WSSA
WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Newsletter

Volume 41, No. 3
July, 2013

President's Message

I hope you have had a productive and successful spring. I just returned from the WSSA Summer Board of Directors Meeting. There were several important topics discussed at the meeting that I will describe later in this article.

First, I can assure you that our next meeting location, the Hyatt Regency Vancouver, will be a great venue for our annual meeting. WSSA will be meeting jointly with the Canadian Weed Science Society. The hotel is designed very well for this joint meeting and the city center is packed with many interesting restaurants, shops, and other attractions. Program Co-Chairs Joe DiTomaso (WSSA) and Hugh Beckie (CWSS) are working on a very interesting general session and awards presentation to kick off the meeting. They have also identified some great symposia for the meeting. More information will follow when the program is finalized. In addition, Local Arrangements Chair, Victoria Brookes, is tentatively planning two very interesting pre-conference (Sunday, February 2) tours: 1) University of British Columbia Botanical Gardens, and 2) a British Columbia Winery Tour. So mark your calendars for February 2–6, 2014 and, if necessary, order a passport. You won't want to miss this event!

It is my pleasure to announce that Dr. Michael Barrett has agreed to serve as the EPA Liaison for WSSA. Mike has already made one trip to Washington, DC and the transition from Jill Schroeder to Mike is going very smoothly. Mike served as WSSA President in 2011 and holds a faculty position at the University of Kentucky. Please feel free to contact Mike with any ideas you have regarding his role as EPA Liaison. I also need to thank Jill Schroeder for several years of outstanding service in this role. During her tenure in this position, she has greatly increased the visibility and stature of WSSA within EPA.

In the April WSSA Newsletter, I mentioned that, under Rod Lym's leadership, WSSA had renewed meeting management and society management contracts with Allen Press and we were in the final stages of negotiation of a publication contract. With the leadership of Jim Anderson, Director of Publications, we have

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CALL FOR PAPERS
2014 GUIDELINES
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now completed a new contract with Allen Press for the publication of our three journals: *Weed Science*, *Weed Technology*, and *Invasive Plant Science and Management* through 2016.

At our summer meeting, the WSSA Board of Directors approved a funding request from WSSA Committee E12a, Herbicide Resistance Education (formerly S71), to support a workshop in Washington, DC later in 2013 to identify a set of strategies to effect change in weed management, particularly herbicide resistance weed management. A second intended outcome of the workshop will be an agenda for a second Herbicide Resistance Summit that will be planned for 2014. All four US Regional Weed Science Societies (NEWSS, NCWSS, SWSS, and WSWS) along with the Regional IPM Centers and APHIS have also agreed to financially support this workshop. More details about the workshop will be relayed to WSSA members as plans are finalized. I would like to thank the E12a committee members, under David Shaw's leadership, for their significant efforts and creative ideas in the planning of this workshop.

Herbicide Handbook Editor Dale Shaner is working hard on completing the 10th Edition of the *WSSA Herbicide Handbook*. Plans are in place for the printed book to be available for purchase as part of registration for the 2014 WSSA Meeting in Vancouver. I would like to thank Dale for his significant efforts in this major revision project. I am completely confident that the result will be an extremely valuable, comprehensive, and current reference document on herbicides. In addition, a special committee chaired by Sarah Ward is investigating electronic delivery options for the *Herbicide Handbook*. This committee will be making recommendation to the WSSA Board of Directors regarding electronic delivery of the *Herbicide Handbook* in the future.

Finally, I would like to make you aware of two important positions within WSSA that will need to be filled by the end of 2013. Jim Anderson, WSSA Director of Publications, and Trey Koger, WSSA Newsletter Editor, have both indicated that they will be completing their terms of service in these roles at the Vancouver WSSA Meeting. A call for applications or nominations for each of these positions is included in this issue of the WSSA Newsletter. Please be thinking about WSSA members who you would consider good candidates for these important positions.

Jim Kells
President, WSSA

WSSA Contacts at Allen Press, Inc.

For All Contacts:
Phone: (800) 627-1326, (785) 843-1234 · Fax: (785) 843-1274

Joyce Lancaster, Executive Secretary
Ext. 250; E-mail: jlancaster@allenpress.com
Regarding: Society reimbursements, committee activities, membership reports, list rental requests

Kate Counter, Meeting Manager
Ext. 225; E-mail: kcounter@allenpress.com
Regarding: WSSA annual meeting

Tracy Candelaria, Managing Editor
E-mail: tcandelaria@allenpress.com
Regarding: Reviewer questions

WSSA FUTURE MEETING SITES AND DATES

2014
Vancouver, BC, Canada
February 3–6, 2014
Hyatt Regency
Joint meeting of WSSA and Canadian Weed Science Society

2015
Lexington, Kentucky

2016
San Juan, Puerto Rico

2017
Tucson, Arizona

WSSA HOME PAGE ACCESSED AT:
www.wssa.net

THINK NEWSLETTER
Deadline for October issue
September 1, 2013

WSSA NEWSLETTER

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Dr. Clifford Koger (Trey), Editor
WSSA NEWSLETTER
112 Meadowlark Lane
Indianola, MS 38751
trey.koger@syngenta.com
(662) 207-1604 Cell

CALL FOR PAPERS
2014 WSSA MEETING

54th Annual Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America
Joint Meeting with Canadian Weed Science Society
Vancouver, BC, Canada • February 3–6, 2014

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 Vancouver, BC, Canada, on February 3–6, 2014, 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, 2013,** to be considered. Those not submitted by the 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, 2014**. 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. Printed programs will be mailed to those US attendees pre-registered before **January 6, 2014,** and will be provided to all International and on-site attendees at the registration desk at the meeting.

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 eventually 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 January 27, 2014**). You will be able to preview your presentation at the meeting to ensure that the formats/fonts are all as you intended them to be. Please check the meeting program for the time and place. 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

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CALL FOR PAPERS CONTINUED from pg 3

provided for each session. Presenters will **NOT** be allowed to use their own computers in the sessions, unless it is absolutely necessary and is in coordination with the session chair. If possible, computers will be located on the podium in each session. 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, 2013**, 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 Sulfonylurea Herbicide Efficacy**. D. Sanyal*[1], P. C. Bhowmik[2], [1]Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, [2]University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

   Example 2. **Evaluation of an In-Row Rotating Cultivar in Vegetable Crops.** S. A. Fennimore*[1], R. F. Smith[2], J. Rachuy[2], [1]University of California, Davis, CA, [2]University 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/wp-content/uploads/WSSA-Approved-Chem-Names.pdf. 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/weed/composite-list-of-weeds/. If there is no WSSA-designated common name, use common scientific names from another source such as *Hortus Third* or USDA Plants Database.
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

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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 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://wssajournals.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1358793440926/WSSA_Dir%20Contrib.pdf.
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 epithets (=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 2014 (Section Chair in 2015) 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 2014 PROGRAM

General Program Co-Chairs
Joe DiTomaso
University of California, Davis
Department of Plant Sciences, MS4
One Shields, Ave.
Davis, CA 95616
jmditomaso@ucdavis.edu

Hugh Beckie
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
107 Science Place
Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0X2, Canada
Hugh.beckie@agr.gc.ca

Vice-Chair
Dallas Peterson
Kansas State University
Agronomy Dept
2014 Throckmorton Hall
Manhattan, KS 66506
dpeterson@ksu.edu

SECTION CHAIRS

1. AGRONOMIC CROPS
Prashant Jha
Southern Agricultural Research Center
748 Railroad Hwy
Huntley, MT 59037
pjha@montana.edu

2. HORTICULTURAL CROPS
Peter Dittmar
University of Florida
Horticultural Sciences Dept
P O Box 110690
Gainesville, FL 32611
pdittmar@ufl.edu

3. TURF AND ORNAMENTALS
James Breuninger
Dow AgroSciences
308 2e 236
9330 Zionsville Rd
Indianapolis, IN 46268
jbreuninger@dow.com

4. PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FORESTS AND RIGHT–OF-WAYS
Andy Ezell
Mississippi State University
Dept of Forestry
Box 9681
Mississippi State, MS 39762
aezell@cfr.msstate.edu

5. WILDLAND AND AQUATIC INVASIVES
Andrew Skibo
SePRO Corp.
1145 Aruba Drive
Fort Collins, CO 80525
Andrew.skibo@sepro.com

6. REGULATORY ASPECTS
Craig Ramsey
USDA-APHIS
2301 Research Blvd Ste 109
Ft. Collins, CO 80526
Craig.L.Ramsey@aphis.usda.gov

7. TEACHING AND EXTENSION
Darrin Dodds
Mississippi State University
Plant and Soil Science
117 Dorman Hall
Box 9555
Mississippi State, MS 39762
Dmd76@pss.msstate.edu

8. FORMULATION, ADJUVANT AND APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY
Greg Kruger
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
402 West State Farm Road
North Platte, NE 69101
gkruger2@unl.edu

9. WEED BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY
Greta Gramig
1222 3rd St N.
Fargo, ND 58102
greta.gramig@ndsu.edu

10. BIOCONTROL OF WEEDS
Bill Bruckart
USDA-ARS-FEWSRU
1301 Ditto Ave
Fort Detrick, MD 21702
william.bruckart@ars.usda.gov

11. PHYSIOLOGY
Todd Gaines
University of Western Australia
35 Stirling Highway
M086
Crawley, WA, Australia
todd.gaines@uwa.edu.au

12. SOIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS
Kyle Keller
BASF Corp
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
kyle.keller@basf.com

13. INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT
Chris Benedict
Washington State University
2606 West Pioneer
146a Plant Science Bldg
Puyallup, WA 98371
chrisbenedict@wsu.edu

14. SUSTAINING MEMBER EXHIBITS
Steve Gylling
Gylling Data Management
405 Martin Blvd
Brookings, SD 57006
steve@gdmdata.com

15. POSTER SESSIONS
Rekesh Chandran
West Virginia University
Div. of Plant & Soil Science
1076 Ag Sci Bldg
P O Box 610B
Morgantown, WV 26506
rschandran@mail.wvu.edu

WASHINGTON REPORT

by Lee Van Wychen, Director of Science Policy

FARM BILL PASSES SENATE BUT IS DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE

On June 10, the Senate passed their version of a five year farm bill by a 66–27 vote. The Senate rejected amendments on food stamp cuts, as well as amendments to cut sugar, tobacco and other farm supports. However, an amendment by Sens. Dick Durbin (IL) and Tom Coburn (OK) reduced the government's share of crop insurance premiums by 15 percent for farmers with adjusted gross incomes of more than $750,000. A coalition of the crop insurance industry, agriculture groups and wildlife and conservation organizations, who agreed to support conservation compliance being tied to crop insurance requirements, hoped to defeat the Durbin-Coburn amendment. They argued that cutting insurance subsidies for large farmers would lead them to insure fewer acres, which could raise insurance costs for other farmers. There is no conservation compliance requirements in the House version.

Ten days after passage of the Senate Farm Bill, the House took its own version to the floor. Despite considering over 100 amendments, the House voted down a five year Farm Bill by a vote of 195–234. It was a real mess as 62 Republicans voted against it while only 24 Democrats voted for it. Two particular amendments caused a number of farm bill supporters to switch their votes at the last minute, one on the dairy program and one on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The dairy amendment offered by Reps. Goodlatte (VA) and Scott (GA) removed a vital supply management provision from the new dairy margin insurance program included in both the House and Senate bills. The SNAP amendment offered by Rep. Southerland (FL) would have required SNAP recipients to have a job or obtain job training to qualify for benefits and passed 227–198.

The path forward is unclear and there are all kinds of scenarios being thrown around. The House could vote on the version approved by the House Agriculture Committee in May or strip out some of the controversial SNAP amendments. The House could also take up the Senate passed bill or simply start negotiating with the Senate in conference to craft a final law. There is even talk of splitting up the Farm Bill into two separate bills—one for nutrition programs which account for 80 percent of the bill's spending and another for farm and conservation programs, including the research title. However, the most likely outcome at this time will be an extension of the current farm law, despite steadfast opposition from Senate leaders.

FY 2014 AG APPROPRIATIONS

Both the House and Senate Subcommittees for ag appropriations have passed draft language for USDA's FY 2014 spending. Those spending levels are based on the budget allocations, i.e. the 302(b)'s, approved by the House and Senate Budget committees. The FY 2014 spending cap for Senate Ag Approps is $20.93 billion, $1.48 billion more than the House allocation of $19.45 billion and $420 million more than the FY 2013 pre-sequester enacted level of $20.5 billion. The brutal House spending limits are due to how they are handling the budget sequestration requirements for FY 2014. The House approach generally sets spending levels low enough to avoid sequestration, while the Senate approach assumes that Congress will reach agreement to replace sequestration with other spending reductions in FY 2014.

In general, the spending numbers for the agriculture research, extension, and education are favorable in both bills, relative to other sections of the bills. The Senate bill provides $1.278 billion for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which is $75 million above fiscal year 2013, while the House provides $1.209 billion. For the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), the House recommends $290 million while the Senate recommends $316 million. The Senate also increases Hatch Act and Smith-Lever funding by $14 million while the House maintains pre-sequester funding levels for both.

The Administration again proposed to consolidate some pest management related programs into a Crop Protection line item in the Integrated activities like last year, except this time they did not include the IR-4 program in the proposal and kept it where it has always been in the Research activities account. Last year, the House and Senate appropriators rejected the Administration's proposal because IR-4 would have incurred indirect cost recovery of approximately 30 percent if they were moved from the Research activities account to the Integrated activities account. This year, the House agreed with the Administration's proposal and funded the Crop Protection/Pest Management Program at $17.1 million. This line item will fund the following five programs: Extension IPM Coordinators (Smith-Lever 3d), Regional IPM Centers, the Expert IPM System, the IPM Grants program, and the Pest Management Alternatives Program (PMAP).

The USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) stirred up some controversy on the Hill this spring by proposing to change the way Congress provides money for the agency to build and maintain research centers. Instead of taking years to accumulate enough money to move ahead on projects, ARS decided to ask for full

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funding for selected projects. For FY 2014, the agency requested $155 million to replace a poultry research facility in Athens, GA. Poultry is Georgia's top agricultural product, and the state leads the nation in poultry production. However, House Appropriators have rejected that proposal because they are "unable to provide funding for new construction due to the tight budget cap." Despite that setback, the Senate bill provides $1.123 billion for ARS, which is $51 million above FY 2013, while the House provides $1.074 billion.

JEWELL CONFIRMED AS INTERIOR SECRETARY

The Senate voted 87–11 to confirm Sally Jewell as the next Secretary of the Interior, replacing outgoing Secretary Ken Salazar. The Interior Department oversees 500 million acres of federal land, as well as tribal land and the outer continental shelf, including recreational activities, oil and gas development, and water reclamation efforts. Jewell, who lives in Seattle, is the head of outdoor gear giant REI, Inc. Before taking the REI job, she spent two decades working in the banking industry and began her career as an engineer for Mobil Oil Corp. While Jewell's confirmation hearing went relatively smoothly, Sen. Barrasso of Wyoming said Jewell demonstrated a lack of familiarity with many of the issues that come before Interior's agencies. Under his questioning, Jewell declined to commit to recusing herself from the development of regulations governing hydraulic fracturing to extract oil and gas on public lands, despite the fact that she served on the board of the National Parks Conservation Association for nearly 10 years. During that time, Barrasso said, the NPCA sued the Interior Department almost 60 times over a variety of issues, including oil and gas production and uranium mining. While some Republican senators, such as Barrasso, remained opposed to Jewell and voted against her confirmation, none of them spoke against her during the floor debate.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS "MEGA" LAWSUIT AGAINST EPA DISMISSED

The Center for Biological Diversity's (CBD) "mega" suit against the EPA on grounds they regularly failed to consult regulators responsible for protecting endangered species was dismissed by a U.S. Federal Court judge on the grounds that the environmentalists failed to cite violations specific enough to support its complaint. CBD filed its suit in January 2011 alleging that EPA registered 382 chemicals without consulting the U.S. Fish & Wildlife (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) if pesticide registrations impact the habitats of endangered, or listed, species. The suit alleged 214 species were affected by the registration of the chemicals.

Rather than identifying any specific registration action by EPA concerning which there was a failure to consult, the plaintiffs based their complaint on the theory that EPA "retains discretionary control and involvement" over each of the identified pesticides and that such control constitutes ongoing administrative action requiring consultation under the ESA. The court decisively rejected this concept, holding that the plaintiffs "must allege a separate ESA claim corresponding to an affirmative act with respect to each of the 382 pesticides."

NATIONAL ACADEMIES REPORT RELEASED ON ENDANGERED SPECIES RISK ASSESSMENT

Over the last decade, questions have been raised regarding the best approaches or methods for determining the risks pesticides pose to listed species and their habitats. The U.S. EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have developed their own approaches because their legal mandates, responsibilities, institutional cultures, and expertise differ. Although the agencies have tried to resolve their differences in assessment approaches, they have been unsuccessful at reaching a consensus. As a result, the National Research Council was asked to examine the scientific and technical issues related to determining risks posed by pesticides to listed species.

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Interior Secretary Sally Jewell, along with John "Chip" Akridge, National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis and David Rubenstein touch the top of the Washington Monument. The Washington Monument is currently covered in scaffolding for repairs from an August 2011 earthquake. Photo: Tami A. Hellemann

WASHINGTON REPORT CONTINUED from pg 8

The committee that wrote the report said that a common approach among the agencies is needed. The risk assessment paradigm that traces its origins to the Research Council reports Risk Assessment in the Federal Government: Managing the Process and more recently to Science and Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment has become scientifically credible, transparent, and consistent; is reliably anticipated by all parties involved in decisions regarding pesticide use; and clearly articulates where scientific judgment is required and the bounds within which such judgments can be made. Such a process is used broadly for human-health and ecological risk assessments throughout the federal government.

If FWS and NMFS could build on EPA's analysis of whether a pesticide is likely to adversely affect a listed species rather than conduct a completely new analysis, the assessment would likely be more effective and scientifically credible, the committee determined. Furthermore, agreement among the agencies has been impeded by a lack of communication and coordination throughout the process. Therefore, the committee emphasized the need for coordination, which it views as necessary to ensure a complete and representative assessment of risk and that each agency's technical needs are met.

The committee examined several components of the risk assessment process where better coordination and agreement would facilitate an integrated approach to examining risks to listed species and their habitats. These included evaluating methods for identifying the best scientific data available, assessing approaches for developing modeling assumptions, identifying geospatial information that might be used in the risk assessment, reviewing approaches for characterizing effects, analyzing the scientific information available for estimating effects of mixtures and inert ingredients, and examining the use of uncertainty factors to account for gaps in data.

Report: http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=18344

NASS PESTICIDE USE DATA FOR SOYBEANS AND WHEAT RELEASED

In May, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) published the Agricultural Chemical Use Survey data for soybeans and wheat. During the fall of 2012, NASS conducted the survey among soybean producers in 19 states and wheat producers in 15 states. The information released includes on-farm fertilizer use, pesticide use, and pest management practices. Please see: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use/index.asp

Farmers applied herbicides to 98 percent of soybean planted acres, more widely than insecticides (18 percent) and fungicides (11 percent). The top monitoring practice for managing pests was scouting for weeds, used on 94 percent of planted acres. Glyphosate was applied to nearly 90% of the soybean acreage last year.

For wheat, herbicides were applied to 99% of the durum wheat, 97% of the spring wheat, and 61% of the winter wheat. The most widely used herbicide on durum wheat was bromoxynil on 46% of acres while fluroxypyr was used on 45% of the spring wheat acreage and thifensulfuron was applied to 14% of the winter wheat acreage.

NASS plans to conduct pesticide use surveys on wheat and soybeans again in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Other planned reviews over the next few years include peanuts and rice (2013), cotton and oats (2014), maize and potatoes (2015) and fruit and sorghum (2016).

Lee Van Wychen, Ph.D.
Science Policy Director
National and Regional Weed Science Societies
5720 Glenmullen Place
Alexandria, VA 22303
Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net
cell: 202-746-4686
www.wssa.net

Send Newsletter material to:

DR. CLIFFORD KOGER (Trey)
WSSA Newsletter Editor
112 Meadowlark Lane
Indianola, MS 38751
Cell (662) 207-1604
Email: trey.koger@syngenta.com

Northeastern Weed Science Society Annual Meeting Report

The Northeastern Weed Science Society (NEWSS) held its 67th Annual Meeting in conjunction with the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) from February 4–8, 2013 in Baltimore, MD. Nearly 200 NEWSS members were among the more than 500 total conference attendees. Dwight Lingenfelter, NEWSS Program Chair, and Jim Kells, WSSA Program Chair, worked together to coordinate a well-organized program for the two societies.

NEWSS Past President Mark VanGessel served as Chair of the Awards Committee during the past year. Seven members were honored at the NEWSS Awards Program: Dr. William Curran (Penn State) was presented with the NEWSS Fellow Award, Dr. Henry Wilson (Virginia Tech) received the Award of Merit, Dr. James Brosnan (University of Tennessee) and Dr. Richard Stalter (St. John's University) were recipients of the Outstanding Researcher Award, Randall Prostak (University of Massachusetts) received the Outstanding Educator Award, Quintin Johnson (University of Delaware) was presented with the M. Garry Schnappinger Service Recognition Award, and Angela Post (a Ph.D. candidate at Virginia Tech) was honored as the Robert D. Sweet Outstanding Graduate Student.

Twenty-three students presented talks on their research as part of the NEWSS Graduate Student Paper Contest. The following students were recognized for their outstanding oral presentations: 1st Place awards for Kelly Patches (Penn State) and Katherine Ghantous (UMass), and 2nd Place awards for John Orlowski (Univ. of Kentucky) and Dan Tekiela (Virginia Tech). Twelve students presented research posters in the NEWSS Student Poster Contest: Kate Venner (Virginia Tech) was awarded 1st Place and Rachel Atwell (North Carolina State Univ.) was awarded 2nd Place for their posters. In the NEWSS Photo Contest, Farnaz Kordbacheh (Univ. of Tehran / Cornell Univ.) received 1st Place and Larissa Smith (Virginia Tech) received 2nd Place awards.

At the NEWSS Business Meeting, President Antonio DiTommaso presented "My Journey to the Presidency of NEWSS" about his upbringing in Italy and Canada on his way to becoming a weed scientist at Cornell University. Later in the meeting, Toni passed the gavel to the incoming President, Dwight Lingenfelter. Greg Armel moved up to the President-elect position, and Rakesh Chandran was elected by the membership as the new Vice President. The Collegiate Weed Science Contest in 2013 will be a joint event between NEWSS and the North Central Weed Science Society (NCWSS) on July 24 and 25 at the Monsanto research farm near Monmouth, IL. Plans are being made for the 68th Annual Meeting of NEWSS to be held January 6–9, 2014 at the Sheraton Society Hill in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Southern Weed Science Society Change of Address for President Elect

The Southern Weed Science Society is pleased to announce that Dr. Scott Senseman has accepted the position of Department Head and Professor and will be joining the Department of Plant Sciences on July 1, 2013. This is great news for University of Tennessee's Institute of Agriculture, and they look forward to Dr. Senseman's arrival.

Scott is the incoming Program Chair for the Southern Weed Science Society, and his new contact information will be available in the upcoming newsletter and on the SWSS website.

THINK NEWSLETTER

Deadline for October issue September 1, 2013

SEND NEWSLETTER MATERIAL TO:

Dr. Clifford Koger (Trey)

Editor, WSSA Newsletter

112 Meadowlark Lane

Indianola, MS 38751

trey.koger@syngenta.com

(662) 207-1604 Cell

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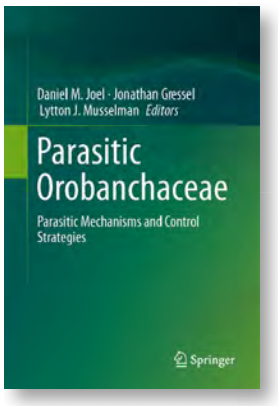

2013, X, 500 p. 81 illus., 34 illus. in color.

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D.M. Joel, Newe-Ya'ar Research Center, ARO, Israel; J. Gressel, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel; L.J. Musselman, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA (Eds.)

Parasitic Orobanchaceae

Parasitic Mechanisms and Control Strategies

- ► Summarizes the cutting edge knowledge of all key aspects of the field
- ► Integrates field and laboratory observations
- ► Presents a comprehensive analysis of available and future strategies for parasitic weed control

This book was written in response to significant recent advances in understanding the mechanisms of parasitism in the Orobanchaceae, and breakthroughs in the control of the parasitic weeds Striga and Orobanche. It consists of 26 contributions by internationally recognized leading scientists. The main book chapters are grouped into two parts:

- Part I – The Orobanchaceae and Their Parasitic Mechanisms
- Part II – The Weedy Orobanchaceae and Their Control

The first part provides cutting-edge information on all key aspects of plant parasitism, such as the structure, development and function of the haustorium; nutrient transfer and the physiology of the parasite-host association; host reaction to parasitic plants; seed production and germination; the strigolactones and host-parasite signaling mechanisms; the parasite genome, phylogenetics, evolution and epigenetics; and ecology. Topics of the second part include: the problem posed by the weedy parasites; population diversity and dynamics; molecular diagnosis of seed banks; and detailed discussion of the various management strategies, including agronomic, chemical and biotechnological approaches, as well as host breeding for resistance, allelopathy and biological control.

This book is intended for plant scientists, university lecturers and students, agronomists and weed specialists, breeders and farmers, extension personnel and experts in tropical and subtropical agriculture.

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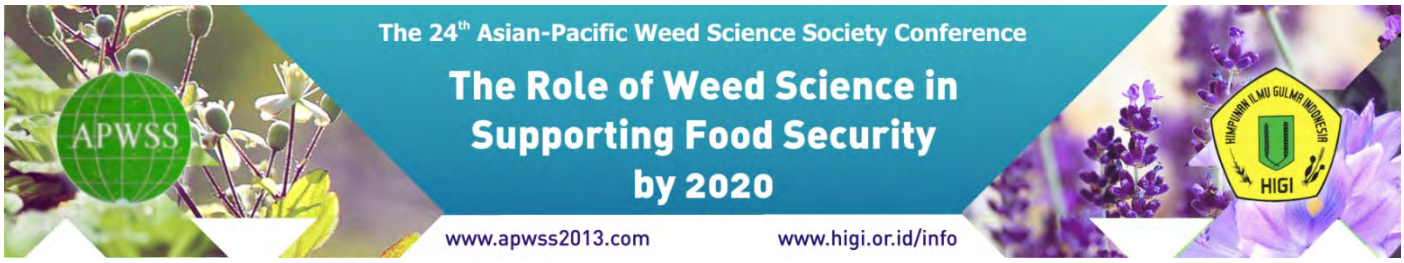
*** Regional restrictions apply.

A comprehensive book on parasitic weeds of the Orobanchaceae is about to be published by Springer in July. The book covers all basic biological and applied agronomic aspects of these plants (including *Orobanche* and *Striga*), in chapters written by leading scientists. More information on the book, including a detailed Table of Contents, can be seen at http://www.springer.com/life+sciences/plant+sciences/book/978-3-642-38145-4



SAVE THE DATE!

The 24th Asian Pacific Weed Science Society (APWSS) Conference
22-25 October 2013

Padjadjaran University Convention Hall, Bandung Indonesia

Conference Theme:
" The role of weed science in supporting food security by 2020"

IMPORTANT DATES

Call for Presentations Closes:
22 June 2013
Confirmation of Speakers:
5 July 2013
Registration Opens:
August 2013

Proudly brought to you by:

CONFERENCE MANAGERS

Weed Science Society of Indonesia (WSSI)
Department of Agronomy
Faculty of Agriculture
Padjadjaran University
Jl. Raya Jatinangor Km 21
Bandung 45363
T: +62 22 7796320
denny.kurniadie@gmail.com
www.apwss2013.com

Please see below for the latest important information on the conference. The theme of the symposium is **The role of weed science in supporting food security by 2020.** A number of sub-themes have been selected reflecting the overall theme and as a guide for potential oral and poster presentations, *viz.*

- **Sustainable weed management in the Asian-Pacific region**
  - Weed biology and ecology in agro ecosystem, forestry, pastures and aquatic ecosystem
  - Integrated weed management
  - Weed management in organic farming
  - Weed management in transplanted and direct seeded rice
  - Competitive crop development
- **Weed solutions for the Asian-Pacific region**
  - Weed management in range of ecosystems
  - Conservation tillage and practice of zero tillage
  - New herbicide development and their applications
  - Prevention and Management of herbicide Resistant Weeds
  - Molecular biology and biotechnology in weed science
  - Utilization of weeds as bio-resources and as a management tool
  - Regulatory and national policy issues
  - Community Empowerment for IWM of Weeds
  - Education, training and extension in weed science
  - Management of aquatic weeds
  - Invasive plant species and the invasion process, pathways and spread
- **Threats and risks in the Asian-Pacific region**
  - Identification of sleeper weeds and their management
  - Strategic management of invasive plant species
  - Important new weeds in the region
  - Weed risk assessment
  - Impact of weed control on the environmental
  - Training and education in weed science
- **Economics of weed control in the Asian-Pacific region**
  - Chemical management costs
  - Weed management and GM crops
  - Economic in weed management
  - Competitive crop development

CONFERENCE LOCATION & VENUE

Location

The Conference will be held in Padjadjaran University Convention Hall Bandung Indonesia. Bandung, also known as "City of Flowers" is the provincial capital of West Java and Indonesia's third largest city. It was known in colonial times as the Paris of Java because of its European ambiance and sophistication.

NECROLOGY

JOHN E. GALLAGHER
1918 – 2013

John Edward Gallagher, 95, passed away Tuesday, April 2, 2013. He was born in New York, NY to John and Veronica Gallagher.

Surviving are his wife, Nancy Achuff Gallagher of Raleigh; son, John Gallagher of Stockton, NJ; grandsons, Sean, Eric and Justin; brother William and wife Ina of Arundel, ME; many nieces and nephews. John was preceded in death by his brother Charles and sisters Kayleen and Grace.

He served in the U. S. Navy from 1939–45, mostly in the South Pacific aboard the USS Foote, DD511, attaining the rank of Chief Petty Officer, Chief Fire Controlman. Upon discharge from the Navy, he attended Long Island Institute at Farmingdale, majoring in horticulture. He moved on to UCLA and then transferred to Pennsylvania State University where he received a BS in agronomy. He joined Amchem Products in Amber, PA and later Union Carbibe Agricultural Products as a weed control product specialist.

He developed products for weed control in turf, horticultural and agronomic crops. He helped pioneer the chemical control of aquatic weeds. He served as President of two professional societies and was awarded the Distinguished Service Awards from those societies and the Fellowship Award from the Weed Science Society of Amerca. He also coauthored a review on the history of aquatic weed control.

In John's retirement, he became a Wake County Master Gardener and was awarded Emeritus status for his many contributions. John was an avid swimmer, scuba diver, gardener, cook and reader. He has many friends for whom he cared deeply. He will be missed by all who knew him.

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ROBERT E. EPLEE, SR.
193 – 2013

Dr. Robert (Bob) Eugene Eplee, Sr., 79, passed away on Wednesday, January 30, 2013, in Wilmington, North Carolina. The following pages detail his life and career.

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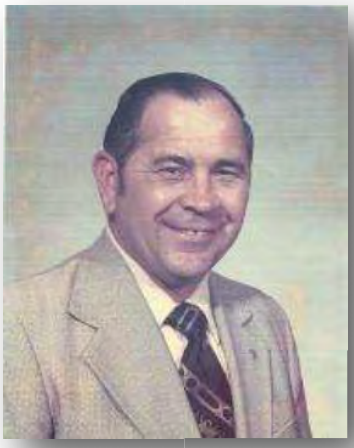

Dr. Robert Eugene Eplee, Sr.

Life and Career Highlights – 1933-2013

Randy G. Westbrooks, Ph.D., IVS Prevention Specialist
Invasive Plant Control, Inc., Whiteville, North Carolina.

A. Douglas Worsham, Ph.D., Professor, Emeritus, Weed Science,
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Lytton Musselman, Ph.D., Mary Payne Hogan Professor Botany,
Department of Biological Sciences, Old Dominion University,
Norfolk, VA

WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, USA -- Dr. Robert (Bob) Eugene Eplee Sr., 79, passed away on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 2013, at the New Hanover Regional Medical Center in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Dr. Bob Eplee with a Corn Plant being Parasitized by Witchweed.

Dr. Eplee, born on November 15, 1933, was the son of the late Kelly Eplee and Madeline Price Eplee of Marion, North Carolina. He was preceded in death by one son, David F. Eplee. He is survived by his wife, Mary Mullins Eplee of Whiteville; and one son, Dr. Robert Eugene Eplee Jr. of Laurel, Maryland. A memorial service was held at 2 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 2, 2013, at Whiteville First Presbyterian Church with Rev. Joshua Bower officiating.

Eplee received his B.S degree in Agronomy from Berea College, Kentucky (1955) and his M.S. Degree in Agronomy from the University of Kentucky (1963). He received his Ph.D. in Crop Science (Weed Science) from North Carolina State University in December, 1965.

The USDA APHIS Whiteville Plant Methods Center, Whiteville, N.C.

After serving in the U.S. Army in France from 1955-1957, Bob served as an Extension Agent with the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service in Morehead County, Kentucky, from 1957-1961. Upon completing his graduate studies at NCSU in December, 1965, he accepted the position as Director of the Witchweed Laboratory in the Crop Pest Division of the USDA Agricultural Research Service in Whiteville, North Carolina. He held that position until the Whiteville Plant Methods Center was closed by USDA APHIS in August, 1995. From 1995 until his retirement in 2000, he served as the Director of the APHIS Oxford Plant Methods Center (Oxford, North Carolina), and the APHIS Center for Plant Health Science and Technology in Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Career Highlights.
Bob is best known and remembered for his research on the biology and control of Witchweed [(*Striga asiatica* (L.) Kuntze], a parasitic weed that is native to Africa and Asia, that was first discovered in southeastern North Carolina, in July, 1956. Thanks in large part to his 30 year research program to develop methods and equipment for the USDA-Carolinas Witchweed Eradication Program, *the infestation has been reduced from 432,000 acres in the North and South Carolina Coastal Plain (1970) to 1,542 acres (end of 2012).*

Of particular note is the ethylene injection equipment that he designed and developed at the Whiteville Center that made it practical to induce suicidal germination of 99% of viable Witchweed seeds in infested fields and other sites (Figure 1). This is but one of many examples of his ability to take complex problems and develop practical, real world solutions for them.
.

Handheld Ethylene Injector Probe – Used to Control Witchweed in Africa.

Original Tractor-mounted Ethylene Shank Injector System – 1970.

High Boy Tractor Ethylene Injector System.

Modified Injector System with Cutting Disk and Rear Wheel Furrow Sealer.

'Sewing Machine' Punch Injector for use in Lawns, Gardens, Highway Rights-of-Ways, etc.

Figure 1. Ethylene Injection/Application Equipment that was developed by the USDA APHIS Whiteville Plants Methods Center – 1970-1995.

CONTINUED on pg 16 ➤➤

Another one of Dr. Eplee's outstanding achievements was the development of safe and effective application methods for 2,4-D and dicamba for Witchweed control. Over the years, hundreds of thousands of acres in the Witchweed infested area have been treated by contract applicators around susceptible crops without any damage. If 2,4-D and dicamba tolerant crops reach the marketplace in the near future, these application methods might find new uses in America's farmlands.

Eplee's achievements in the USDA-Carolinas Witchweed Eradication Program led to his involvement with the development of parasitic weed control strategies that were taught and adopted in Sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt, Syria, Israel, and China. His work especially resonated with scientists trying to control Witchweed in Africa. When visiting laboratories in West Africa, local witchweed workers always spoke of Bob Eplee in superlatives. His name is attached to such practical technology for Witchweed research as the "Underflow Elutriator" for separation of microscopic parasitic plant seeds from soil** , fine mesh bags affectionately referred to as "Eplee bags" for testing the long term viability of Witchweed seeds in the soil, and numerous greenhouse and field techniques for growing Witchweed for research, and much more.

**As longtime friend and colleague Dr. Lytton Musselman (Professor, Department of Biological Sciences at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia) remembers, Dr. Eplee explained that the Underflow Elutriator worked by separating out everything "*….. bigger than, smaller than, heavier than, and lighter than Witchweed seeds in a soil sample*" which he delivered in his pleasant Appalachian mountain accent.

The principles and practices he developed in the Witchweed Program also contributed greatly to the development of new approaches for invasive species prevention in the U.S. and elsewhere. Some examples include:

- Weed Science Society of America Liaison for Passage of the Federal Noxious Weeds Act of 1974
- Science and Technical Support for Federal-State Weed Eradication Programs (e.g., Goatsrue in Utah, Common Crupina in Idaho, Hydrilla in California and Florida, and Japanese Dodder in South Carolina – 1981-2000)
- Original member - U.S. Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) (1990)
- Development of Interagency Approaches for Early Detection and Rapid Response to New and Emerging Invasive Plants through State Invasive Species Councils and Committees (e.g., Wyoming Weed Team – 1998) and Invasive Plant Task Forces (North Carolina Giant Salvinia Task Force - 2002)

Professional Recognition: Over the years, Eplee received a number of national and international awards for his professional accomplishments, including:

- Fellow of the Weed Science Society of America - 1993
- Otto Heinreicher Award, International Parasitic Plant Society, 6th International Congress, Cordoba, Spain - 1996

CONTINUED on pg 17 ➤➤

- Legacy Award, International Parasitic Plant Society, 9th International Congress, Charlottesville, Virginia – 2007. (In recognition of extraordinary contributions to understanding the biology, control, and quarantine of witchweed over 30 years)

Public Education and Outreach: In additions to the hundreds of articles and other publications that document his work over the years, Dr. Eplee was very active in efforts to raise public awareness of the invasive species issue. This included hundreds of seminars and presentations on invasive species prevention at meetings and conferences worldwide. Three of his passions included:

- Sustained Federal and State Support for the USDA-Carolinas Witchweed Eradication Program (Currently Funded at $800,000 per Year)
- The Annual National Invasive Weed Awareness Week in Washington, D.C. (1998–2012)
- Establishment of a U.S. National Invasive Species Council and a U.S. National Invasive Species Management Plan (1999).

Volunteer Consultations.
As a scientist, Eplee devoted a great deal of his personal time to invasive species and land conservation issues – even in retirement. Examples included science and technical support for:

- The Town of Lake Waccamaw and Lake Waccamaw State Park - Control of Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
- The Nature Conservancy in NC, SC, VA, and TN - Invasive Species and Environmental Preservation Issues
- North Carolina Giant Salvinia Task Force (2002-2010) and the Carolinas Beach Vitex Task Force (2003-2012)
- Invasive species management in the Clinch, Powell, and Holston River Watersheds in Northeast Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.

Service to the Boy Scouts of America.
Eplee was an active Scouter in the Cape Fear Council from 1967-2013. He served as a member of the Council Executive Board from 1967 until 1999. He was also a member of the Lakes District Committee and of the Troop 512 Committee. Scouting was definitely a family affair in the Eplee family. Both of his sons – Eugene and David, received their Eagle Scout Awards in a double ceremony in 1976. His service to BSA was recognized with the Silver Beaver Award in 1981. He received the BSA Hornaday Award for Conservation in 2012.

Summary.
From a personal standpoint, Bob Eplee will always be remembered for his devotion to the local community through his work in the Boy Scouts of America and the Whiteville Lions Club. As a professional, he will be remembered for his contributions to the United States as a federal weed scientist. According to longtime friend and colleague Dr. Doug Worsham (one of his professors and graduate advisors at NCSU), Bob was a hands-on scientist who could take a complex problem and break it down to find simple solutions that could be applied in the real world. His work

CONTINUED on pg 18 ➤➤

in USDA APHIS made Witchweed Eradication in the Carolinas not only possible, but practical, and economically feasible.

On a broader scale, his influence on parasitic plant research was immense. Although his emphasis was always the applied aspect, he garnered so much information on witchweed that has been used worldwide by other researchers. Perhaps as important is how Bob and his work heightened awareness of these pathogens on a worldwide basis. One way he so effectively did this was by mentoring a number of American and foreign graduate students who spent time working in the Whiteville lab. There they learned how lab science translates into effective field programs, and experienced firsthand the warm hospitality of the Eplees—and such local cuisine as chicken bog and barbecue.

The future savings to American Agriculture because of the success of the Witchweed Eradication Program are enormous. Based on plant growth chamber research by USDA ARS, without this program and the equipment that Bob Eplee designed and built for it, Witchweed could have spread throughout the corn growing regions of the United States and resulted in losses up to 10% annually. In Nebraska alone, a 10% loss of the state corn crop due to Witchweed could have resulted in annual losses of $915 million per year at current prices. *This is almost 4X the total public funding that was spent on the USDA-Carolinas Witchweed Eradication Program over the past 55 years from 1957-2012.*

Dr. Eplee's legacy will live on in the volunteer work he did at the local level, in his achievements as an internationally recognized weed scientist, and through the work of young professionals he mentored in the field of invasion biology – particularly as it relates to *invasive species prevention, early detection, and rapid response*.

People who worked with Bob Eplee will remember that he had a number of sayings that reflected his wit and wisdom, and joy for life. Some of them were simply 'cute', but some of them represent cold hard facts that people don't want to face at times. In every case – they are TRUE "Eplee-isms". Here are a few of them for your reading pleasure ……..

- "*Everything that's said to be so, by those who think it to be so, ain't necessarily so……*"
- "*Boy – don't you know what ASSUME means*"????
- "*How do you eat a watermelon? One bite at a time*"!
- "*Smart people solve problems…… Wise people prevent them*".
- "*Nobody has no right to move a pest (or a plant/critter that might become a pest) from where it is to where might become a problem*".
- "*The seven steps of project development and management include conceptualization, discussion, planning, research, implementation, evaluation, and modification*".

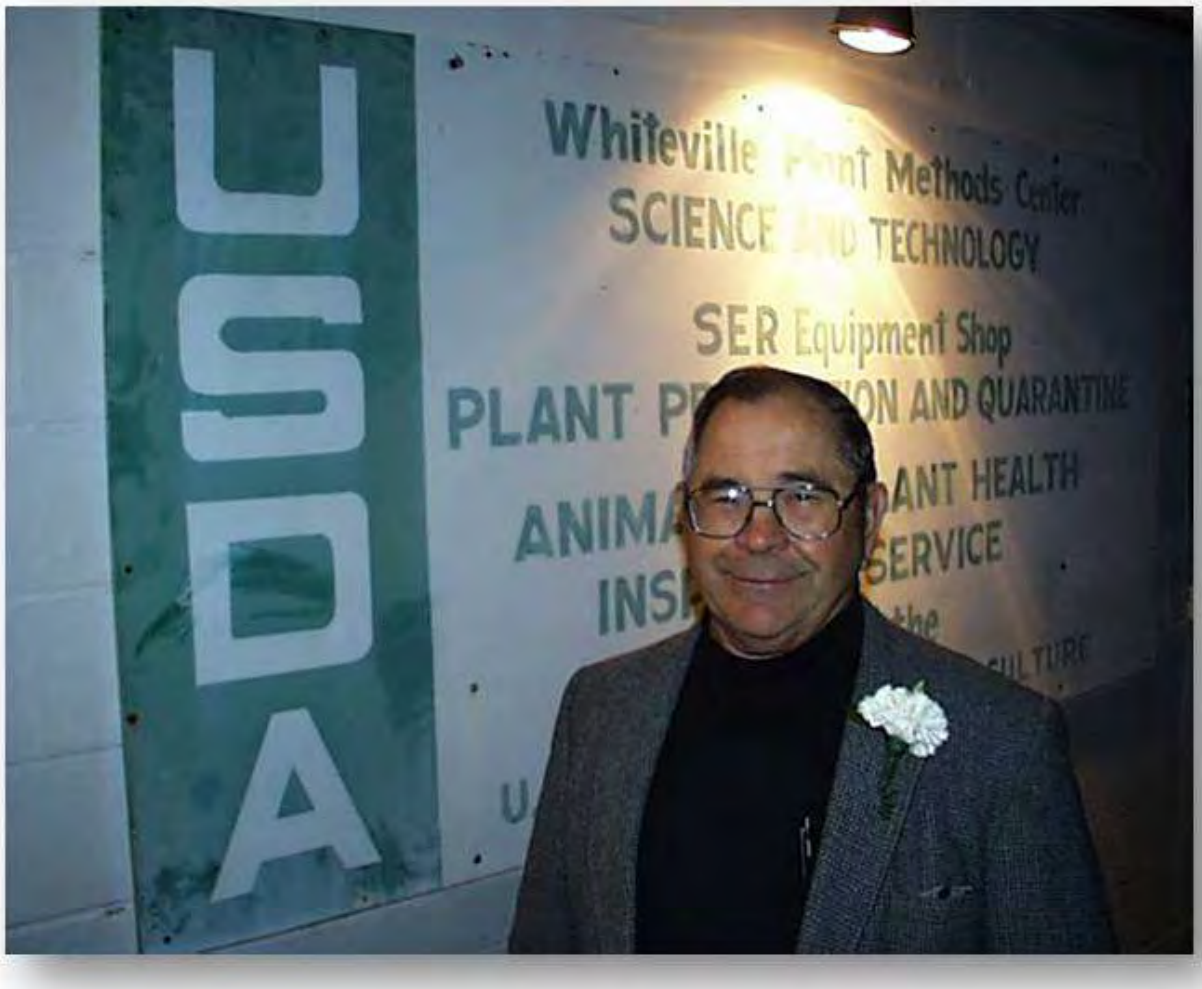
Dr. Jeff Mullahey, current Head of the Crop Science Department at NCSU, worked with Dr. Eplee on Tropical soda apple in Florida in the early 1990s. On one occasion when they were discussing how new weeds like Tropical soda apple never seemed to receive the government resources and focus that they should, Bob said, "*That's simple…. these agencies don't look at weeds because they don't creep, crawl or fly*"….. another classic Eplee-ism.

CONTINUED on pg 19 ➤➤

There is no doubt – Bob Eplee lived a happy and productive life. In those short 79 years, he achieved just about everything that he set out to do as a farm boy in the rolling foothills of Marion, North Carolina. He had a loving wife and two very successful sons, he contributed to the community, and he had a very productive career – *he was a respected scientist around the world*.

There is one thing for certain - if there is an equipment shop in Heaven, Bob Eplee is already there, designing, building, and testing a new piece of equipment with a big smile on his face. Just imagine that …….

In any case, this world is definitely a better place because of the life and work of Dr. Robert Eugene Eplee, Sr. – 1933-2013.



Dr. Robert Eplee – Retirement Celebration
USDA Whiteville Plant Methods Center, January, 2000.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIELD DEVELOPMENT POSITION UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC.

This position is for a Field Development Representative for Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Western Canada.

Job Dimensions:

Position responsible for implementing product development projects within the assigned region. Responsibilities include the monitoring and evaluation of plant protection technologies and development of new label use instructions for existing products. Responsible for the compilation, interpretation and presentation of project data in written and oral formats. Assist sales group in complaint handling upon request.

Activities:

This position provides oversight and coordination of the field trial program in the regions where pest management research is being conducted and is based upon technical skills and knowledge and understanding of pest management issues and technology, customer needs and local, state, and federal regulations in order to provide technical support to Sales and Marketing and to identify and evaluate new business and/or product opportunities.

This position provides technical leadership within the area of expertise to Sales, Marketing and Regulatory Affairs. This position also provides direct technical support within the specific pest management areas to Sales and Marketing by developing and presenting technical information, use instruction label revisions and/or additions, supplemental, 24C or section 18 emergency use instructions on United Phosphorus' products to customers and professional groups that influence the pest management choices which customers and growers make.

This position assists in the development of the pest management R&D field program and budget and provides direction and insight to optimize the impact of the R&D program in the designated territory. This position is also responsible for proposing new development projects and translating United Phosphorus strategies, products and business objectives into technical projects.

Support of sales personnel within the region by conducting meetings, tours and demonstrations as requested.

Context and Environment:

This position is located in the field, remote from corporate headquarters, the business office and the research laboratory. This position interacts frequently with the sales, marketing, new product development, regulatory affairs and R&D functions as well as external customers, contract laboratories, field cooperators, university researchers, and local and state regulatory agencies. This position must keep current with existing and developing pest management technologies and practices in a very dynamic and highly regulated environment.

Accountabilities:

This position is responsible for the achievement of specific pest management and/or product testing program objectives and specific major R&D projects within the defined budget guidelines. This position is also responsible for providing the necessary technical support to the regional sales and national marketing, regulatory affairs and R&D functions. This position provides support to strategic planning for the development or acquisition of new agrochemical products and maintenance and expansion of United Phosphorus' existing business and is responsible for the regional implementation of technical and business projects.

Qualifications/Experience Required:

Advanced degree (M.S./Ph.D) in Plant Sciences (Entomology, Plant Pathology, Agronomy or Weed Science). Minimum of 5 years experience working with agchem products in high value crops.

This position requires an ability to understand, influence and relate to customers, regulatory agencies, university and contract researchers and coworkers from a variety of different disciplines. This position requires effective communication and interpersonal skills and an ability to operate effectively within a team. This position requires the effective presentation skills and the ability to analyze, interpret and act upon complex data and analyze and solve complex problems. This position requires demonstrated project leadership skills and in-depth and/or broad scientific knowledge. This position recognizes invention and follows through to patent with technical assistance. This position knows and utilizes business and scientific resources through UPI, Inc.

Closing Date:

No closing date. The position will remain open until filled.

Submit resume to:

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center
Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

tiffany.may@uniphos.com

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SEND NEWSLETTER MATERIAL TO:

Dr. Clifford Koger (Trey)
Editor, WSSA Newsletter
112 Meadowlark Lane
Indianola, MS 38751
trey.koger@syngenta.com
(662) 207-1604 Cell

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED from pg 20

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS

The Weed Science Society of America is seeking a member to assume the duties and responsibilities of Director of Publications effective February 2014. The individual must be appointed by the Board of Directors and make at least a three-year commitment to the position, including membership on the WSSA Board of Directors.

Director of Publication duties:

1) Provide leadership in the formation of policy matters for all Society publications, but will not have responsibility for editing, publishing, or marketing major periodicals or publications.
2) Provide point of contact and interact with journal publisher, special publications printer/publisher, and Executive Secretary as directed and to fulfill Contractual or Memorandum of Agreement obligations.
3) Recommend to the President candidates for appointment by the Board of Directors as Editors of *Weed Science, Weed Technology, Invasive Plant Science and Management,* and the WSSA Newsletter.
4) Appoint Associate Editors of *Weed Science, Weed Technology,* and *Invasive Plant Science and Management* upon recommendation by the respective Editors. The Director of Publications will inform the President of the appointments.
5) Serve as Chair of the Publications Board.
6) Serve as ex-officio member of the *Weed Science* Editorial, *Weed Technology* Editorial, *Invasive Plant Science and Management* Editorial, Herbicide Handbook, and other publication activity committees as directed.
7) With the concurrence of the journal Editors, recommend retiring Associate Editors to the Board of Directors for recognition with an appropriate plaque after a minimum of 2 years of service.
8) Provide copyright permissions in the general interest of the society, as needed.
9) Serve on the WSSA Outstanding Reviewer Award Subcommittee.
10) In consultation with the membership, identify ideas for new publications (books, monographs, etc.) in applied and fundamental aspects of weed science.

To effect a smooth transition, the society plans to name a successor to the current director by late-2013. Individuals interested in applying for the position or nominating a qualified individual are invited to do so in written form to the President by August 31, 2013. Applications should include curriculum vita or resume. Applications and nominations will be evaluated by members of the Board of Directors. Submit applications or nominations for Director of Publications by e-mail to WSSA President Dr. James Kells (kells@msu.edu) by August 31, 2013.

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EDITOR, WSSA NEWSLETTER

The Weed Science Society of America is seeking a member to assume the duties and responsibilities of the WSSA Newsletter editor effective on or before February 2014. The individual who takes the position must be appointed by the Board of Directors and be able to make at least a three year commitment to the position.

Duties:

1) Edit the WSSA Newsletter.
2) Assemble news of interest to WSSA members from reliable sources.
3) Write articles based on this information.
4) Take the lead to ensure that official notices of the Society such as calls for papers, nominations, symposia, etc. are published at the appropriate time in the Newsletter.
5) Ensure that content for the WSSA Newsletter is electronically available in January, April, July, and October of each year for publishing on the WSSA website and place a complete copy of each volume in the WSSA archives.
6) Serve as an *ex off* member of the Publication Board.

Applications should include curriculum vita or resume. Applications and nominations will be evaluated by members of the Publications Board and the committee will recommend candidate(s) to the Board of Directors. Applicants should ascertain that their institutions will permit them to assume the duties and responsibilities, and receive a stipend for this position.

Submit applications or nominations for WSSA Newsletter Editor by e-mail to Dr. James Anderson (james.anderson@ars.usda.gov) by August 31, 2013.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

PRESIDENT
Jim Kells
Telephone: (517) 355-0271, ext. 1103
e-mail: kells@msu.edu

PRESIDENT-ELECT
Joe DiTomaso
Telephone: (530) 754-8715
e-mail: jmditomaso@ucdavis.edu

VICE-PRESIDENT
Dallas Peterson
Telephone: (785) 532-0405
e-mail: dpeterso@ksu.edu

PAST-PRESIDENT
Rod Lym
North Dakota State University
Loftsgard Hall 474D
P. O. Box 6050
Fargo, ND 58108-6050
Telephone: (701) 231-8996
Fax: (701) 231-8474
e-mail: rod.lym@ndsu.edu

CONSTITUTION/MOPS
Peter Porpiglia
Telephone: (949) 221-6116
e-mail: peterp@amvac-chemical.com

SECRETARY
John Madsen
Mississippi State University
Mailstop 9627
2 Research Blvd.
Mississippi State, MS 39762
Telephone: (662) 325-2428
e-mail: jmadsen@gri.msstate.edu

TREASURER
Ian Burke
Washington State University
Telephone: (509) 335-2858
e-mail: icburke@wsu.edu

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS
James V. Anderson
USDA-ARS, PSR
1605 Albrecht Blvd.
Fargo, ND 58105-5674
Telephone: (701) 239-1263
Fax: (701) 239-1252
e-mail: james.anderson@ars.usda.gov

DIRECTOR OF SCIENCE POLICY
Lee Van Wychen
5720 Glenmullen Place
Alexandria, VA 22303
Telephone: (202) 746-4686
e-mail: Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Joyce Lancaster
P. O. Box 1897
Lawrence, KS 66044
Telephone: (785) 843-1235, ext. 250
Fax (785) 843-1274
e-mail: jlancaster@allenpress.com

IWSS
Albert J. Fischer
Vegetable Crops Dept
University of California
One Shields Ave.
Davis, CA 95616
Telephone: (530) 752-7386
Fax: (530) 752-4604
e-mail: ajfischer@ucdavis.edu

CAST
Jeff Derr
Virginia Tech
Telephone: (757) 363-3912
Fax: (757) 363-3950
e-mail: jderr@vt.edu

AIBS (Our Representative)
Lee Van Wychen
5720 Glenmullen Place
Alexandria, VA 22303
Telephone: (202) 746-4686
e-mail: Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net

GRAD STUDENT REP
Alexandra Knight
Telephone: (740) 491-0367
e-mail: amknigh4@ncsu.edu

Newsletter Editors:

WSSA
Clifford (Trey) Koger
Syngenta
112 Meadowlark Lane
Indianola, MS 38751
Cell: (662) 207-1604
e-mail: trey.koger@syngenta.com

Aquatic Plant Mgmt. Society (APMS)
Cody Gray
Telephone: (719) 886-4708
e-mail: cody.gray@uniphos.com

NEWSS
Jacob Barney
Telephone: (814) 865-2242
e-mail: jnbarney@vt.edu

NCWSS
Mark Bernards
Telephone: (309) 298-1569
e-mail: ml-bernards@wiu.edu

SWSS
Darrin Dodds
Telephone: (662) 325-4072
e-mail: dmd76@pss.msstate.edu

WSWS
Pat Clay
Telephone: (602) 206-9261
e-mail: Pat.Clay@valent.com

CWSS-SCM
Peter Sikkema
Telephone: (519) 674-1500, ext.63603
e-mail: psikkema@ridgetownnc.uoguelph.ca

IWSS
Dr. Samunder Singh
Department of Agronomy
CCS Haryana Agricultural University
Hisar 125 004, India
Voice: 91 94160 07242
e-mail: sam4884@gmail.com

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	CONTACT
July 14–17, 2013	Aquatic Plant Management Society Annual Meeting	San Antonio, Texas	www.apms.org
July 24–25, 2013	Collegiate Weed Science Contest (Joint event between NEWSS and NCWSS)	Monsanto Research Farm near Monmouth, Illinois	
December 9–12, 2013	North Central Weed Science Society Annual Meeting	Columbus, Ohio	www.ncwss.org
January 6–9, 2014	68th Annual Meeting of Northeastern Weed Science Society	Sheraton Society Hill Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	www.newss.org
January 27–29, 2014	Southern Weed Science Society Annual Meeting	Birmingham, Alabama	www.swss.ws
February 3–6, 2014	Joint WSSA and Canadian Weed Science Society Annual Meeting	Vancouver, Canada	www.wssa.net
March 10–13, 2014	Western Society of Weed Science Annual Meeting	Colorado Springs, Colorado	www.wsweedscience.org
February, 2015	Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting	Lexington, Kentucky	www.wssa.net
2016	Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting	San Juan, Puerto Rico	www.wssa.net
2017	Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting	Tucson, Arizona	www.wssa.net

Send Newsletter material to:

DR. CLIFFORD KOGER (Trey)
WSSA Newsletter Editor
112 Meadowlark Lane
Indianola, MS 38751
Cell (662) 207-1604
Email: trey.koger@syngenta.com