Preview

Pest Management Strategic Plan

Pine Tree Nursery · November 2022

IPMdata

Southern IPM Center

Full Document

1.2 Billion Seedlings

grown annually in the Southeastern US, or 92%, are produced in less than 60 nurseries in 13 Southern states

2,700 Acres

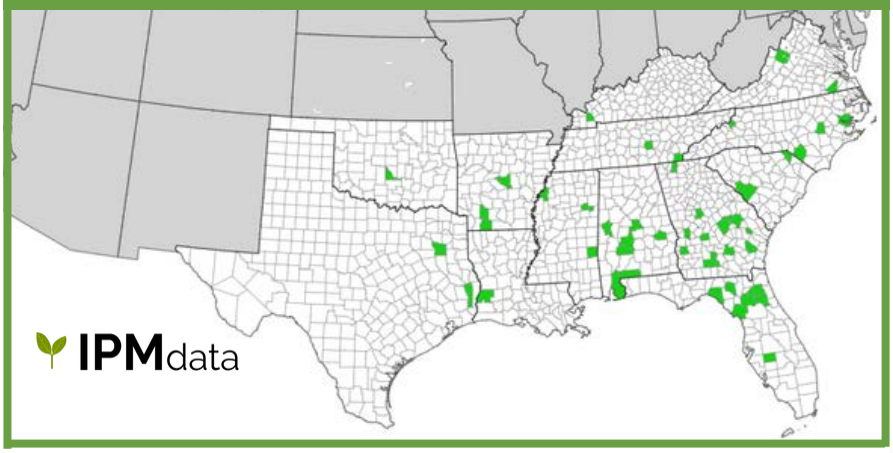
of total production area scattered across 13 Southern states

81% Production

In 2020, the South produced 86% of all seedlings, with Southern nurseries supplying 81% of those seedlings

PINE PRODUCTION BY COUNTY

In the Southern United States



Container Nursery
Credit: Elizabeth Bowersock

Reforestation

and Pine Tree Nurseries

The United States produces more than 1.3 billion forest tree seedlings for reforestation annually, and of that amount nearly 1.2 billion are produced in the southeastern US. Pine, a coniferous evergreen tree in the Pinus genus, accounts for the majority of the conifers that are produced annually in this region in either bareroot or container systems. Loblolly pine is the most important forest tree species in the United States, especially in the regeneration of harvested land. In addition to its use in construction and paper products for human use, the species is also important for wildlife habitats and watershed protection in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of the Southeast.

States

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia

Funding for the National IPM Database and the Southern IPM Center is provided by the USDA-NIFA Crop Protection Pest Management Regional Coordination Program (Agreement No. 2022-70006-38002)

USDA

Key Pests

Weeds

Broadleaves:
morning glory
willow
dog fennel Sicklepod
prostrate spurge
pigweeds
horseweed
purslane
Florida beggarweed
cudweed eclipta

Grasses:
goosegrass
crabgrass
bermudagrass
carpetgrass

Sedges:
purple nutsedge
yellow nutsedge
flathead sedge
annual sedge

Pathogens

brown spot needle blight
fusiform rust
pitch canker
root rot/damping off
soil borne diseases

Nematodes

mint (needle)
root-knot
spiral
stubby root
stunt

Wildlife

birds

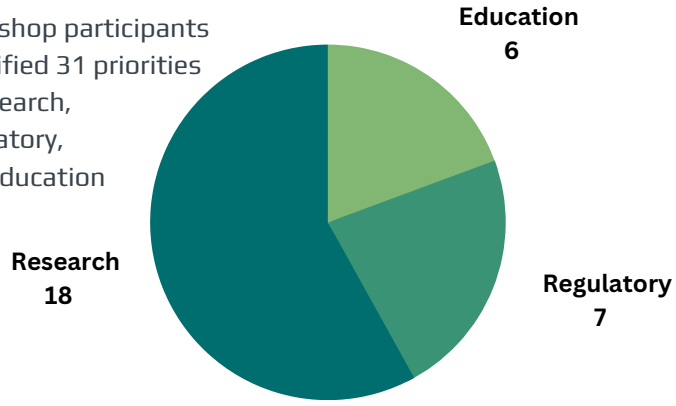
Insects

fire ants
nantucket pine tip moth
tarnished plant bug

Pine Seedlings at a Container Nursery
Credit: Elizabeth Bowersock

Priorities

Workshop participants identified 31 priorities in research, regulatory, and education



Highest Priorities include:

- More nursery production specialist minors
- Labor shortage issues
- Label clarification needed for true white grubs, as well as an alternative to chlorpyrifos
- Labeling of Vexis (pyrimisulfan) for conifer nurseries.
- Degree days, lifting, and storability of conifer seedlings with warmer winters.
- Alternatives to applying fipronil and imidacloprid
- Identification of treatments and methods to control nematodes during the growing season.
- Seed treatments or methods to minimize bird predation of seed and early germinating seedlings

Pest Management Strategic Plans (PMSP) are developed from a one-day workshop with growers, commodity associations, land-grant university specialists, food processors, crop consultants, IR-4, and the EPA. PMSPs include priorities for research, regulatory activity, and education/training programs needed for transition to alternative pest management practices, as well as the overall priorities for the commodity; timelines of worker activities; efficacy of pest control tactics; pollinator and beneficials and the chemical toxicity to these organisms; resistance management techniques; and ecotoxity information.