013, so please don't delay.

If you Do Not have an iPod touch, iPhone, or iPad, you can find out more here about natural enemies

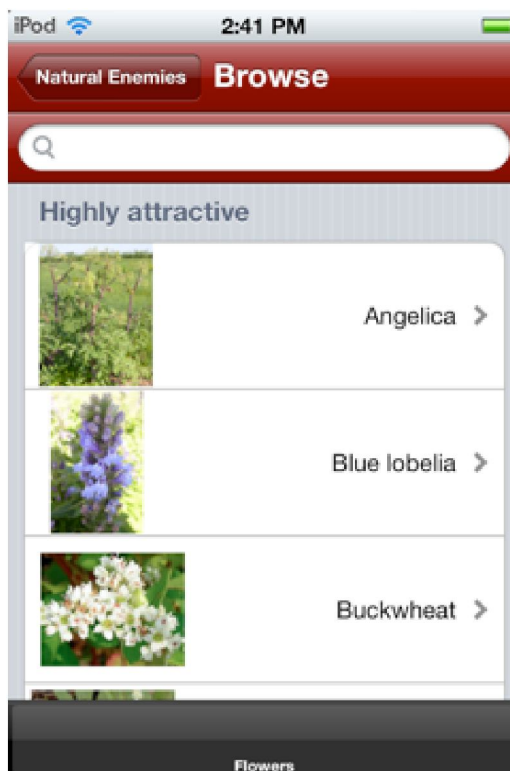
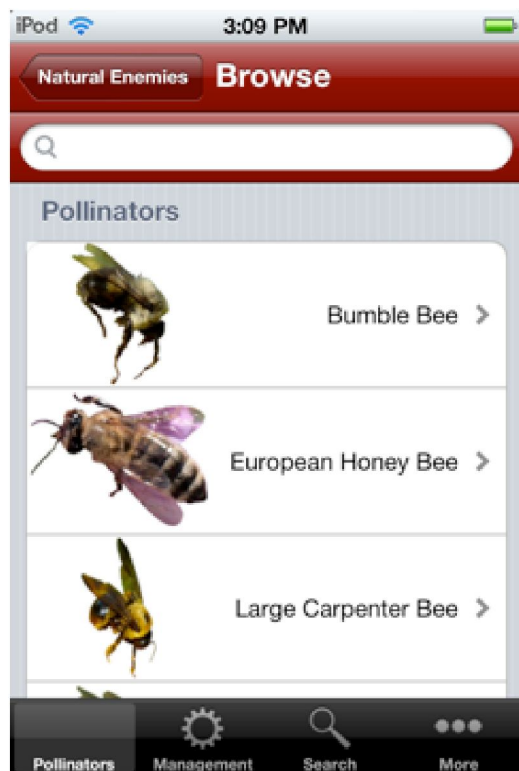
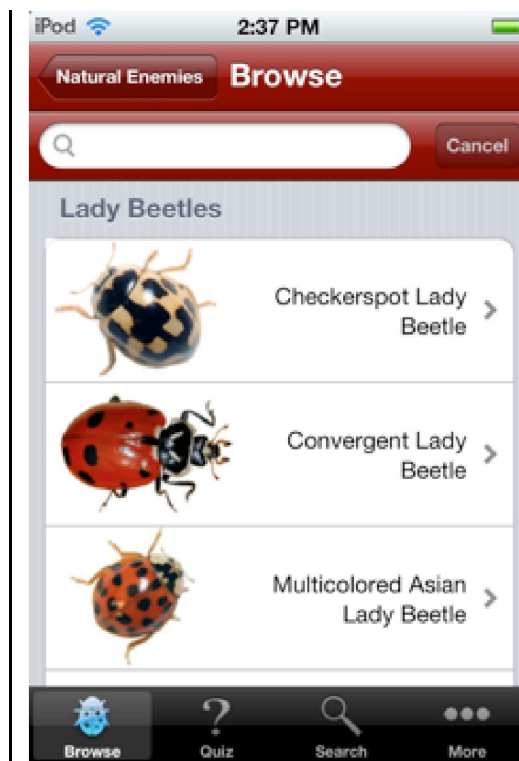
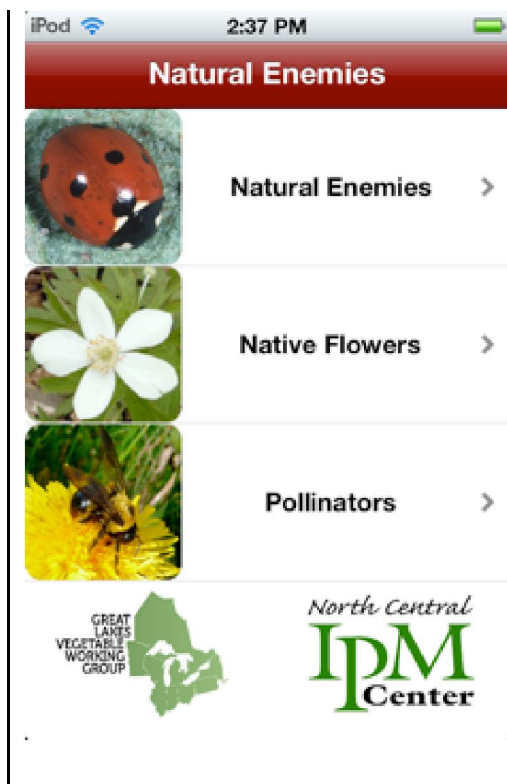
Please take a look at this HD quality 25 minute video that provides balanced coverage of insect natural enemies as well as some insightful landscape management comments.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1EYCevAgnY>

As part of the broad biocontrol objective , Mary Gardiner (Ohio State University, Dept. of Entomology) and others also put together a colorful natural enemies ID factsheet to accompany the video; 2 pages, back to back. Take a look and see if you would like to print one for yourself.

http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ale/images/Natural_Enemies_1_page_handout.pdf

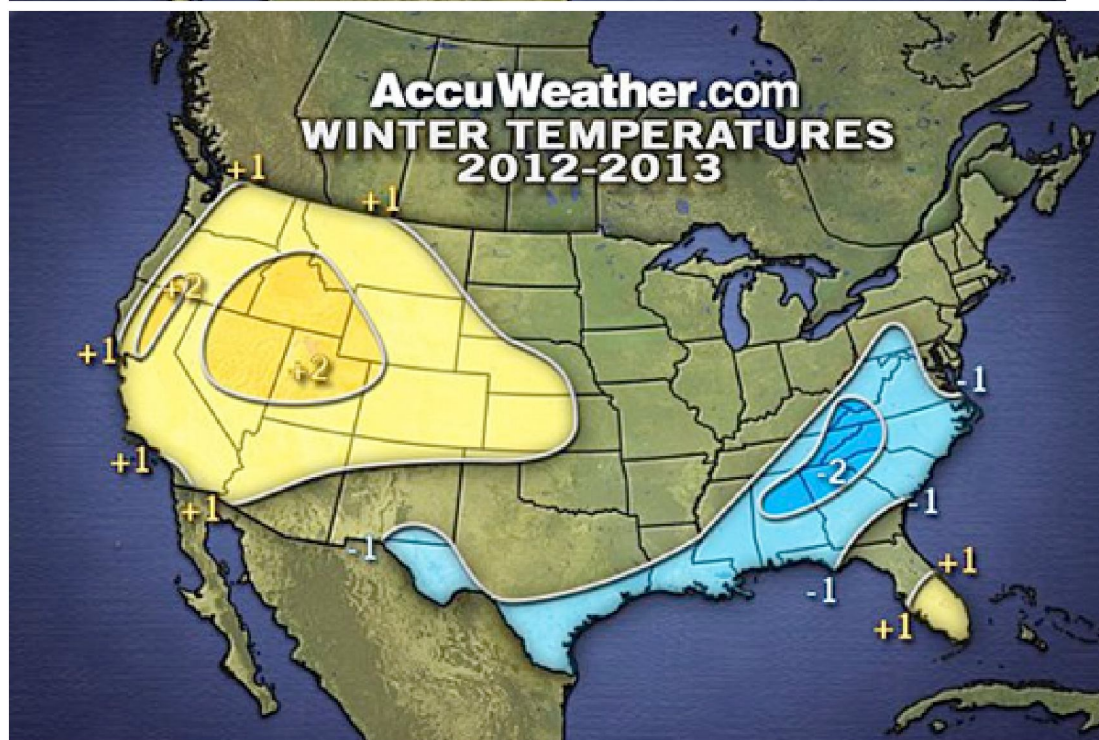
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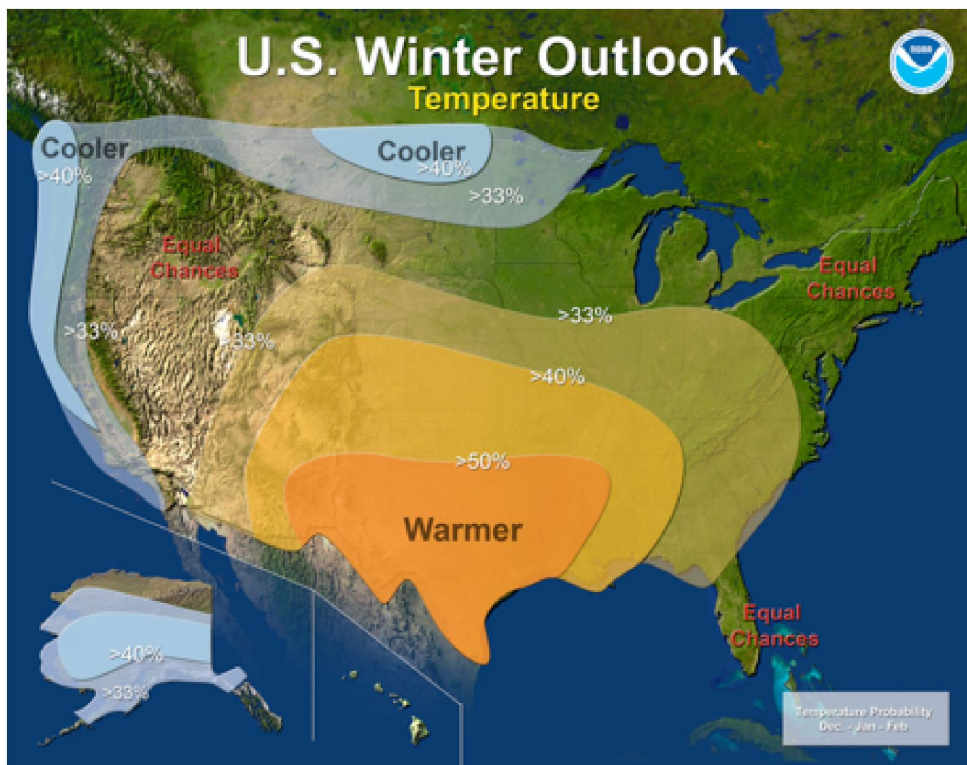
Your Winter Outlook

From Accuweather.com and NOAA

Winter Forecast: Not Mild, But Wild for Eastern U.S.



This map shows the forecast temperature departures compared to normal for winter 2012-2013.



Ohio and Tennessee Valleys: warmer and wetter than average. Likely to see increased storminess and flooding;

Northeast and Mid-Atlantic: equal chances for above-, near-, or below-normal temperatures and precipitation. Winter weather for these regions is often driven not by La Niña but by weather patterns over the northern Atlantic Ocean and Arctic. These are often more short-term, and are generally predictable only a week or so in advance. If enough cold air and moisture are in place, areas north of the Ohio Valley and into the Northeast could see above-average snow;

Every year, AccuWeather.com issues a U.S. winter forecast, highlighting predictions of temperature and precipitation trends. Last year, winter was unusually warm for much of the eastern two-thirds of the nation.

Big snow events may return to a portion of the I-95 corridor of the Northeast and mid-Atlantic as well as the central and southern Appalachians this winter, while wet weather is predicted for the Gulf Coast and Southeast.

Below-Normal Snow for Midwest; Normal Lake-Effect Snow for Great Lakes

Following a dry and mild winter last year, portions of the Midwest is forecast to receive below-normal snowfall this winter.

"Across the Upper Midwest, cities like Chicago, Minneapolis, I think, are going to miss out on the big systems down to the south as far as snowfall goes. I think they are going to have to rely on more clipper systems coming down out of the north and west," Pastelok said.

Parts of the Midwest could fall short of normal snowfall again this year with the main storm track to the south.

Above-Normal Snow for Northeast, Appalachians Above-normal snowfall is predicted for the Northeast, mid-Atlantic and central and southern Appalachians, spanning western Massachusetts to northern portions of Georgia and Alabama, this winter.

A couple of larger storms could unleash the above-normal snowfall in the major cities, as the winter setup should allow big storms to form off the East Coast. The best chance for the big snowstorms will arrive during the middle to latter part of the season, including January and February.

Temperatures may start out slightly above to near normal, but as the season progresses and some snow accumulates, it will turn colder than normal during February.

Potent storms formed by the clashing of cooler air to the north and milder air farther south will act as the trigger for the severe weather, which could produce tornadoes, high winds and flash flooding.

Clipper systems are quick-moving systems that drop down from Alberta, Canada. They often have very little moisture associated with them, so they are not big snow producers.

The lower-than-normal snowfall in the Northern Plains and Upper Midwest will result in spotty snow cover which in turn will help to keep temperatures milder than normal, according to AccuWeather Expert Senior Meteorologist Jack Boston. However, temperature departures are not expected to be as extreme as last winter.

Meanwhile, near-normal snow is predicted for the typical Great Lakes snow belts. The warmer-than-normal water of the Great Lakes will set the stage for the lake-effect snow machine to turn on as any cold waves arrive.

Research Reports

The first of this past season's research reports are now available at the VegNet home page.
<http://vegnet.osu.edu>

As asparagus seems to be getting more popular once again, growers are looking to put in their first planting or expanding what they already have. Carl is probably the last person in the US to be doing extensive trials of available varieties. Since 2007, his trials include varieties from NJ, Canada and California. So, if you thinking about planting asparagus, you will definitely want to read this report. Be sure to talk with Carl to see if what you select is adapted to your area 919-603-1350 (Granville) 336-599-1195 (Person).

Green pepper and pumpkin variety evaluations for 2012 are also available with yield tables and pictures. Check them out. These reports will soon be available in an epub and iBook formats so you can take them with you on you mobile device.

More reports will be coming.

★ 2012 Vegetable Research Reports

- [Replicated Asparagus Variety Trial 07-12 by Carl Cantaluppi, North Carolina State Extension - \[MS Word\]](#)
 - [2012 Green Pepper Germplasm Evaluation with pictures](#)
 - [2012 Pumpkin Cultivar Evaluation with pictures](#)
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February 8 – High Tunnel Basics Workshop

High Tunnel Basics Friday, February 8, 9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

\$20 per person. OSU South Centers

Topics to be covered include:

- Site and crop selection
- Tunnel construction and management
- USDA/EQUIP opportunities
- Pest and environmental control
- High Tunnel Economics
- Micro irrigation setup and and management

To register, contact:

Charissa McGlothlin mcglothlin.4@osu.edu 740-289-2071 ext. 132

For further information you may go to <http://go.osu.edu/HighTunnelWorkshop>