

Protecting the National Boll Weevil Eradication Investment



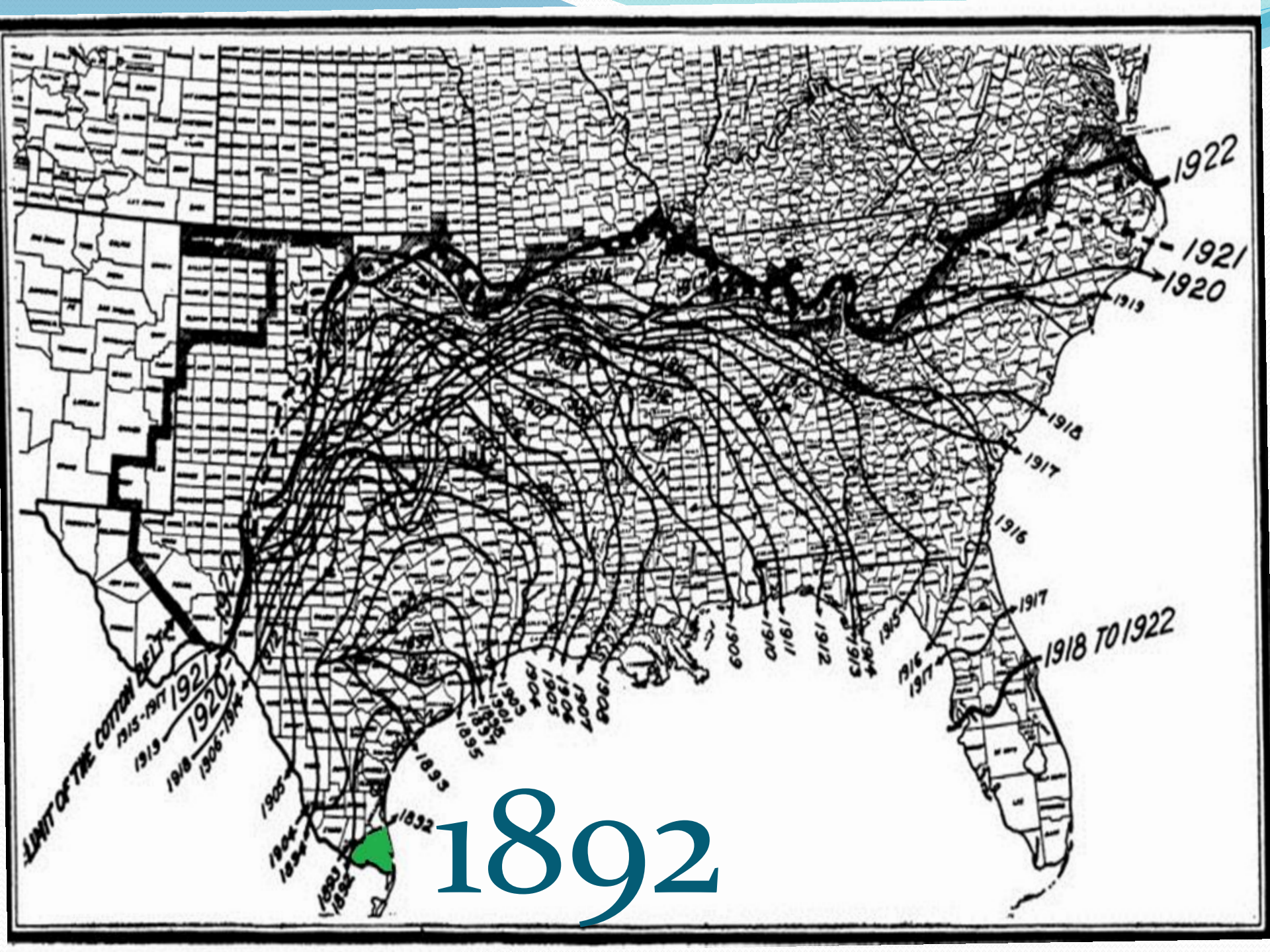
Don Parker
Manager, IPM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FARMERS' BULLETIN No.1329

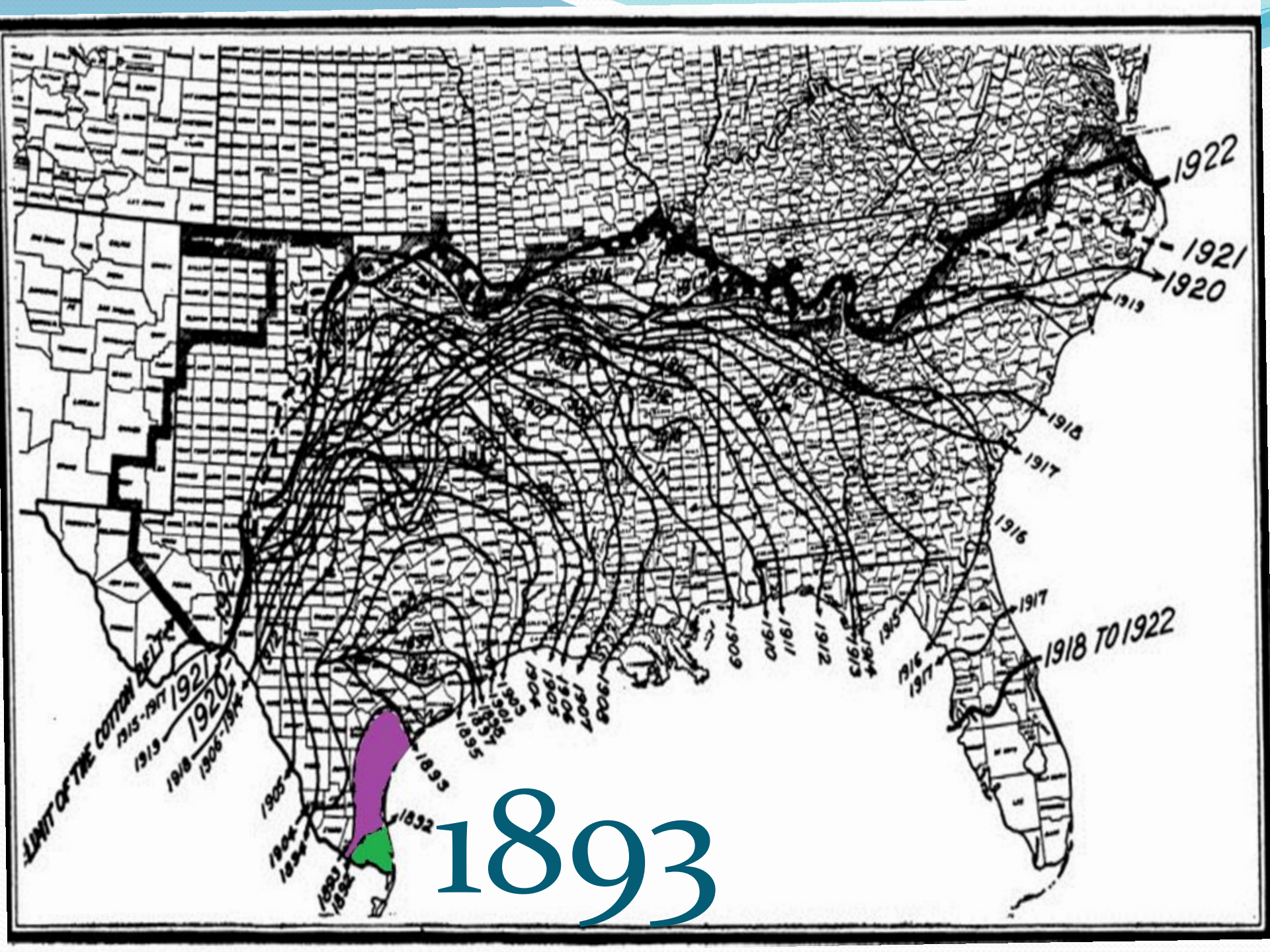
The
BOLL-WEEVIL
PROBLEM

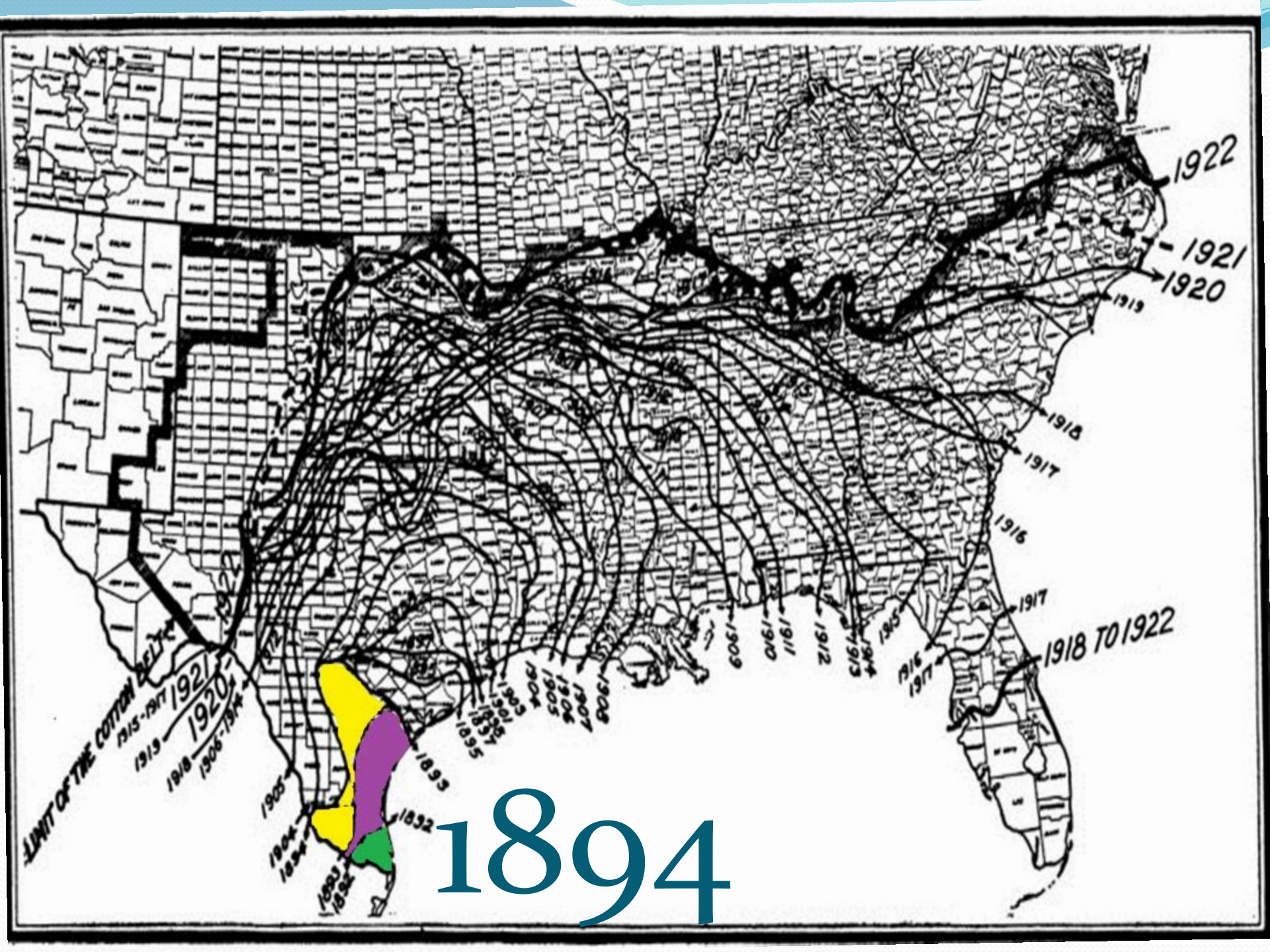


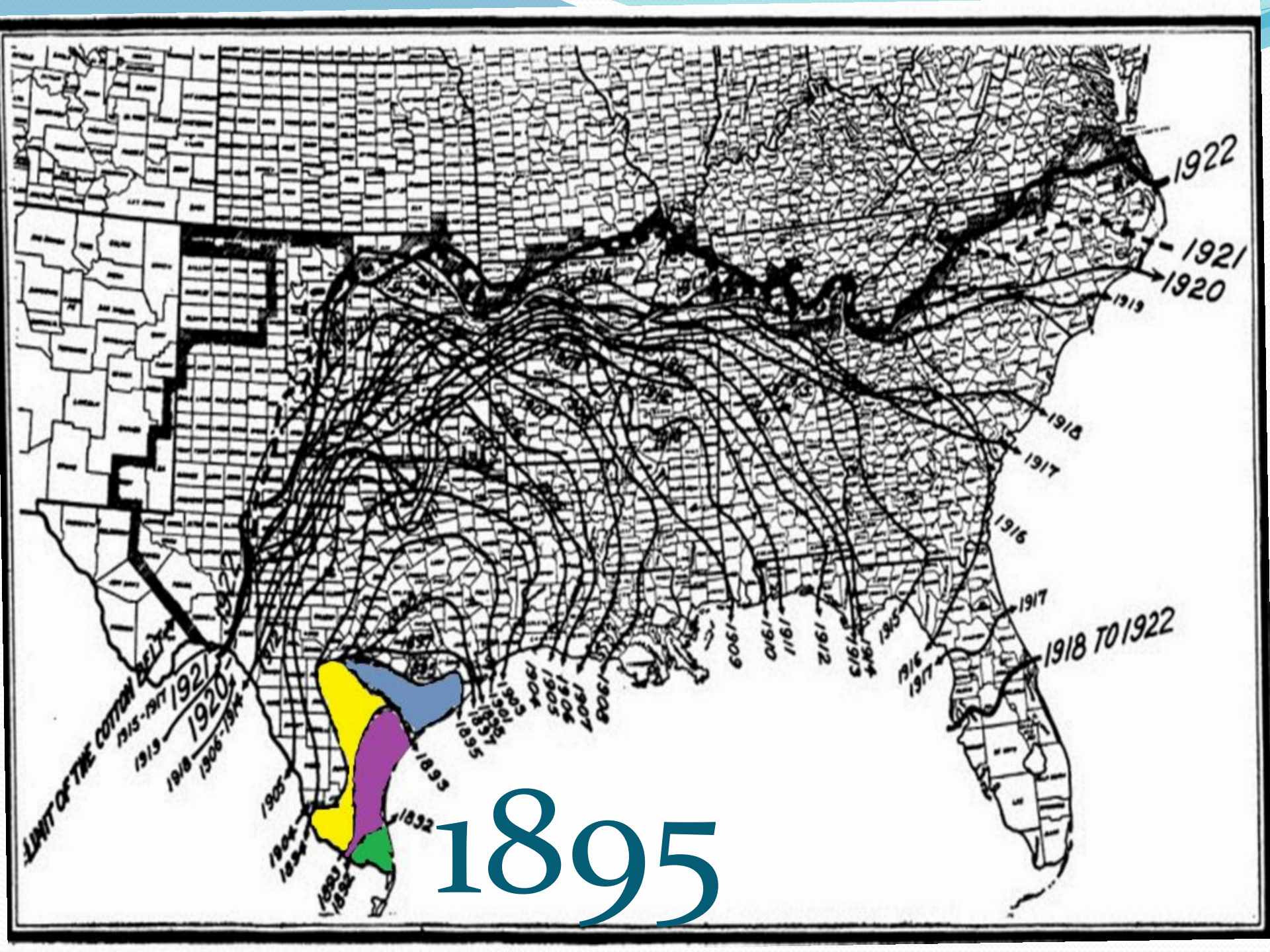
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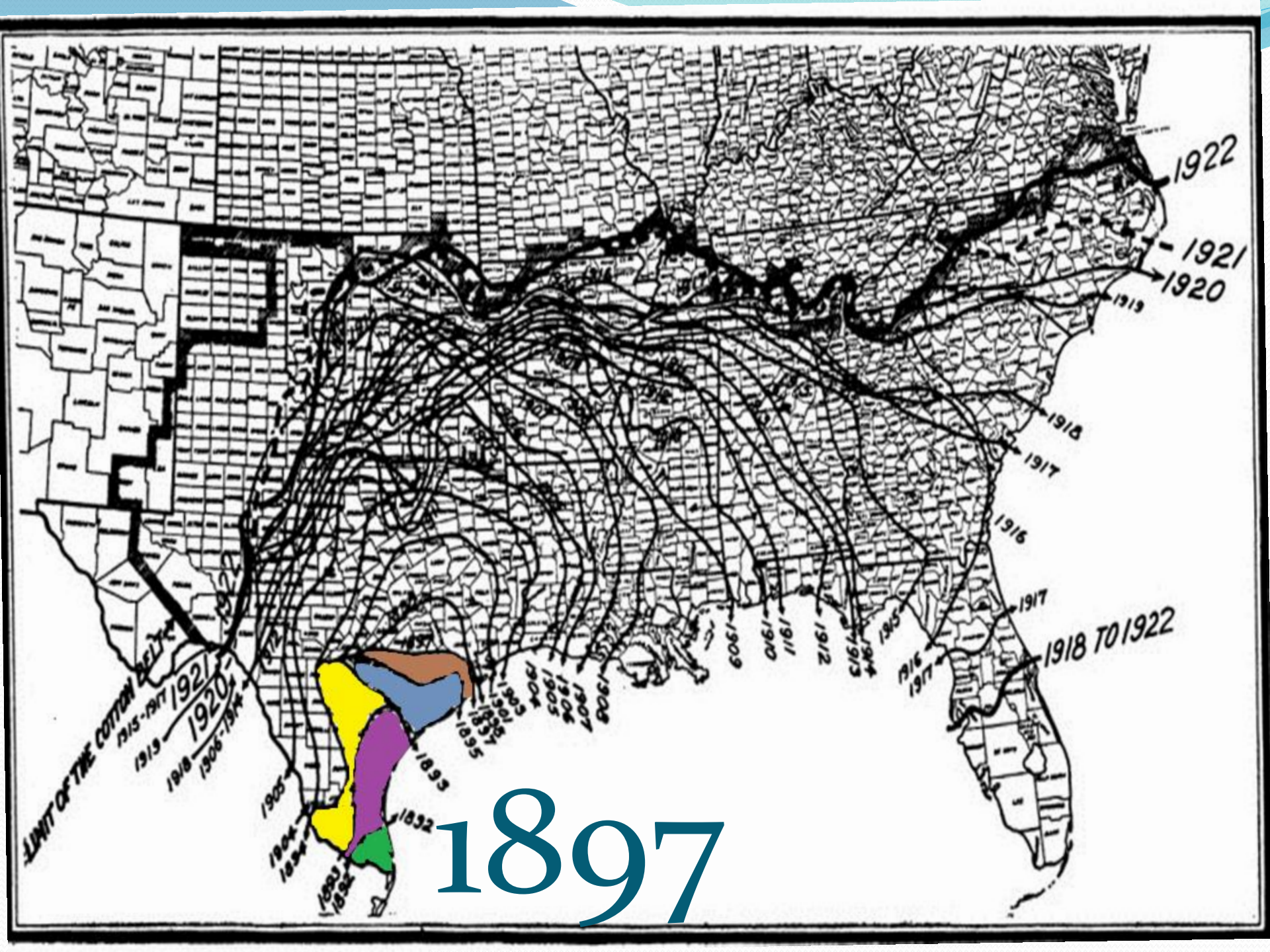
1892







1895



LIMIT OF THE COTTON BELT
1852-1895
1895-1905
1905-1910
1910-1915
1915-1917
1917-1920
1920-1922



1897

1922
1921
1920
1919

1918 TO 1922

1905
1904
1903
1894
1893

1895
1894
1893
1892
1891
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908

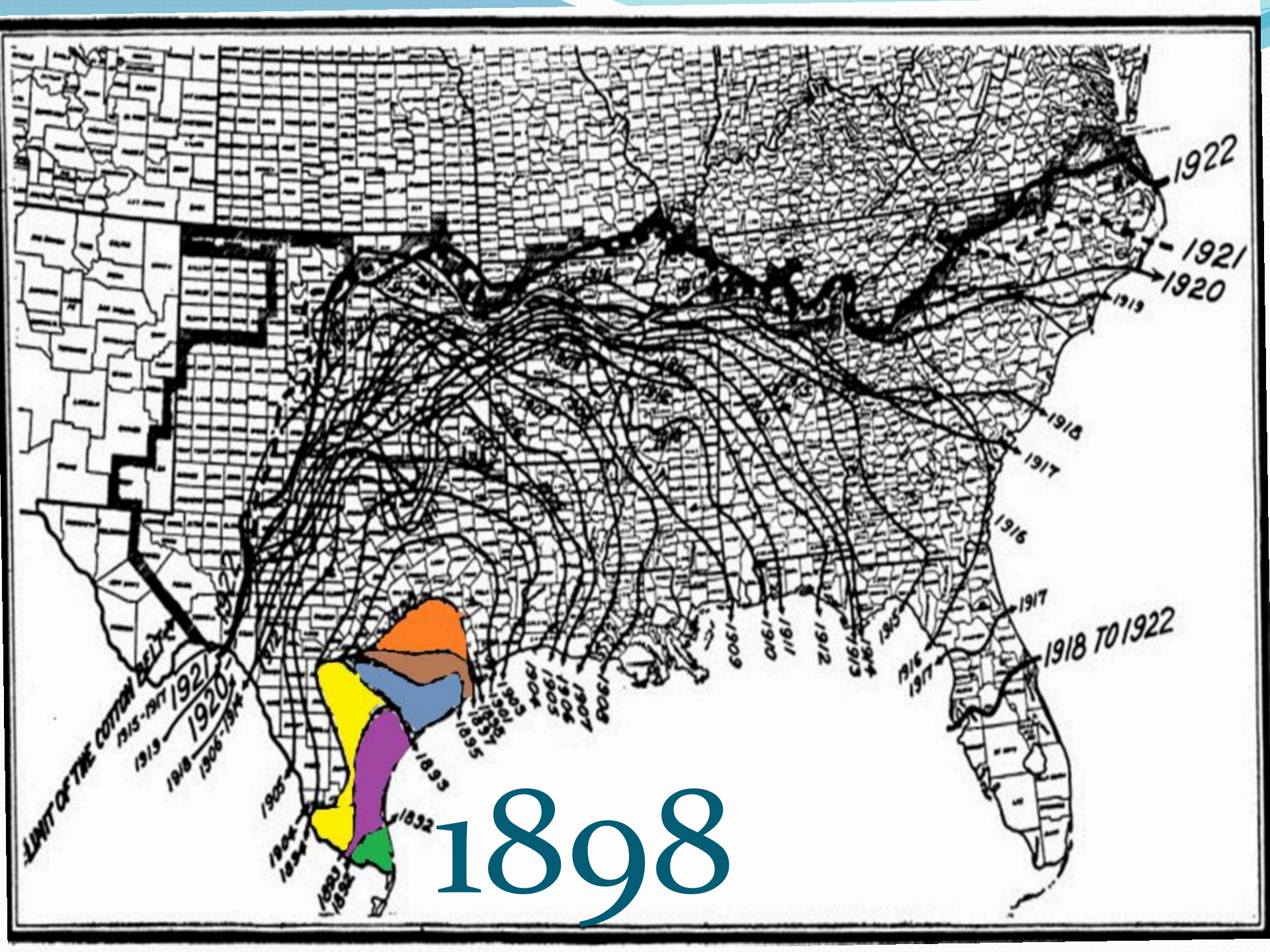
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915

1916
1917

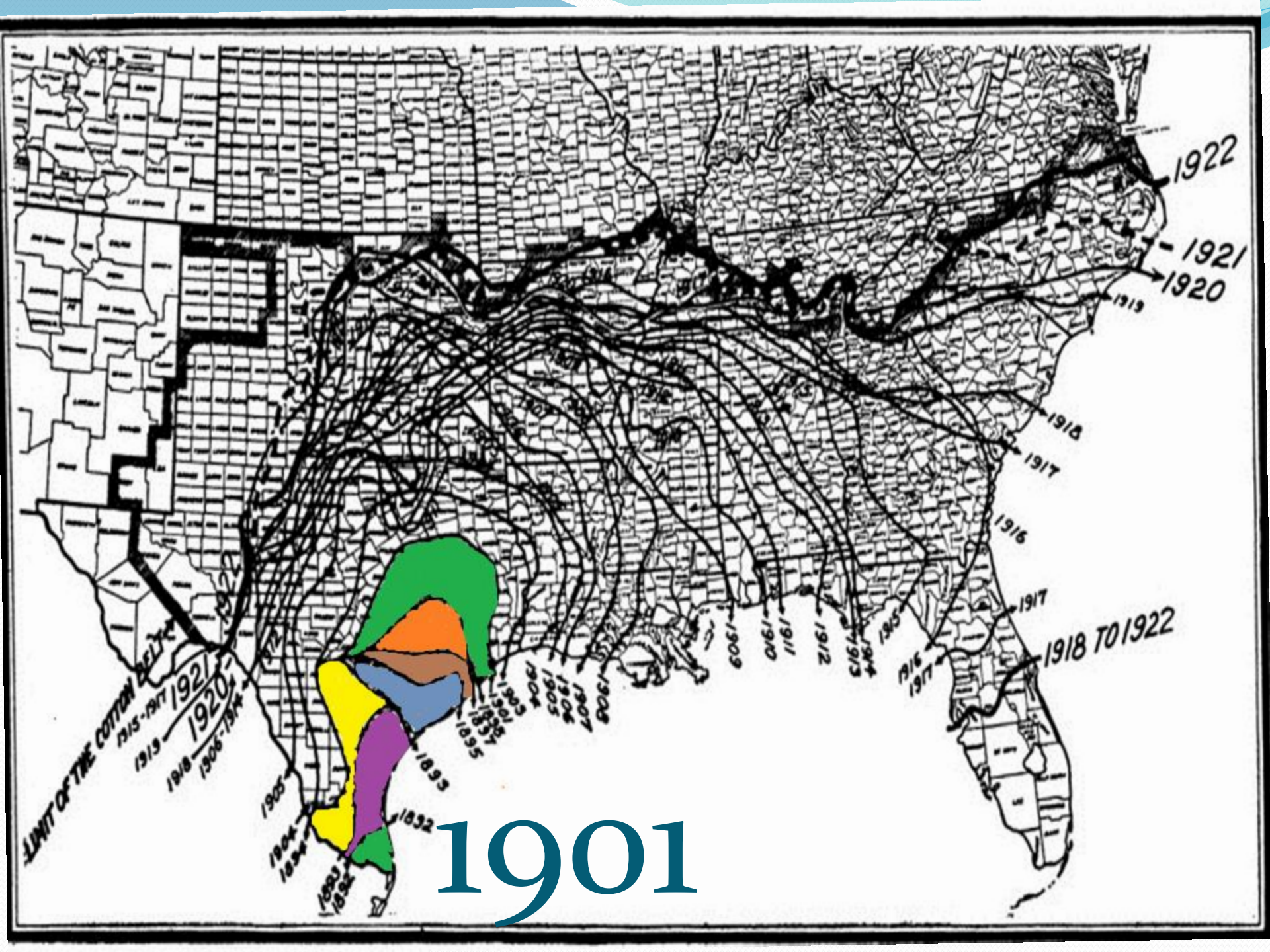
1916
1917

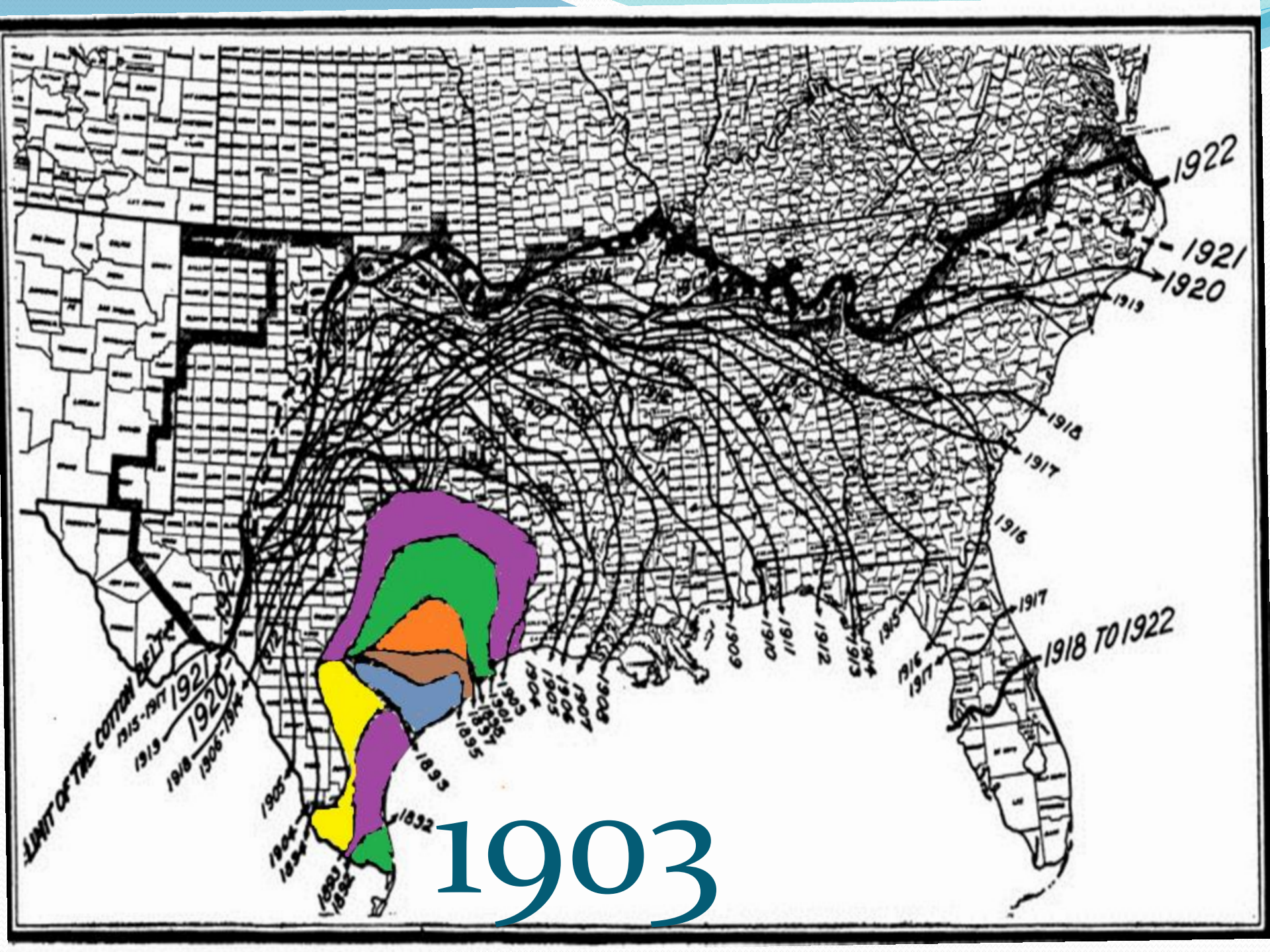
1916

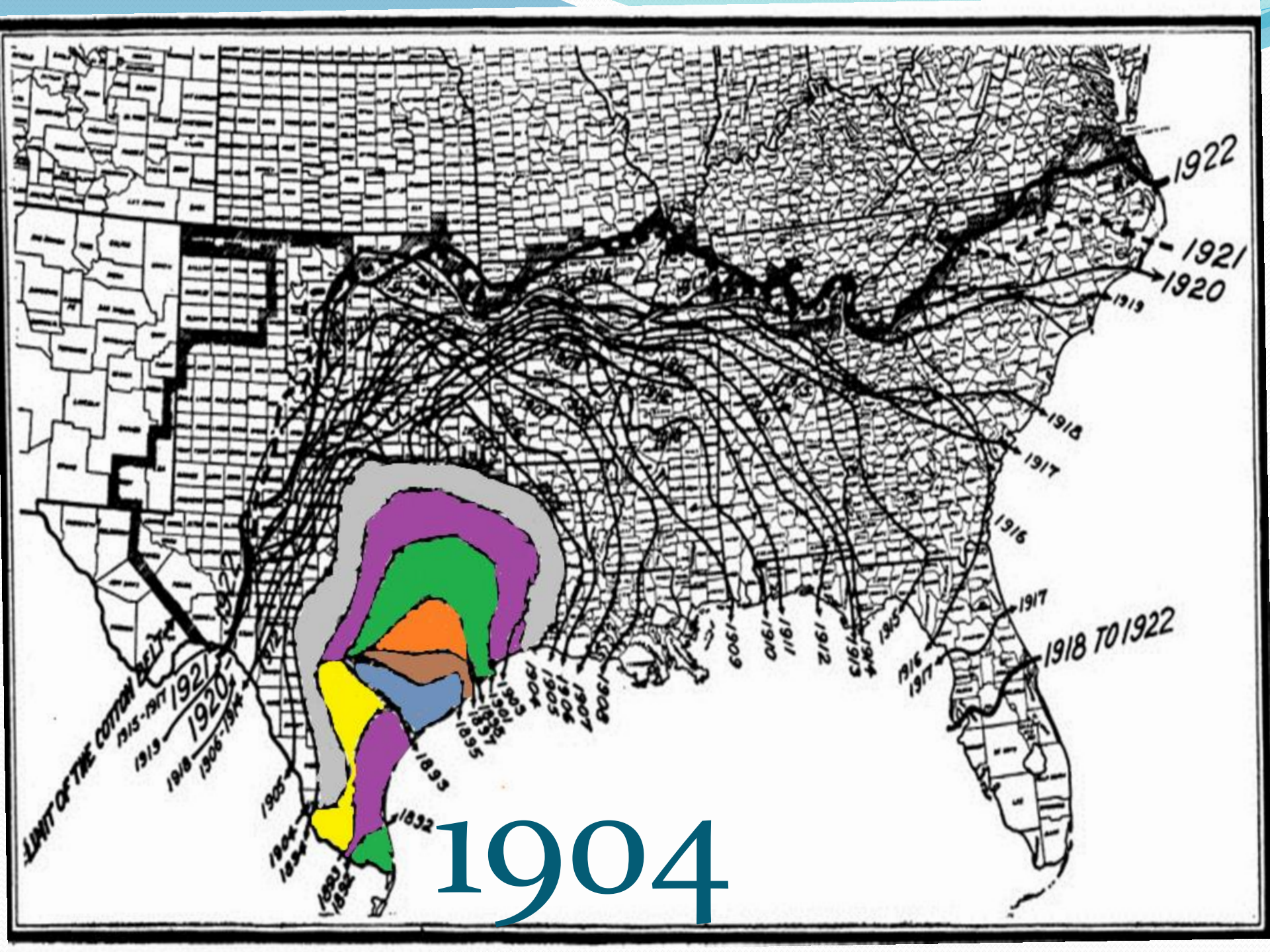
1917

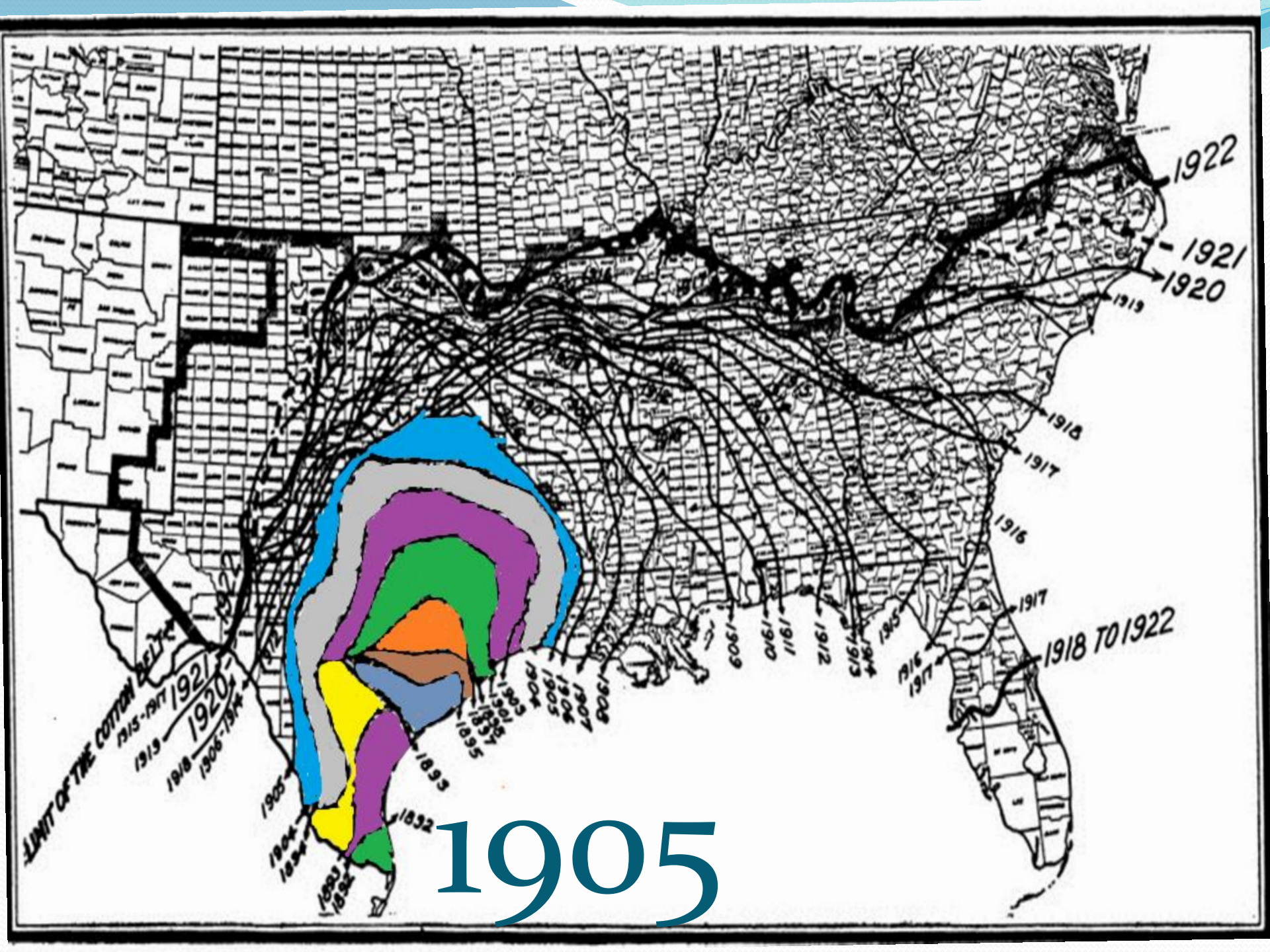


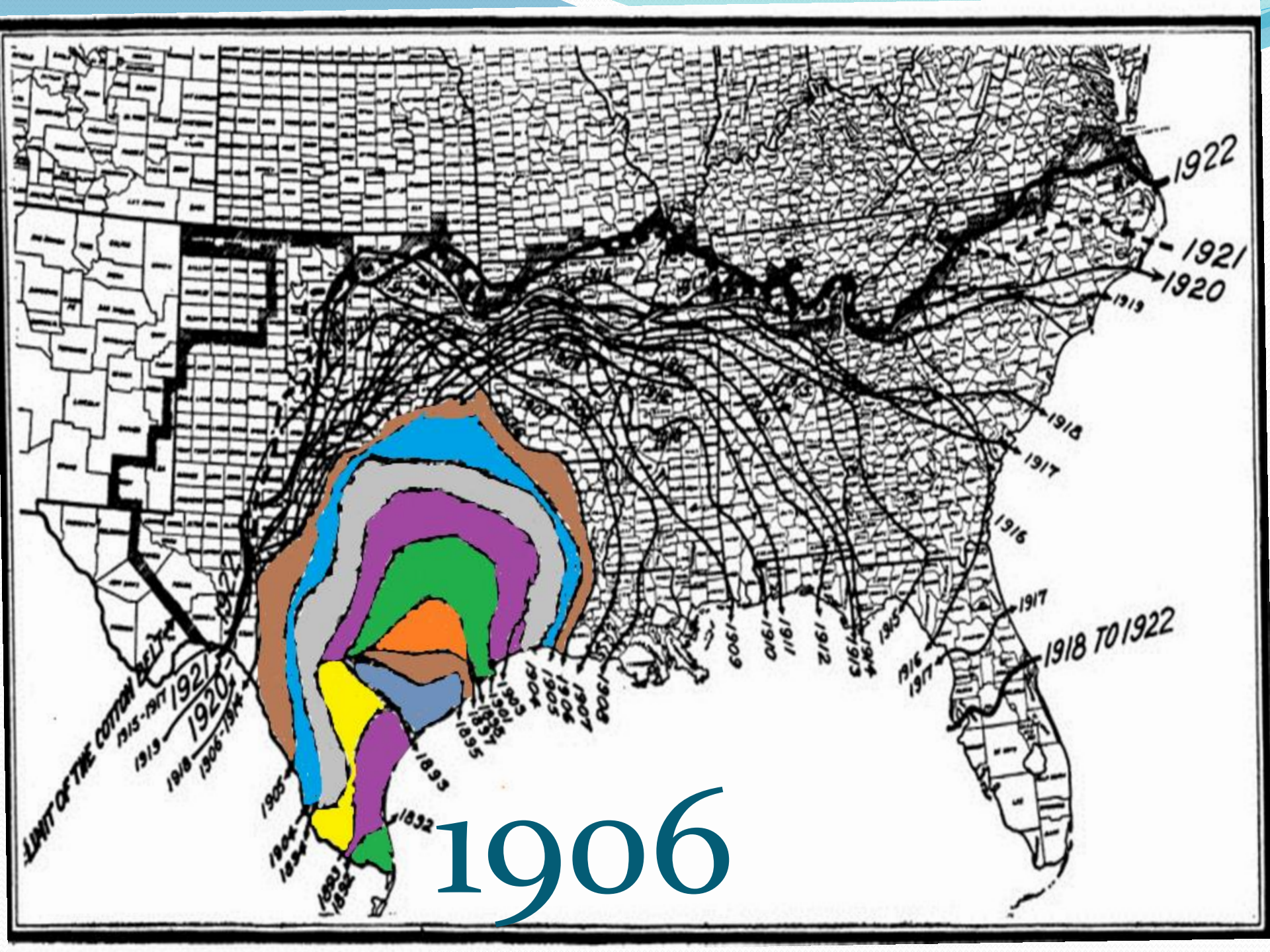
1898



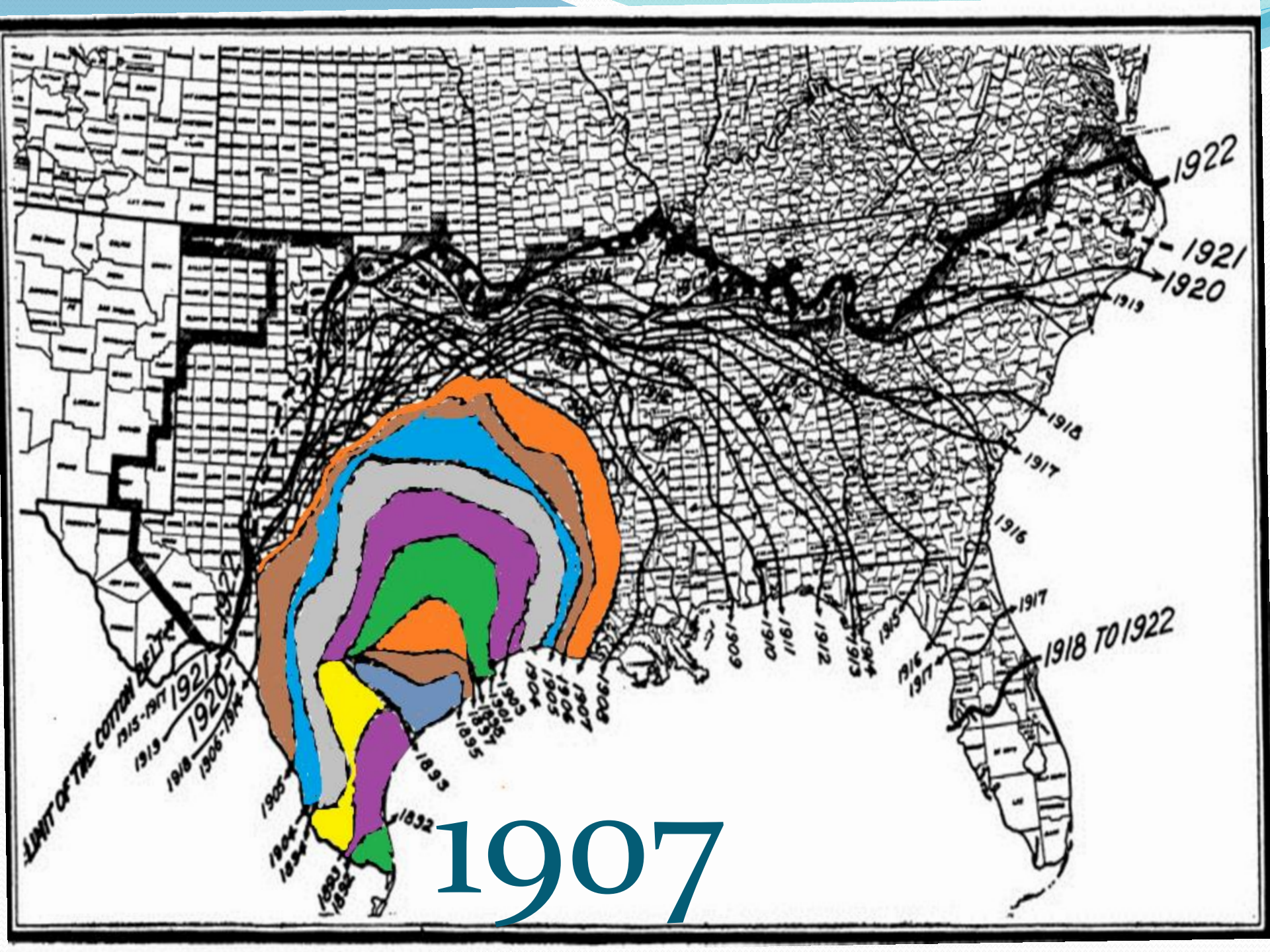


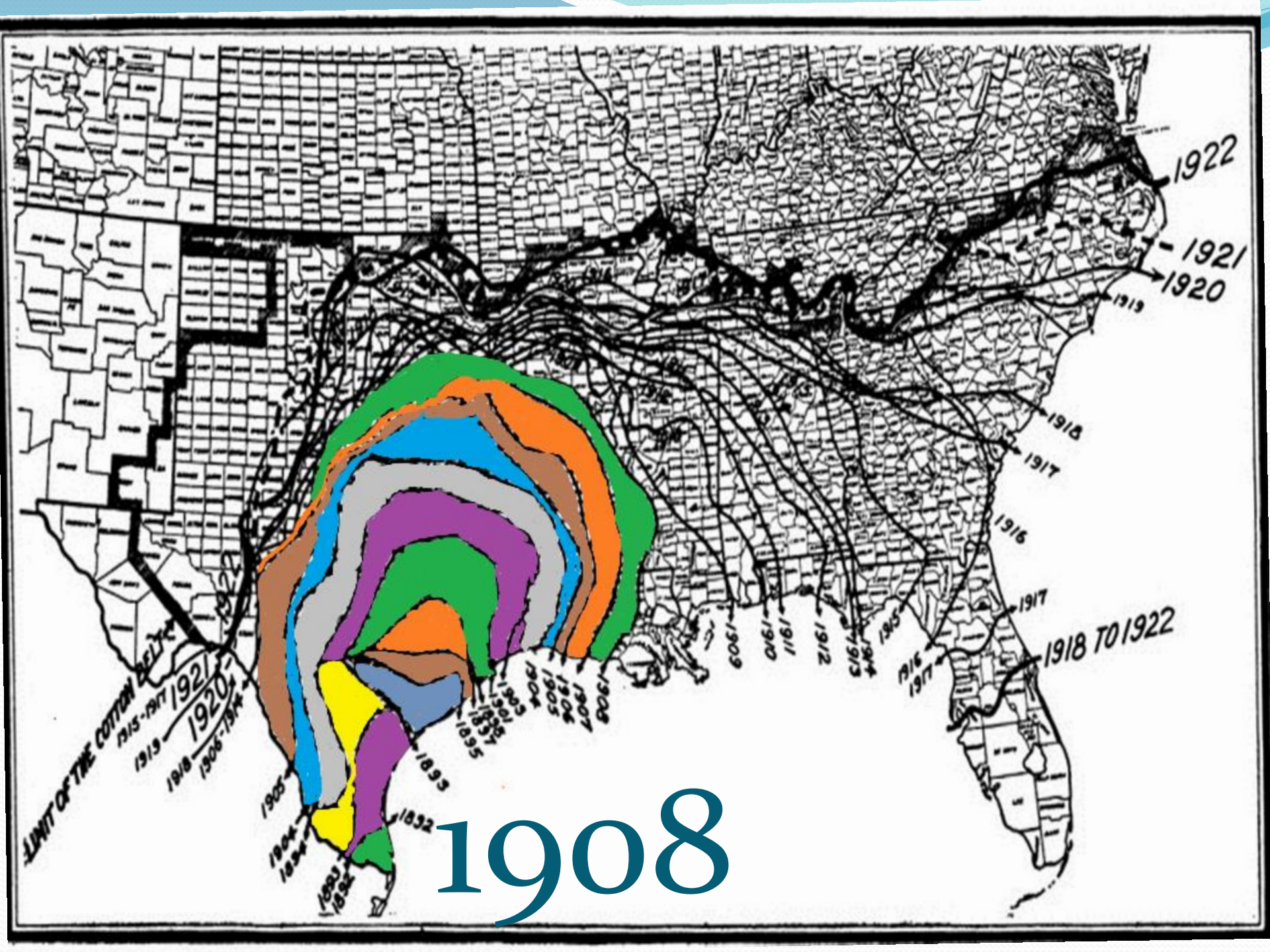


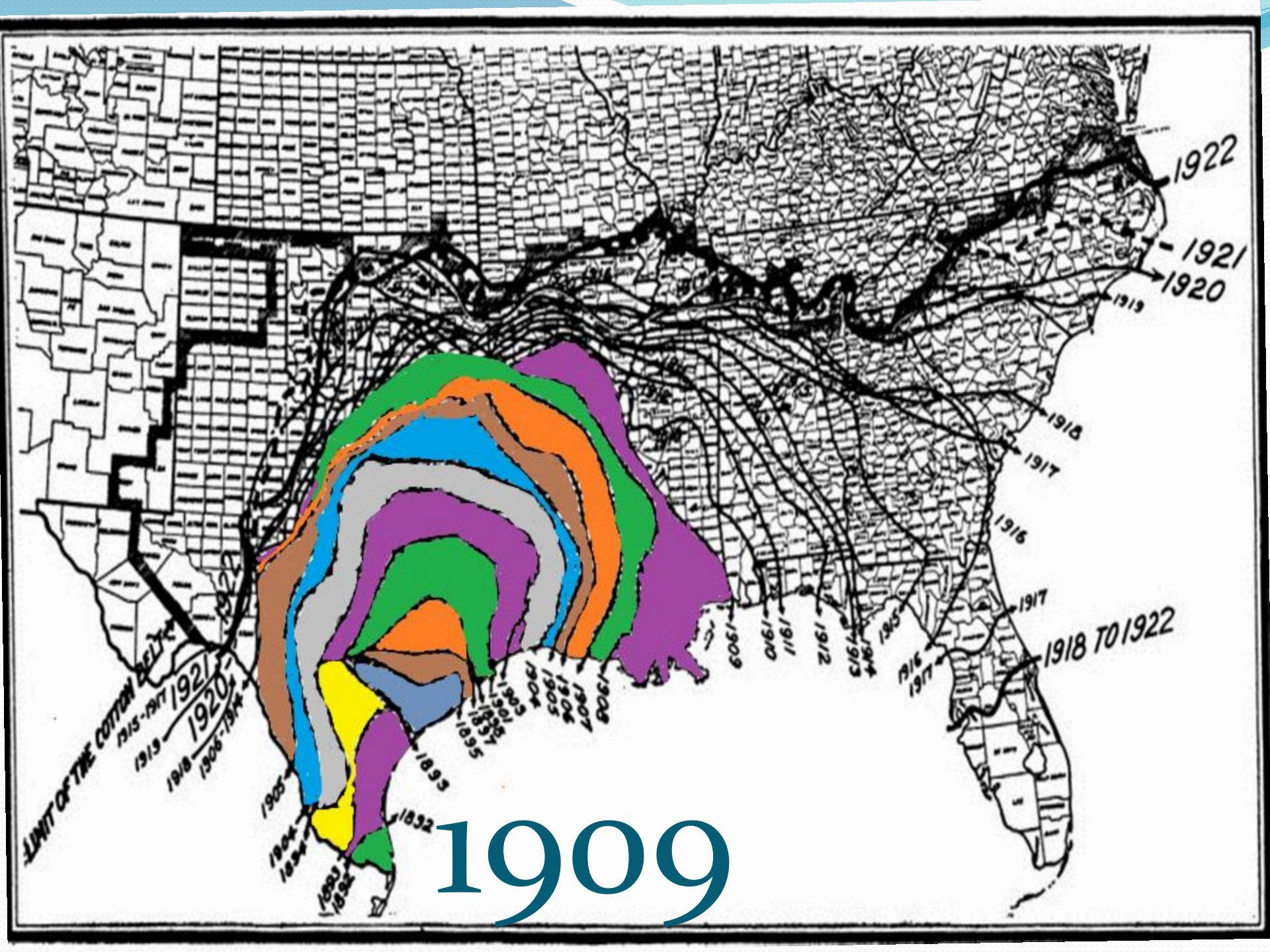




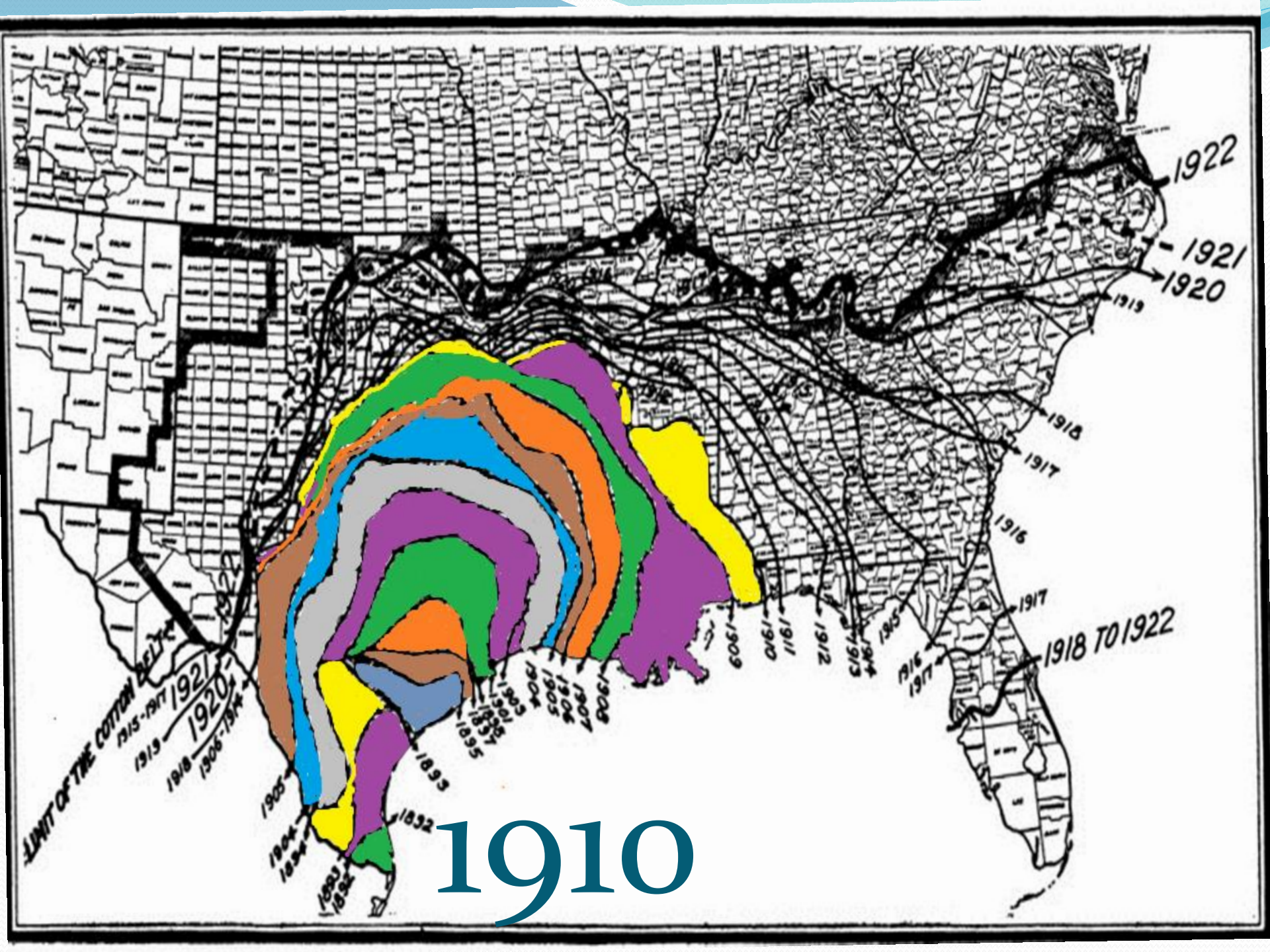
1906





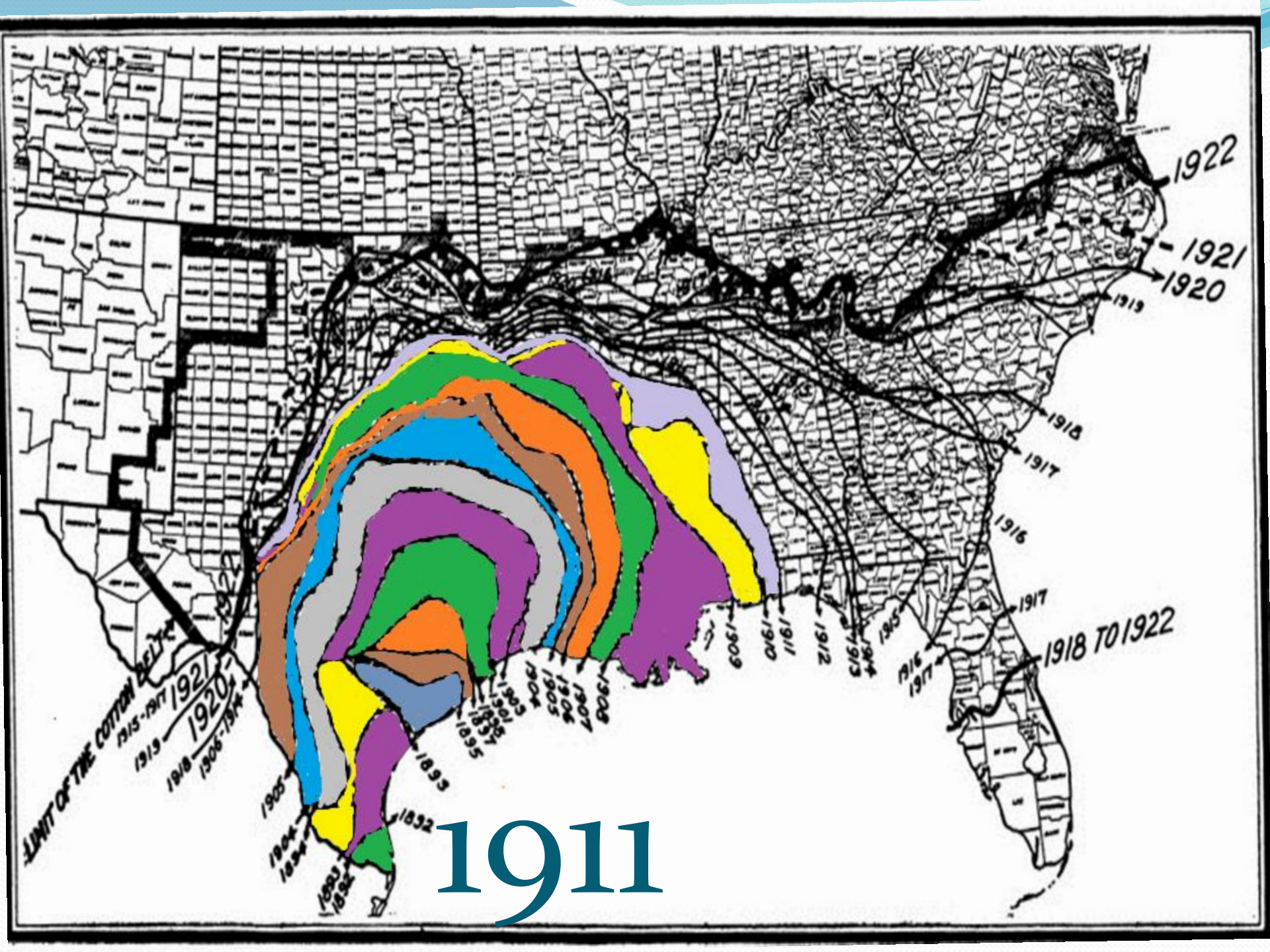


1909



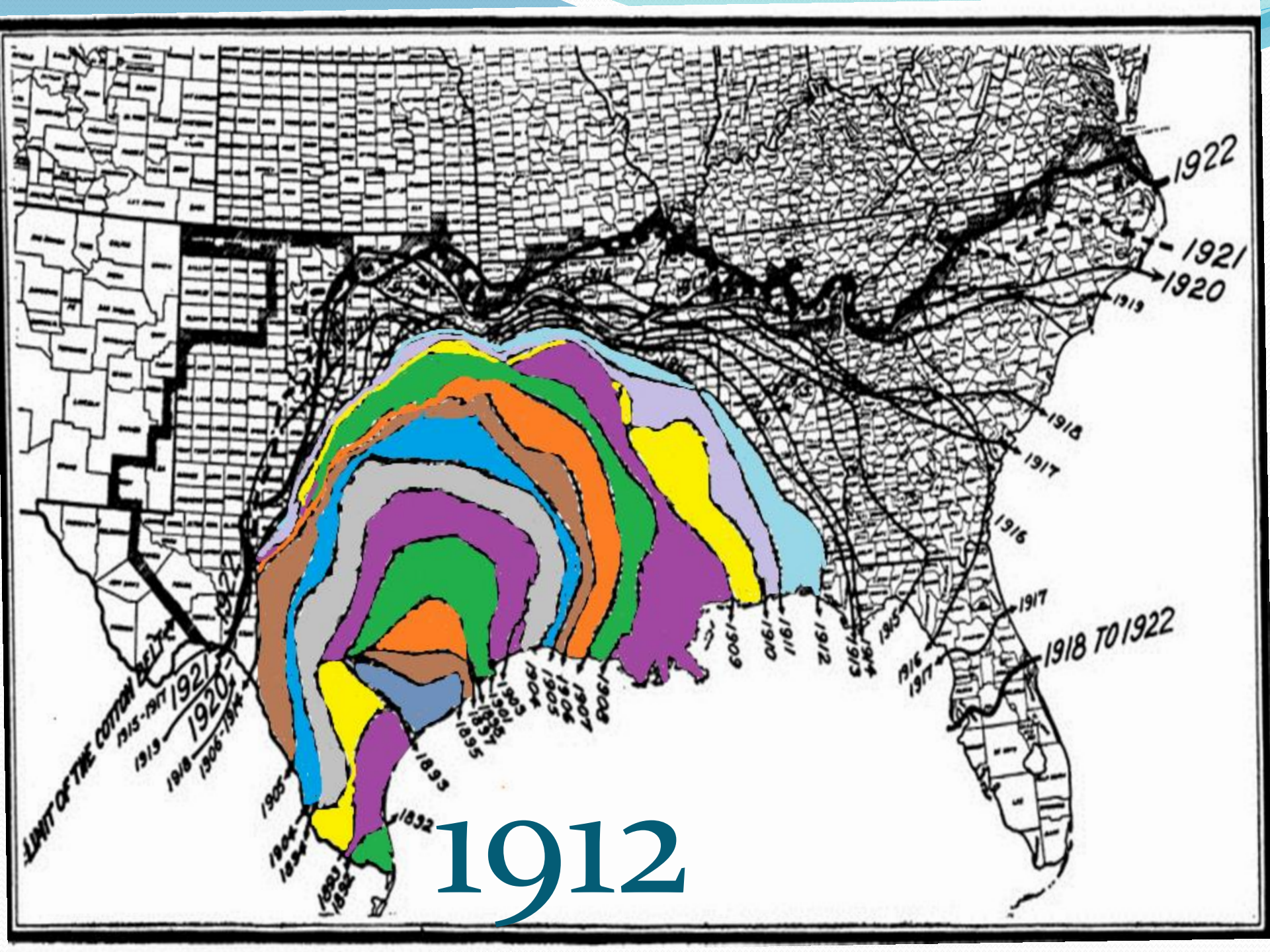
LIMIT OF THE COTTON BELT
1915-1917
1919
1918
1906-1914

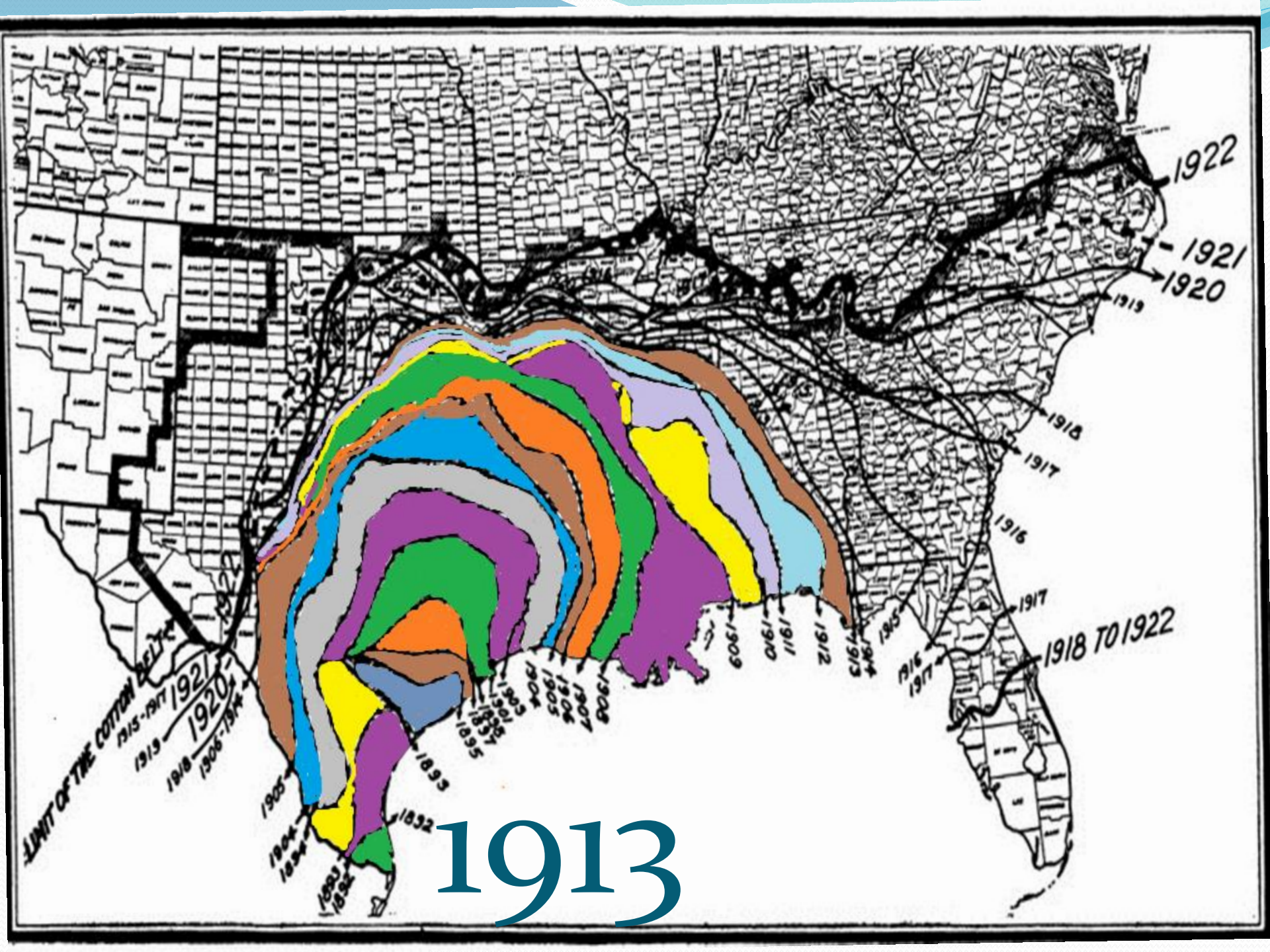
1910



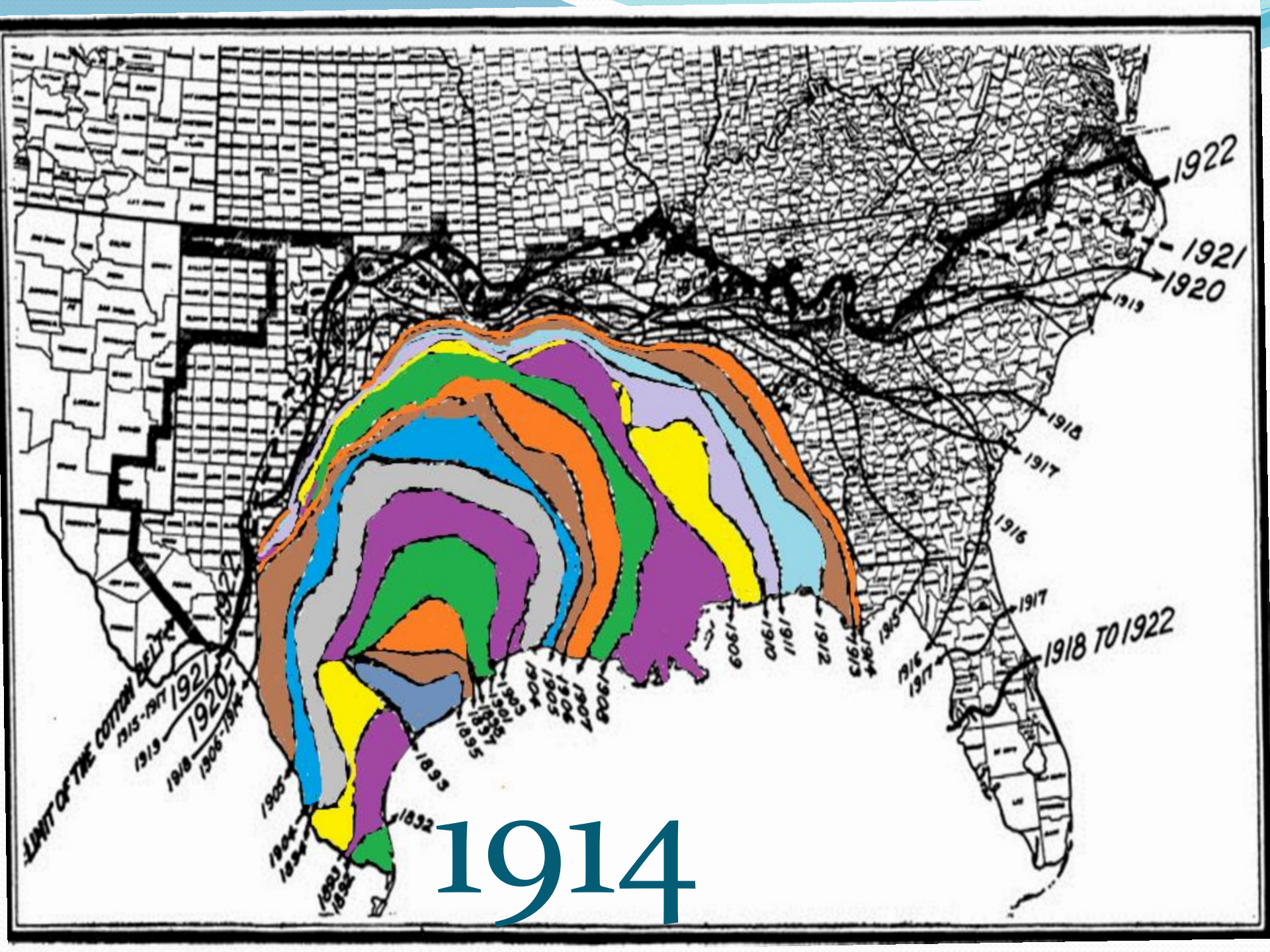
LIMIT OF THE COTTON BELT
1915-1917 / 1921
1920-1914

1911

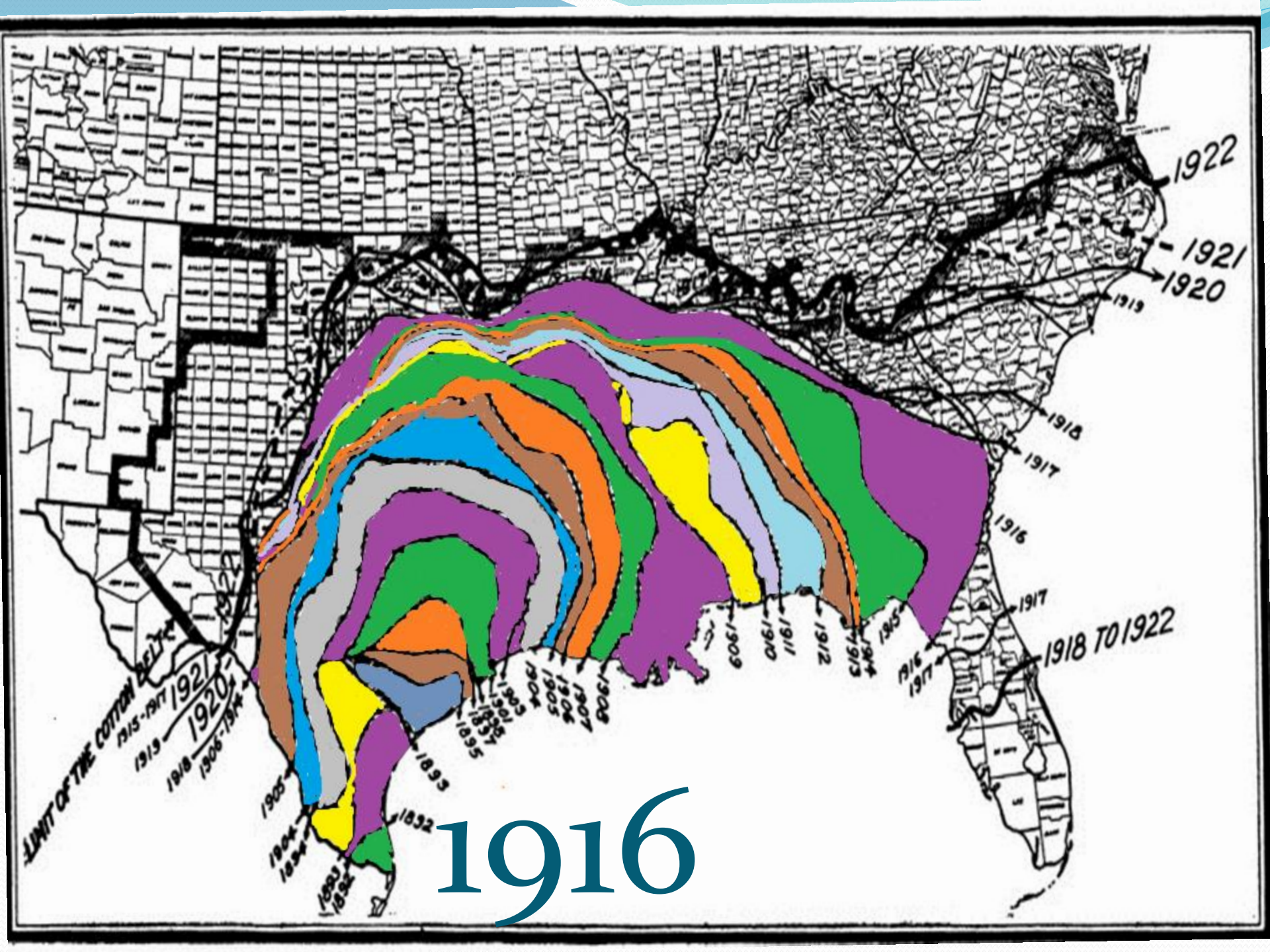




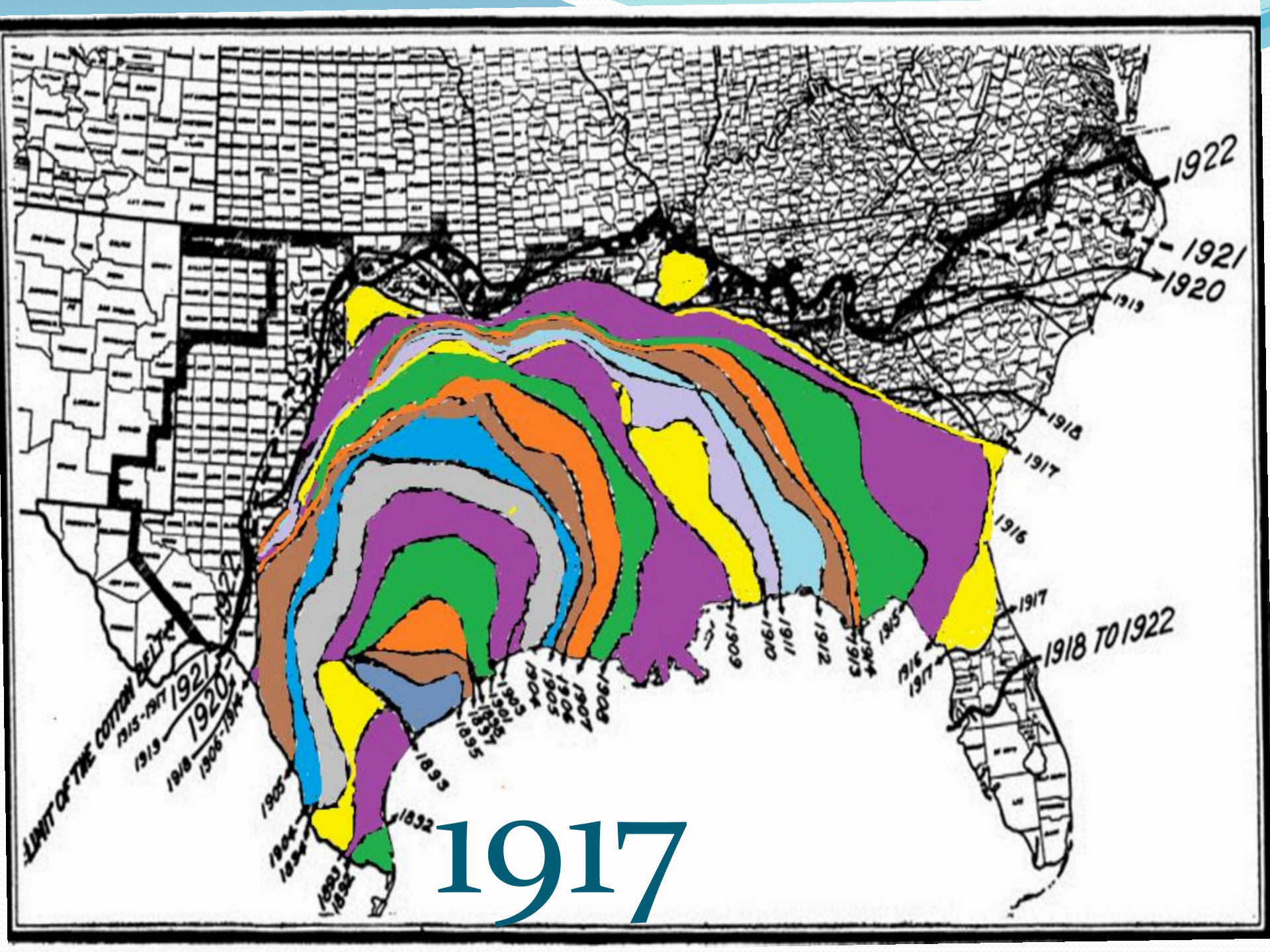
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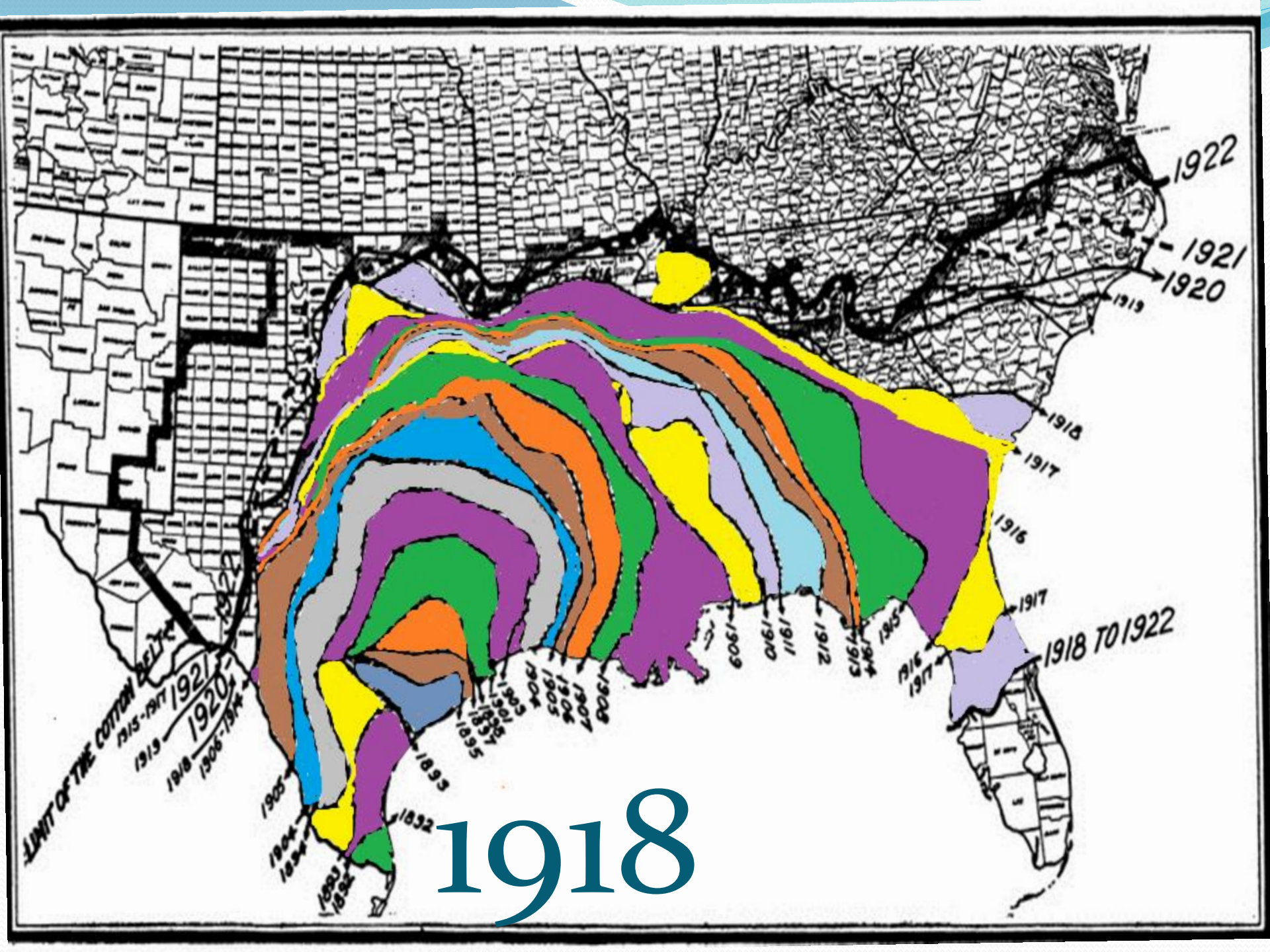
1914

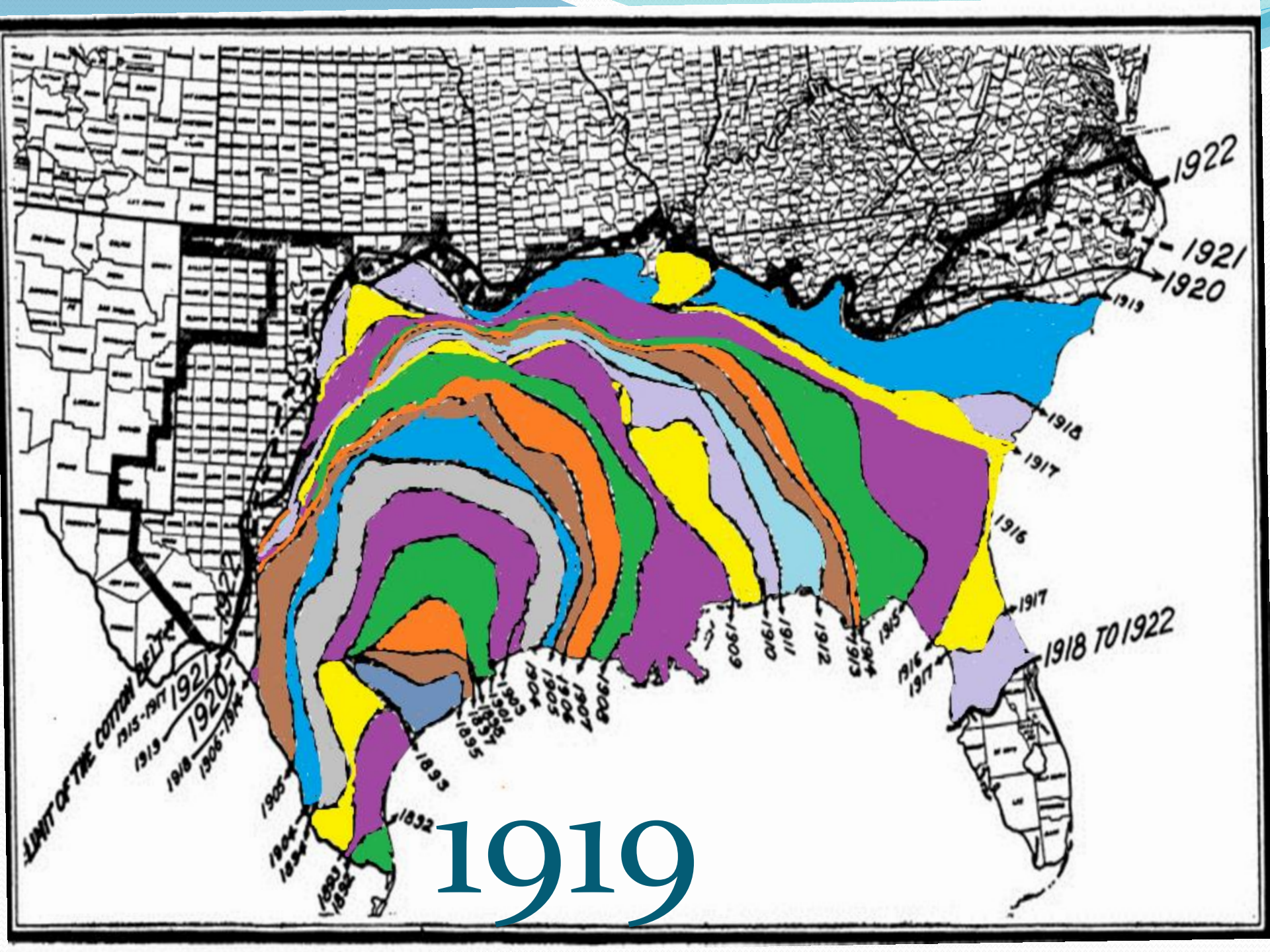


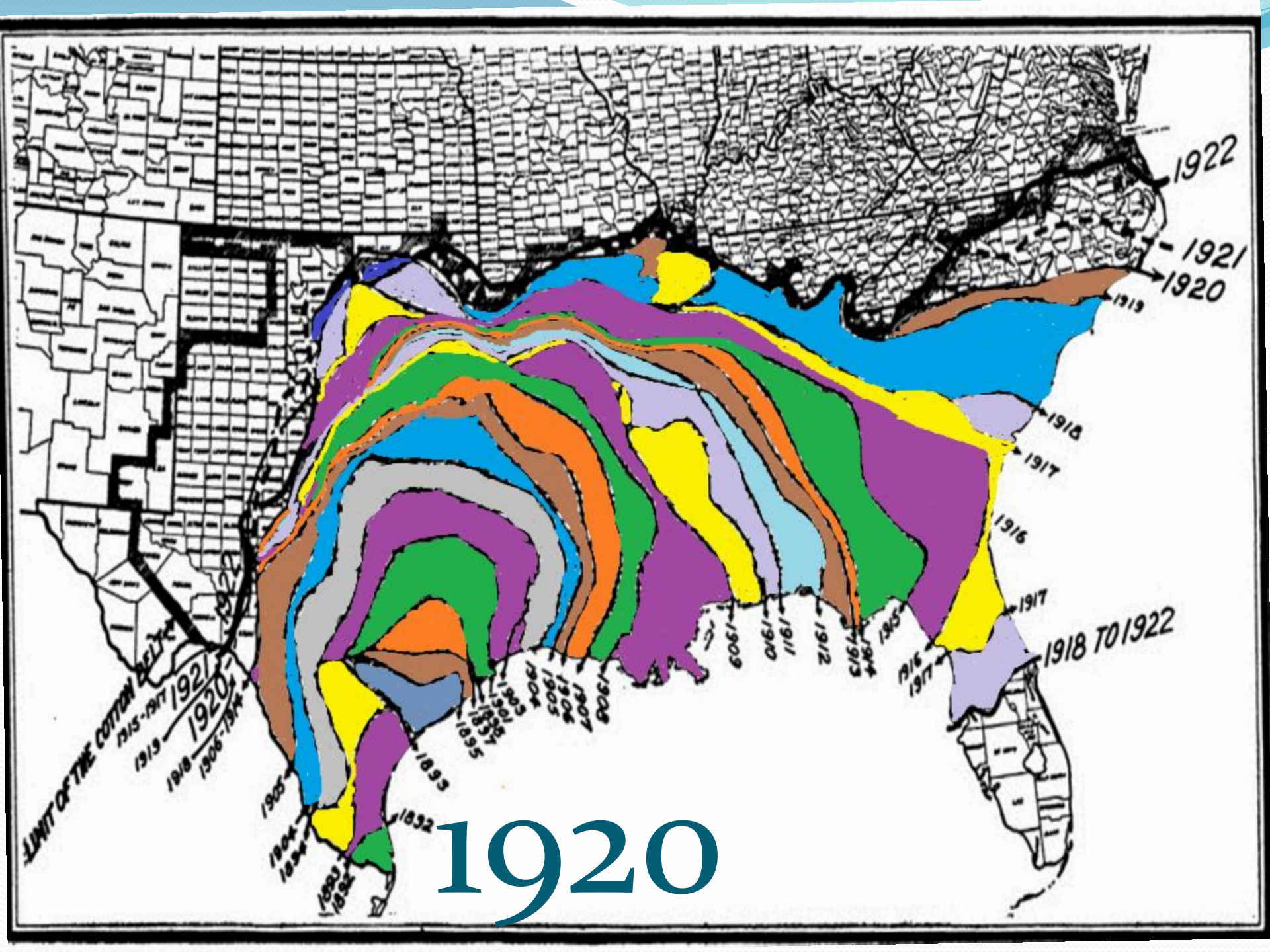
1916



1917

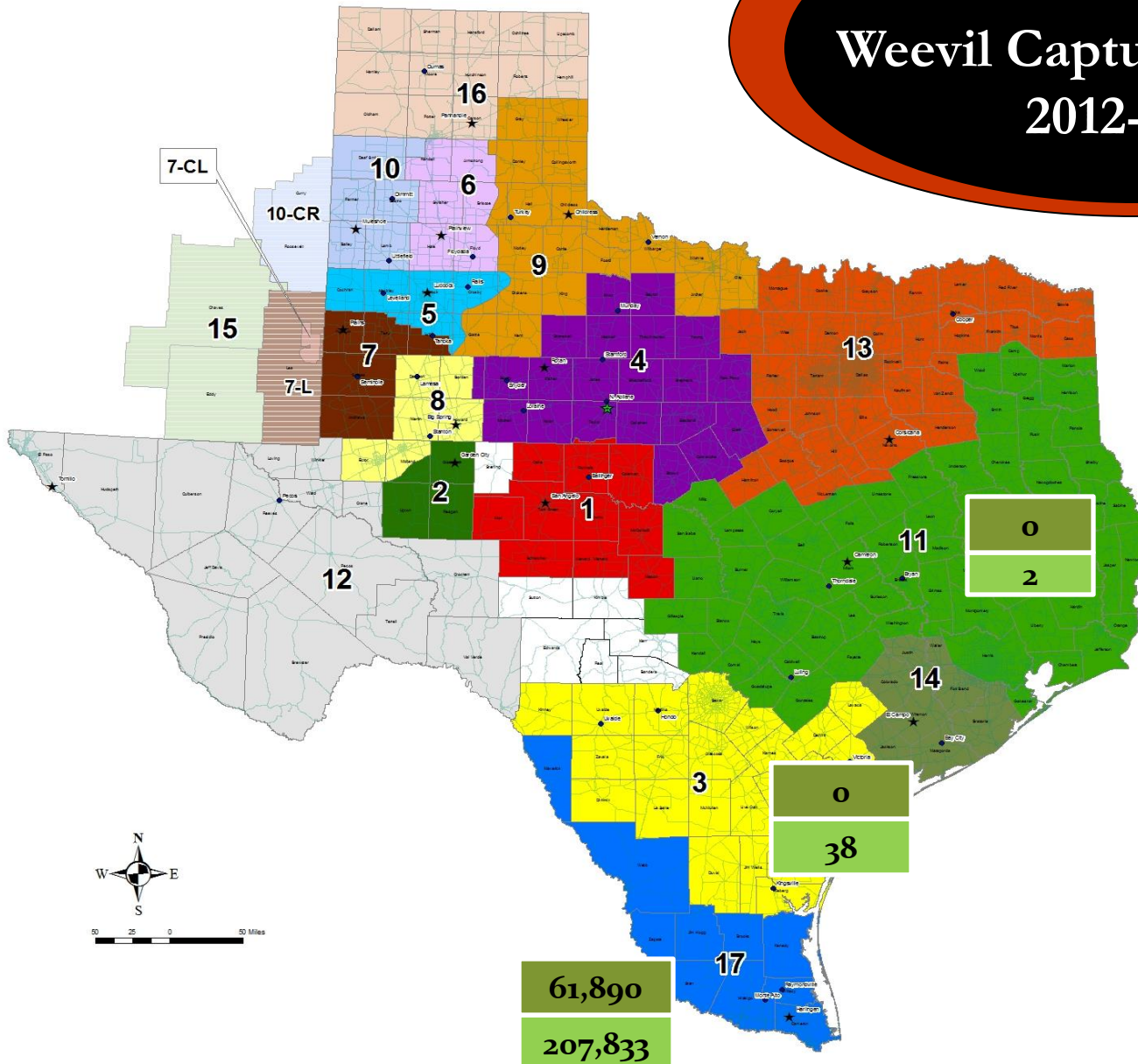




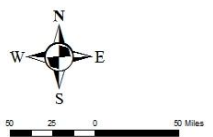




Total Weevil Captures By Zone 2012-2013

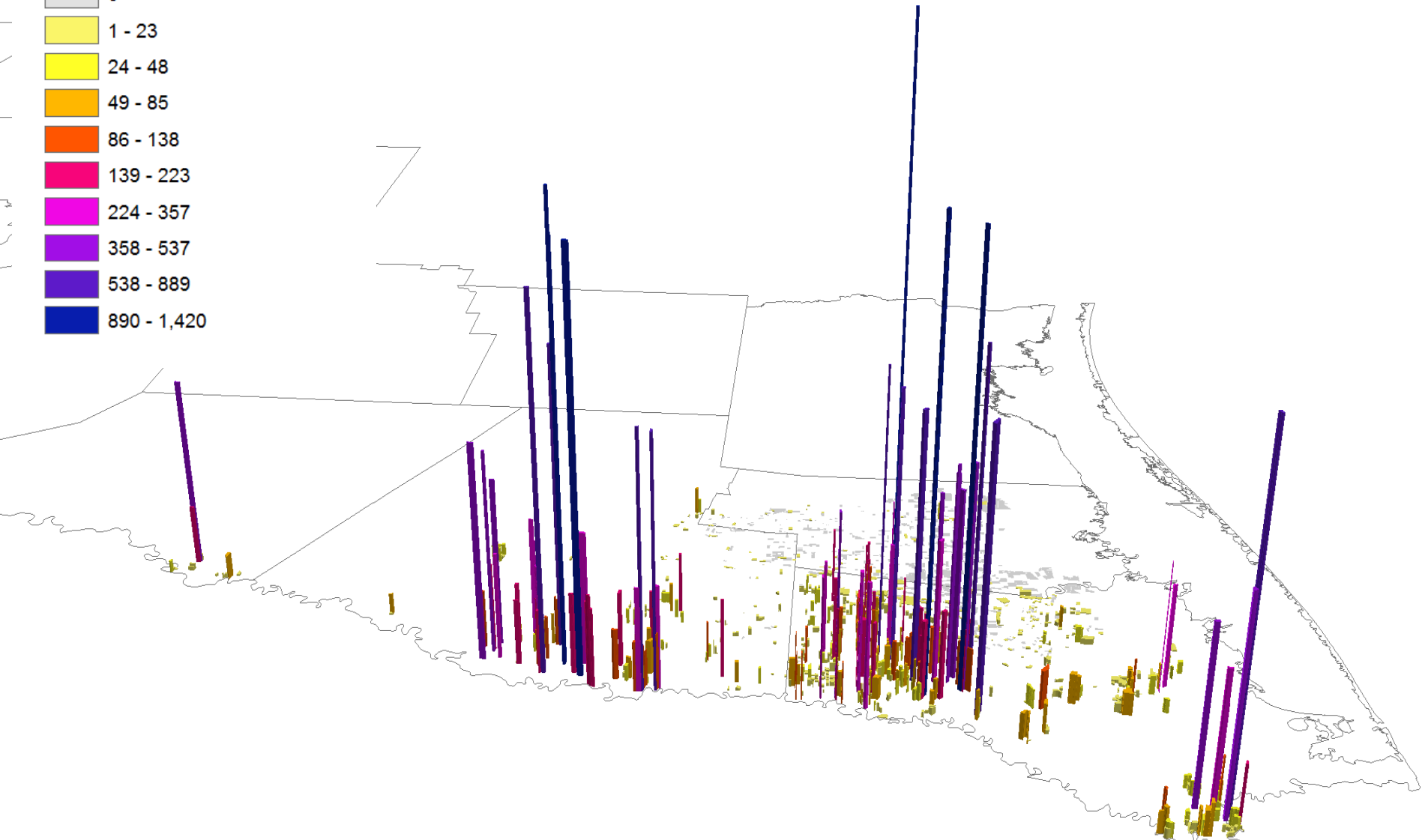
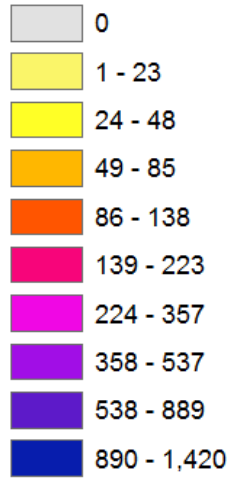


2013 YTD
2012



LRGV Catches

Weevils



2013 LRGV Commercial Trap Captures YTD

HOW IMPORTANT ARE A COUPLE OF PLANTS IN A SUB-TROPICAL ENVIRONMENT?

Alpha site – 2 plants

Plant #	Fruit with				Total Fruit
	Weevil Egg-laying	Weevil Feeding	No apparent injury	With weevil emergence	
1	132	46	128	6	312
2	58	29	136	7	230
Shed Fruit	68	34	173	83	358
All	258	109	437	96	900 (697)

With the 153 weevils that emerged in the lab, + 96 that had already emerged in the field, a minimum of 249 weevils were produced on 2 plants at the Alpha site. These weevils represent the potential for > 18,000 eggs.

Involving Mexico

- Invitation to the NCC Boll Weevil Action Committee meetings annually
- Creation of the NCC International Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC)
- ITAC Protocol completed 2013
- Protecting the US Investment



Beltwide proposal to support
operations of the National
Buffer.

National Boll Weevil Protection Fund

- -2012 The NCC's Boll Weevil Action Committee passed the following motion:
- The BWAC Executive Committee recommends to the BWAC the establishment of a National Boll Weevil Protection Fund (NBWF). The purpose of such fund is to establish a buffer to protect the eradicated areas of the US from boll weevil re-infestation.
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- Each boll weevil foundation will agree to a maximum assessment not to exceed \$0.75/FSA- certified planted cotton acre annually for five years. The continuation of the NBWF will be re-evaluated after the initial 5-year period. A memorandum of understanding will be executed between the NCC and each Foundation outlining the provisions of this agreement.
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- The NBWF will be administered by the National Cotton Council under the guidance of the NCC BWAC. The Texas Boll Weevil Foundation will operate the buffer and will petition funds for the operation of the program annually.

2013

- State Foundation Ratified the Concept
 - Question asked:
 - Non-compliance
 - Volunteer Cotton
 - Debt
 - Maintenance Costs

Annual Process

- TBWEF submit actual costs for reimbursement as approved by NBWPF Board
- TBWEF project next year budget
- Program Directors Project Acreage
- NBWPF set assessment rate
- Foundation collect funds and contribute funds to NBWPF



We are all in this
together.

Bee Protection Challenging Crop Protection


Don Parker, Manager
Integrated Pest Management
National Cotton Council of America


The Issue


- Several efforts directed at pollinator protection from pesticides would result in loss of products or further restriction of use.
- Background
 - Overwintering mortality of honey bees has increased
 - Demand for honey bee pollinators in almond orchards has increased
 - Honey demand has increased

Where are we now?

- CCD became Honey Bee Health
- Research has shown multiple factors involved in the decline of honey bee health
 - Parasites/pathogens/pests
 - Nutrition/Forage Habitat
 - Pesticides
 - Genetics
 - Management Stress
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) New Tier Risk Assessment has been reviewed by a Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) and EPA is reviewing SAP comments.
- EPA continues the Pollinator Work Groups (PWG) through the Pesticide Policy Dialogue Committee (PPDC).


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- EPA has issued a new guide to procedures for investigating bee kill incidents.
 - The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) released a report that said it could not conclude neonicotinoids (neonics) chemistry imposed no risk to pollinators
 - The European Commission (EC) proposed two year ban of certain neonic uses

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- EPA and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) sponsored a seed treatment summit
 - Five Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) and Four Beekeepers filed suit against EPA to cancel 2 neonics and challenge conditional registrations
 - EPA, USDA, and National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) held joint press conference to release the report from a pollinator health conference with stakeholders concluding multiple factors are involved in Bee health decline

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- EC passes two year ban on certain neonics after failing to receive majority vote twice
 - Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has allocated \$1.3 Million in one-time funds to honey bee health research with focus on pesticides
 - Beekeepers sue EPA to cancel registration of Sulfoxaflor
 - Orange grower fined for bee kill incident

Other Focus

- Varroa Summit
- Local Solutions with local input
- North Dakota Plan
- Florida Plan
- Mississippi Plan

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- NCC continues to encourage the development of local solutions that provide for the coexistence of crop protection with minimum impact on honey bees.
 - NCC encourages all producers to make sure they revisit bee protection language on pesticide labels.
 - NCC encourages clear communication between cooperating producers and beekeepers and a clear understanding of the responsibility for each.