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### Future Meeting Site:

2013 Houston

Texas Intercontinental  
Hotel

January 28-30, 2013

[www.swss.ws](http://www.swss.ws)



## President's Message

I recall with fondness the recent SWSS meeting in Charleston. I believe most members found the city to be a charming host, and I hope we return to that venue again.

Steve Kelly is our new program chair, so please email him your ideas about our next meeting in Houston, TX on January 28-30, 2013. The Intercontinental Hotel should be an excellent place to meet, and I am confident that local arrangements chair Gary Schwarzlose will again do an excellent job.



To provide a brief update on some matters of potential interest to you:

1. SWSS is sound financially, thanks in part to our business manager, Phil Banks. The transition from Bob Schmidt to Phil is essentially complete, and all is going well.
2. A valuable resource for SWSS members is the online Manual of Operating Procedures (MOP). The SWSS board (led largely by John Byrd and Barry Brecke) has updated and extensively revised the MOP, and we hope to finalize and upload that to our website. When you want to know how something works in SWSS, I suggest you first go to [www.swss.ws](http://www.swss.ws) and look for the MOP section.
3. Annual weeds contest is to be hosted by Jason Norsworthy and his co-workers at the University of Arkansas on August 1, 2012 in Fayetteville.
4. The SWSS board is considering a joint meeting in 2016 with the Southeastern Branch of the Entomological Society. Nothing is official, but I wanted to let you know about our thoughts.
5. I am currently working on updating the SWSS committee lists.

The SWSS is largely a volunteer organization, with many folks providing countless hours of service. I find enjoyment in attending SWSS meetings, making technical presentations, and visiting with friends and colleagues. Still, these events do not happen by chance or by accident. Substantial effort is needed to produce a technical program, moderate dozens of sessions, etc... To use an illustration that some of us may find relevant, I understand that many of our students like to drink the beer, but no one wants to go and get the keg...

Well, this is an open invitation to serve the SWSS. In the months ahead, I will send out an email request for volunteers to serve on the various committees. Some committees are already full and working very well, while others need more active participation. I ask for your help.

To be honest, I find great joy in being your president. The Southern has long been a special meeting to me, and I hope that my actions as president will serve to maintain the good, and improve where we can do better. This year may very well be the highest "award" I will ever attain professionally, and I thank you for this opportunity.

Thanks for reading,

Thomas C. Mueller  
President, SWSS

## Call for Symposia for the 2013 Meeting

Steve Kelly, 2013 Program Chair

I have already had some interest in symposia for the 2013 meeting. These are often very useful to our membership in dealing with and transferring useful information on the latest issues facing our clientele. Symposia are also a great way to reach out to local groups that may not be able to attend our meetings in other areas of the country. Houston is a great venue since it's easily accessible from many areas. Houston has the potential to draw some non-traditional attendees from north and central Texas cotton growing areas as well as those from the rice industry in south Texas and Southwest Louisiana. The horticulture and turfgrass industry also has the potential to draw a large number of attendees. I'm sure I'm missing other groups that would attend so don't just assume that these are the only ones that would be interested.

Symposia are not just the job of the meeting program chair but of our membership. If you are interested in organizing a symposium or have a topic and don't know where to start, I encourage you to reach out to others who have organized them in the past, or contact me ([steven.kelly@scotts.com](mailto:steven.kelly@scotts.com)). It's often just a matter of a few emails to put you in touch with experienced members that will be more than happy to provide a little guidance.

## Flag the Technology

Bob Scott

SWSS Newsletter Editor

In 2010, a program was started in Clay county Arkansas called CIFT (Color Indicates Field Technology). This program was designed to provide growers and herbicide applicators with a simple and affordable way to mark fields according to the herbicide tolerance technology in the field. For example, they needed a quick way to tell if a rice field was conventional or Clearfield. The idea behind this program was to prevent the accidental application of Newpath to conventional rice or to prevent a conventional soybean field from being sprayed with Roundup. Also to reduced the incidence of drift by letting applicators know what fields are around the ones being sprayed.



In 2011, the program name was changed to "Flag the Technology". With financial consideration from Bayer CropScience the program was expanded to include conventional crops (Red), Roundup Ready Crops (white), Liberty Link (Bright Green) and Clearfield rice or STS soybean (Bright Yellow). Over \$50,000 dollars worth of flags were distributed in Arkansas though the University of Arkansas, Cooperative Extension County Agent system and the program was a success. Flags were seen last summer in Louisiana, Missouri and Mississippi as well as all over Arkansas.

In 2012 the program has gone regional. At the 2012 SWSS annual meeting, the herbicide resistance committee headed by Tom Eubanks officially endorsed this program for the whole Southern region. In Arkansas, the Soybean Promotion Board funded a project to provide county agents with over \$100,000 dollars worth of flags for soybean fields all across the state.

There have been many success stories and many who have said they wished they had their fields marked over the past few years. Future work involving Flag the Technology includes computer iphone apps to mark and color code fields using GPS technology and possibly color coordination of seed treatments to reflect the herbicide technology in the (bag) field. For more information see the brochure at [www.swss.ws](http://www.swss.ws) or [www.uaex.edu](http://www.uaex.edu).

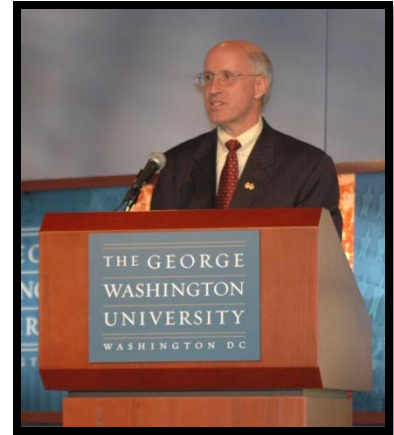


## A National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide-Resistant Weeds

David Shaw, Chair

WSSA Herbicide Resistance Education Committee

Preserving the efficacy of herbicides, and of herbicide-resistance technology, depends upon awareness of the problem and coordinated action to address the problem by individuals at the farm level and beyond. On May 10, 2012, WSSA and the National Research Council hosted a Summit to bring awareness of the issue to important stakeholders and an opportunity for experts from diverse disciplines to strategize in a coordinated way to address HR weeds. In convening stakeholders for this event, participants were able to review the recommendations from the recently published WSSA report to USDA/APHIS on herbicide resistance management, and a 2010 NRC report on herbicide-resistant crops. Federal and state government agencies, private-sector technology developers, universities, farmer organizations, and other relevant stakeholders were called to proactively address emerging weed-resistance problems and develop cost-effective resistance-management programs and practices that preserve effective weed control. The summit provided the opportunity for stakeholders to explore the scientific basis of the emergence of herbicide resistance and to consider different perspectives on both opportunities and barriers to overcoming the problem of herbicide-resistant weeds. Over 250 were in attendance, with a broad cross-section of press, agencies, growers, industry, academia, and the general public.



**David Shaw discusses herbicide resistance**

The morning session focused on establishing the severity of the herbicide resistance problem, and understanding the biological basis for development of resistance. In addition, the best management practices (BMPs) and recommendations from the WSSA report were delineated. This set the stage for the afternoon sessions, which explored the impediments to implementation of these BMPs, and the approaches that were most likely to overcome resistance development. The afternoon sessions had exceptional panels that fostered a great deal of discussion from the audience.



**Experts discuss resistance management strategies**

Complete information on the Summit, including presentation files and videos of the presentations, speaker bios, and proceedings of the Summit are or will be available at the website <http://nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/>. The website will be updated with additional materials as they are developed.

Response to the Summit was quite positive, and a great deal of discussion is now occurring on how we can best use the momentum created by the Summit to move forward in addressing this pressing issue. Action items include additional training modules, partnership with other organizations for training activities, continuing to work with federal agencies in resistance management, and potential symposia at the next WSSA conference. Opportunities to expand funding for resistance management, including everything from fundamental weed biology to more effective outreach, is also being explored.

## People and Places

### 2012 Weed Scientist of the Year, Daniel B. Reynolds

Dr. Daniel B. Reynolds is a Professor of Weed Science with Mississippi State University. He is a native of Jerome, Arkansas and received the B.S. degree in Agricultural Science from the University of Arkansas at Monticello and the M.S. degree in Agronomy from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He received the Ph.D. in Crop Science from Oklahoma State University and joined the staff of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station at the Northeast Research Station in 1986. Dan conducted weed control research in soybean, corn, cotton, and cereal grains in northeast Louisiana. In 1996, he joined the department of Plant & Soil Science with Mississippi State University. Currently his responsibilities include teaching, weed control research in corn and cotton, and cotton defoliation. His research program is now focusing on the use of spatial technologies to assess the needs and application of herbicides, plant growth regulators, and harvest-aids site-specifically. The introduction of transgenic crops has led to increased incidents of off-target deposition of herbicides such as glyphosate. Dan has worked with computer and electrical engineers to develop methods for detection and assessment of these events by utilizing multi-spectral and hyper-spectral data. Dan has served or currently serves as major advisor of 18 graduate students and has served on the committee of 26 others. With the assistance of colleagues, Dan has developed effective weed control programs for the crops grown in Louisiana and Mississippi. He has been an invited speaker at many weed control program training seminars for extension, agri-chemical company, and farm personnel. He is author or coauthor of 230 abstracts, 35 journal articles, 24 popular press articles, and several software series.



Dan has been actively involved in weed science societies at the state, regional, and national levels. He attended his first SWSS meeting in 1980 and during his graduate career he participated and placed in both the SWSS Paper Contest and the SWSS Weed Contest. Since that time he has served as chair of the Graduate Program, Terminology, Placement, Agronomics Program, Poster Section, Site-Selection, and Computer Applications Committees. He has served as the SWSS Newsletter Editor, Editor of the SWSS Proceedings, Executive Board Member at Large, and Web Master. In 1999, he received the SWSS Outstanding Young Weed Scientist Award and in 2003 he was the recipient of the SWSS Outstanding Educator Award. Dan has also served as President of SWSS.

### 2012 Outstanding Young Weed Scientist-Academia, Jason Bond

Jason Bond grew up on a cotton, rice, and soybean farm in southeast Arkansas, near Lake Village. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Agronomy with a crop science concentration from Louisiana State University in 1997. Following graduation, Jason began graduate work in Weed Science at Louisiana State University under the direction of Dr. Jim Griffin, and he received a Master of Science degree in May, 2000. Jason continued graduate work at the University of Arkansas under Dr. Dick Oliver and earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Agronomy/Weed Science in 2004. Jason accepted an Assistant Professor position as the project leader for the Rice and Rotational Crops Agronomy project with the Louisiana State University AgCenter at the Rice Research Station in Crowley, LA. Responsibilities with the LSU AgCenter included evaluating the response of rice varieties and hybrids to different agronomic parameters such as seeding rates, fertilization regimes, and tillage practices. He served in that role for two years before relocating to Mississippi State University's Delta Research and Extension Center in Stoneville, MS, in 2006.



As an Associate Research Professor with Mississippi State University, Jason has developed an extensive applied weed science research program in rice, cotton, and corn. His major research emphases include identification and management of herbicide-resistant weeds, developing economic weed management programs, and investigating the interactions among crops and weeds. Jason is also involved in technology transfer to

growers through technical presentations and training sessions at local and regional grower meetings and field days. Jason is an active member of state, regional, and national weed science organizations. He has served on the Executive Board as well as several committees with the Mississippi Weed Science Society. Within the Southern Weed Science Society, Jason was a member of the Student Contest Committee from 2006 to 2010 and chaired the committee in 2009. He is also a member of the Weed Contest, Herbicide Resistance, and Sustaining Membership Committees. Jason is a member of the History and Archive Committee within the Weed Science Society of America and serves as an Associate Editor for *Weed Technology*. He is also a member of the Executive Committee for the Rice Technical Working Group.

Jason has authored or co-authored one book chapter, 41 refereed journal articles, 81 abstracts, 47 extension publications, and 29 popular press articles. In addition to *Weed Science* and *Weed Technology*, his publications appear in *Agronomy Journal*, *American Journal of Plant Science*, *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, *Crop Management*, *Crop Protection*, *Crop Science*, *Field Crops Research*, *Journal of Economic Entomology*, *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, and *Plant Disease*. Jason was recognized in 2006 as a member of the Delta's Top Business Leaders Under 50 by the Delta Business Journal. In 2010, he was awarded the Mississippi State Pride Award and received the Research Award from the Mississippi Weed Science Society.

### **2012 Outstanding Young Weed Scientist- Industry, Cody Gray**

Cody was born and raised on his grandfather's dairy farm near Ralston, OK. He received his Bachelor's degree in chemistry at Southwestern Oklahoma State University in 1998. He received his M.S. at Oklahoma State University in Weed Science in 2001. In 2005, Cody completed his graduate education with a Ph.D. in Weed Science at Mississippi State University. After completing his graduate education he accepted an Assistant Professor position with the University of Florida at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center located in Fort Lauderdale, FL where his appointment included research on invasive aquatic plants, aquatic extension specialist for the southern half of Florida and taught a pesticide application course. Cody is currently employed by United Phosphorus, Inc. (UPI) as a Field Development Representative, in which, he oversees all aquatic herbicide and algaecide market development and research trials conducted in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Additionally, Cody is responsible for all UPI product development, including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and fumigants, for the following states: Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.



### **2012 Outstanding Educator Award, Gregory MacDonald**

Gregory E. MacDonald was born on October 14, 1963 in Geneva, New York. He graduated from Geneva High School in 1981 and received an Associate of Applied Science in agricultural engineering from Alfred State University. In May of 1986, he received a Bachelor's of Science from Cornell University in vegetable crop production. He received his Master of Science in Agronomy/Weed Science at the University of Florida in 1991 and PhD from the same institution in 1994 under the supervision of Dr. Donn Shilling. From 1994 to 1998 he was employed as a weed extension specialist for The University of Georgia, based in Tifton, GA. In December 1998 he returned to Gainesville as a faculty in Agronomy at the University of Florida. His current position is 70% research and 30% teaching in weed science, focusing on invasive species management. While at the University of Florida he has helped mentor over 40 graduate students and taught numerous weed science related classes. He and his wife Mickey have two boys, George who is 10 and Joey 7. Greg enjoys spending time with his family and volunteering as a Cub Scout leader.



### **2012 Outstanding Graduate Student Award (MS), Josh Wilson**

Josh Wilson is currently working on his M.S. under the guidance of Dr. Jason Norsworthy at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Josh's thesis research consists of documenting and controlling acetolactate synthase (ALS)-resistant barnyardgrass in Arkansas rice. The goal of his research is to determine the level of resistance of the ALS-resistant biotype and provide alternative herbicide programs to control ALS-, propanil-, quinclorac-, and clomazone-resistant barnyardgrass in rice production. Josh is from West Helena, Arkansas and received his B.S. from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville in crop management. While pursuing his B.S. degree, he worked for Dr. Jason Norsworthy as an undergraduate assistant screening weed samples for herbicide resistance and conducting field trials for weed control and evaluation of new herbicides in rice. Josh's research has led to him authoring or co-authoring one refereed journal article, 11 non-refereed articles, and 57 abstracts. Josh has been a member of the University of Arkansas Weed Team, finishing as the 4th place overall individual along with high individual in herbicide symptomology in 2010 and 2011, and 1st place individual as an undergraduate with high individual in herbicide symptomology in 2009. In addition, he has won oral presentation competitions at the University of Arkansas, Southern Weed Science Society, Arkansas Crop Protection Association, and Beltwide Cotton Conferences.



### **2012 Outstanding Graduate Student Award (PhD), Edinaldo Camargo**

Edinaldo (Edge) Camargo was born in Constantina, RS, Brazil. At an early age he was involved with animal and crop production while helping his parents carry out the daily activities of their small farm. By experiencing the hands-on efforts of food production, Edge decided to obtain technical training in agriculture that could help his family farm activities. In order to receive this training, he moved away from home when he was 14-years old to go to a high school/technical school in agriculture in Santa Maria, RS, Brazil. After finishing high school and the technical course in agriculture, Edge made a decision of continuing his formal education and was selected to begin a B.S. Degree in Agronomy at University Federal of Santa Maria (UFSM) in 2000. Since the first day in college, he worked voluntarily with Dr. Enio Marchesan and Dr. Luis Antonio de Avila in their rice research program. He worked with rice production and sustainable management of lowland rice during his entire bachelor degree. As part of the rice research team at UFSM, he was awarded with undergraduate research scholarships for four years. The training received in research and extension during his undergraduate program facilitated the decision of applying for a M.S. Degree. Edge was then selected to start his Master degree in 2005 after a vigorous selection process. He continued to work in the rice research area studying the effect of fertilizers and fungicide application on grain filling and rice performance. During the first year of his Master he met Dr. Scott Senseman while at a sabbatical leave from Texas A&M University in Brazil. As a result, Edge became motivated to go abroad for his Ph.D. program. He prepared and submitted a proposal to Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq, Brazil) toward the end of his master's degree. The proposal was granted and he was awarded a four-year scholarship to come to the United States and to work in environmental fate of pesticides under the supervision of Dr. Senseman. Currently, Edge is a Ph.D. candidate in Agronomy in the Soil and Crop Sciences Department at Texas A&M University. His doctoral work investigates the potential of saflufenacil for rice producers considering the agronomic and environment aspects such as herbicide-plant interactions as well as herbicide degradation, persistence and adsorption in soils. During his Ph.D. program, Edge has been actively involved with the Texas Plant Protection Association, Southern Weed Science Society, Weed Science Society of America, and American Chemical Society. Scientific accomplishments obtained during his Ph.D. program have been recognized at the departmental, college, regional and national society levels. He and his wife Sígilia live in College Station, TX. Edge enjoys playing and watching soccer, barbecuing in the Brazilian style and spending time with family and friends.



### **2012 Distinguished Service Award from Industry, Robert L. Nichols**

Since 1992 Bob Nichols has managed research in crop production and pest protection for Cotton Incorporated, and has served in leadership and advisory roles on several cotton industry and agricultural action groups. He has broad experience in crop agriculture and pest management, including experience in agronomic research and management of products, staff, research stations, and regional and national development programs in the crop protection industry. Before joining Cotton Incorporated, Dr. Nichols held positions in research with USDA-ARS, in product development with PPG Industries, in research management with F. Hoffmann La Roche Company and in marketing management with Agri-Growth Research. Dr. Nichols has worked in plant biology, crop production, and pest management for more than 30 years. He has been an active member of the Southern Weed Science Society (SWSS) since 1980, and has formally and informally served the SWSS during that period. In addition to the SWSS, Dr. Nichols is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Phytopathological Society and the Weed Science Society of America. While chair of the Herbicide Resistant Weeds Committee of the SWSS, he petitioned on behalf of the committee and secured establishment of the group as a permanent Special Committee of the Society. Subsequently much of his activity has been directed to development of management programs to sustain the utility of critical herbicide mechanisms of action in agronomic crops. Dr. Nichols has a B.A. from Yale University and a Master of Science and Doctorate of Agronomy from the University of Connecticut. He served four years with the U.S. Army Security Agency, including three tours in Vietnam. He is married with five children and five grandchildren. He has lived in eight U.S. states, including Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina; and now resides in Wake County, North Carolina.



### **2012 Distinguished Service Award from Academia, David R. Shaw**

David Shaw is the Past-President of the Weed Science Society of America. He currently is chair of the WSSA's S-71 Herbicide Resistance Education Committee. He is also chair of the task force developing the USDA-APHIS report on Herbicide Resistance Best Management Practices and Recommendations. He is chair of the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology task force on Impacts of Herbicide Resistant Weeds on Tillage Systems. Professionally he is the Vice President for Research and Economic Development at Mississippi State University. He received his Ph.D. in Weed Science from Oklahoma State University in 1985, his M.S. from OSU in 1983, and his B.S. from Cameron University in 1981.

Dr. Shaw began his career at Mississippi State in 1985 as an Assistant Professor of Weed Science. His research focused particularly on optimizing pest management practices to maintain farm productivity while improving surface water protection and management, and development of Best Management Practices for protection of surface waters from pesticides. He has also provided leadership in herbicide resistance management issues, and is participating in one of the largest long-term field projects on glyphosate resistance management ever established.



Because of his developmental efforts in applying spatial technologies to these research areas, MSU appointed Dr. Shaw as the first Director of the Remote Sensing Technologies Center in 1998. The RSTC was merged into the Geosystems Research Institute in 2003, and Dr. Shaw served as its director until his current appointment, which began in January 2010. The Geosystems Research Institute at Mississippi State University is a research and outreach institute focused on understanding Earth's natural and managed systems to provide comprehensive solutions for socioeconomic and environmental requirements. Initially GRI's focus was in agriculture, forestry, water resources, information technology, visualization of complex datasets, and computational modeling, but recently expanding to include geospatial applications in any suitable domain, such as climate, weather, and oceanography to support state and local government issues, homeland security, and economic development. He and his Institute currently work with numerous federal agencies, including USDA, USGS, NOAA, NASA, US DOT, DoD, and NSF.

Honors and awards include MSU's highest distinction as a Giles Distinguished Professor in 1998, the Ralph E. Powe Research Award (MSU's highest recognition for research) in 2000, election as a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 2008, the Outstanding Alumnus Award from Cameron University in 1999, and the Grantsmanship Award from the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station in 1997. He has received several awards from WSSA, including the Research Award, the Education Award, and recognition as a Fellow in that organization. Dr. Shaw currently chairs a WSSA Task Force on Herbicide Resistance Education, and is leading the effort to develop a comprehensive suite of educational materials on resistance management based on sound scientific principles.

### **Jarett Chapman**

I am excited to tell you all that I have taken a new job with Cresco Ag. I will be a Field Agronomist for the central/SE AR and NE LA region. Cresco Ag is an independent information management company that provides crop decisions and risk management tools to growers and their trusted advisors.

I would like to thank all of you for allowing me to work alongside you and for helping me learn much about agriculture in the years past both at the University of AR and Southern Ag. I look forward to continue working with y'all in my new role. My contact information is: email [jarett.champan@crescoag.com](mailto:jarett.champan@crescoag.com) phone (501)766-0741

### **Necrology**

Dave Black, Chairman

Ray Cooper's Obituary  
February 23, 2012

Ray Cooper, resident of Meigs, Georgia, passed away in his home surrounded by loved ones on February 13th, 2012 at the age of 72. Funeral services will be held at 11:00 a.m., Friday, February 17th, 2012 in the sanctuary of Midway Baptist Church of Meigs with the Rev. Nathan Fowler officiating.

Ray was born on July 21st, 1939 in Thomas County, Georgia to Roy and Julia Cooper of Meigs whom both preceded him in death. Ray graduated from the University of Georgia in 1962 with a BS and MS in Agro Sciences and continued to Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he earned a PhD in Biochemistry. He worked in agricultural chemical research for 35 years and retired from Dow Chemical Company in 2001.



Ray radiated love of life and adored his family and close friends. He was an influential mentor to young professionals, his children and his grandchildren. He used his knowledge to teach his grandchildren about all of nature's wonders and he exemplified how faith in God plays a critical role in the connection between these two entities. He loved reading, golf, photography, but his real passion in later years was riding his motorcycles with his loving wife Rose on the back. Ray was a member of First Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, North Carolina and a part time attendee of First Baptist Church in Thomasville, Georgia.

Ray is survived by his wife of 48 years, Rose Wood Cooper, his oldest son Marc Cooper and daughter-in-law Jenni Willis Cooper, his daughter Cita Cooper Streiff and son-in-law Danny Streiff, and his youngest son Brad Cooper and daughter-in-law Carmen Cooper. In addition, he is survived by six grandchildren, Peyton, Collin, Harrison, Julia, Barlow and Cooper and his sister Martha Taylor and brother-in-law Bill Taylor and his niece Lei Taylor and nephew Bill Taylor and his wife Allison. In lieu of flowers, we request donations be made to the American Cancer Society by calling 1-800-227-2345 or on-line at [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org), select "Donate". Please select the option for "Cancer Research".





**POSITION VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT  
ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR  
(WEED MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST)**

**RANK AND NATURE OF POSITION:** Assistant/Associate Professor; 12-month tenure-track appointment. The position is 80% extension (statewide weed management specialist) and 20% weed science research. The individual will be a faculty member of the LSU AgCenter Northeast Region. Partial appointment in the LSU School of Plant, Environmental and Soil Sciences may be available.

**OFFICE LOCATION:** Tom H. Scott Research and Extension Center, Winnsboro, Louisiana

**JOB DESCRIPTION:** The successful candidate will have statewide extension responsibilities for developing, coordinating and conducting weed management educational programs in agricultural crops including cotton, soybean, corn, small grains, forages and sweet potatoes. He/she will be expected to prepare extension publications in format suitable for both hard copy and web-based dissemination, including contributing to electronic newsletters and commodity-based web sites. The individual will collaborate with other faculty to complement existing weed science research programs in northeast Louisiana. He/she will be required to develop a research project proposal for appropriate research activities. The 20% research effort will be focused on small grain and grain sorghum research. The selected applicant will conduct in-service training for extension agents and consultants across the state. Other responsibilities include collaborating with extension agents in planning and conducting applied research and demonstrations. He/she will work collaboratively with other LSU AgCenter faculty, private crop consultants, commodity groups, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry and Louisiana Farm Bureau to address weed control problems and regulatory issues in the assigned crops. The incumbent will also be responsible for annually updating the LSU AgCenter Suggested Chemical Weed Control Guide and working collaboratively with other specialists to conduct pesticide applicator certification programs. The successful candidate will be required to develop a plan of work for extension programming, implement a system of program evaluation and report accomplishments. He/she will also be required to publish findings in extension publications, peer-reviewed journals and other outlets, and seek extramural funding to support his/her research and extension programs. The successful candidate will work closely with the regional director as well as other research and extension faculty to support the mission of the LSU AgCenter. Effective communication and collaboration with extension personnel and stakeholders are essential. Participation in regional, departmental and AgCenter committees as well as professional societies is expected as a faculty member in a land grant university.

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:** Ph.D. in Weed Science, Agronomy, Plant Science or closely related field is required. Coursework and experience in weed management of agronomic crops is highly desirable. Good interpersonal skills and leadership abilities are required for working effectively with diverse professional and lay audiences and cooperators. The candidate must be able to communicate effectively (orally and in writing) with diverse audiences including scientific peers, producers, agrichemical company representatives, etc.

**SALARY AND BENEFITS:** Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. The LSU AgCenter has an attractive benefits package with a wide variety of benefit options. Benefits offered include retirement, multiple medical insurance options, supplemental insurances (dental, life, long-term disability, accident, vision, long-term care, etc.), Tax Saver Flexible Benefits Plan (saves tax dollars on some child care and medical expenses), university holidays (14 per year, typically includes a week off at Christmas), generous annual (vacation) and sick leave benefits, Employee Assistance Program, and possible educational leave and tuition exemption for coursework at campuses of the LSU System. Specific benefits depend on job category, percent effort and length of employment.

**DATE AVAILABLE:** Upon completion of the selection process.

**APPLICATION DEADLINE:** June 1, 2012 or until a suitable candidate is identified.

**APPLICATION PROCEDURE:** Apply online at <https://lsusystemcareers.lsu.edu/> by attaching cover letter including a statement of professional interest and goals, resume, and four letters of reference. Letters of reference should address the candidate's qualifications for the position and potential for development and should candidly evaluate both strengths and weaknesses of the applicant for the position. In lieu of attaching the letters of reference, they may be sent directly to the hiring manager listed below. For more information contact:

Dr. G.B. Padgett, Chair, Building 212A, Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro, LA 71295,  
Telephone: 318/435-2157

## **WASHINGTON REPORT**

May 17, 2012

Lee Van Wychen

### **FY 2013 Ag Research Appropriations**

The Senate Appropriations committee passed its version of the FY 2013 Ag Appropriations (S. 2375) on April 26. The House Appropriations Committee has yet to act on the measure. Overall, the Senate numbers are better than the Administration's numbers for APHIS, the Hatch Act, and Smith Lever 3(b) and (c) programs. The Administration proposed \$325 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) which is nearly a 23 percent increase over FY 2012, while the Senate proposed \$298 million for AFRI. The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which AFRI is part of, would receive \$1.238 billion from both the Senate and Administration. This is a roughly a \$37 million increase over FY 2012. Funding for the USDA-ARS would receive \$1.101 billion, an increase of \$7.2 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee rejected the Administration's request to close six more ARS research facilities after closing twelve during the current fiscal year.

The Senate also rejected the Administration's proposal for consolidating six pest management related programs (highlighted in gray) into a Crop Protection Program. This program would support projects that respond to pest management challenges with coordinated regionwide and national research, education, and extension programs, and would serve as a catalyst for promoting further development and use of integrated pest management approaches. The Administration proposed \$29.056 million for the Crop Protection Program, which reflects combined pest management funding transferred from Research and Education and Extension Activities into the Integrated Activities account under Section 406 Authority. The Senate funded all six pest management related programs at their FY 2012 funding level, and kept them under their respective Research and Education, Extension, and Integrated Accounts within the NIFA budget. The Senate funding for the six programs totals \$29.748 million or \$690,000 more than the Administration's proposal.

The WSSA Science Policy Committee has received a lot of feedback from members both in support and against the Administration's proposed Crop Protection Program. The main point in support of the proposed Crop Protection program, in addition to those mentioned above, is that the consolidated budget number would help USDA protect the smaller IPM programs under this harsh fiscal climate. The main point against the new proposal is that IR-4 and the Extension IPM Coordinators programs would incur indirect cost recovery of approximately 30 percent if they were moved from their respective Research and Education and Extension Activities Account to the Integrated Activities Account. The WSSA has supported all six of the programs in the past and would like to see each of their budgets grow. The Science Policy Committee will continue to vet the new Crop Protection proposal.

USDA Program Description	FY 2011 Appropriated	FY 2012 Appropriated	FY 2013 President	FY 2013 Senate Ag
	(in thousands of dollars)			
APHIS	863,270	816,534	762,418	816,534
ARS	1,133,230	1,094,647	1,102,565	1,101,853
ERS	81,814	77,723	77,397	77,397
NASS	156,447	158,616	179,477	179,477
NIFA	1,214,798	1,202,264	1,238,745	1,238,745
RESEARCH & EDUCATION	698,740	705,599	732,730	738,638
- Hatch Act	236,334	236,334	234,800	236,334
- Cooperative Forestry Research	32,934	32,934	32,934	32,934
- Improved Pest Control	16,153	15,830	0	15,830
Expert IPM System	156	153	0	153
IPM Grants Program	2,410	2362	0	2362
IR-4	12,156	11,913	0	11,913
PMAP	1,431	1402	0	1402
- AFRI	264,470	264,470	325,000	297,956
- Sustainable Ag Res. and Educ.	14,970	14,471	14,471	14,471
EXTENSION ACTIVITIES	479,132	475,183	462,473	475,125
- Smith Lever	293,911	294,000	292,411	294,000
- Extension IPM Coordinators	9,418	9,918	0	9,918
INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES	36,926	21,482	43,542	24,982
- Section 406	29,000	14,496	33,056	14,496
- Regional IPM Centers	3,000	4,000	0	4,000
- CAR	0	0	0	0
- RAMP	0	0	0	0
- Methyl Bromide Transition	2,000	1,996	1,996	1,996
- Organic Transitions	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
- Crop Protection Program*	-----	-----	29,056	0



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

### National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide Resistant Weeds A Success

On May 10, 2012 more than 250 policymakers, producers, herbicide manufacturers, social scientists, agronomists and weed scientists participated in a National Summit on Strategies to Manage Herbicide Resistant Weeds at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. The Summit had excellent speakers and panelists throughout the day that provided the scientific underpinnings of the herbicide resistant weed problem which led to excellent discussions about the impediments and incentives needed to move forward in managing herbicide resistant weeds. Two common themes that emerged during the summit was the need for a diversity of weed management tactics and the woefully inadequate federal funding directed to weed science.

The nine member planning committee deserves a ton of credit for the excellent program and speakers. The Summit planning committee was chaired by Dr. Charles J. Arntzen, a member of National Academy of Sciences from Arizona State. WSSA members on the planning committee included Dr. Harold Coble, USDA-ARS; Dr. Jodie Holt, University of California – Riverside; Dr. Mike Owen, Iowa State; Dr. Jill Schroeder, New Mexico State; and Dr. David Shaw, Mississippi State. Other planning committee members included Dr. David Ervin, Dept. of Economics, Portland State; Dr. Terrance Hurley, Dept. of Applied Economics, University of Minnesota; and Dr. Raymond Jussaume Jr, Dept. of Sociology, Michigan State.

The Herbicide Resistant Weeds Summit was organized with generous support from the WSSA, USDA-NIFA, USDA-ERS, the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee, the Iowa Soybean Association, the National Cotton Council, and the United Soybean Board.

All sessions of the Herbicide Resistance Summit were video recorded and will be posted on the NAS website at: [nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/](http://nas-sites.org/hr-weeds-summit/). Later this summer, the Summit Proceedings will be released and posted on the NAS website and disseminated to the press, meeting participants, and stakeholders.

#### **Senate Ag Passes Its Version of 2012 Farm Bill**

The Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee passed its version of the 2012 Farm Bill by a vote of 16-5 on April 26. Overall, the bill would cut the nation's deficit by \$23 billion. The legislation would consolidate and eliminate many USDA programs. Conservation programs are among the targets, with 23 existing programs proposed for consolidation into 13 programs.

In the research title, the bill would reauthorize AFRI at \$700 million per year. The Specialty Crop Research Initiative would receive a total of \$200 million over the life of the farm bill and its funding levels are made permanent into future farm bill cycles at \$50 million per year. The Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative would receive \$80 million over the life of the farm bill, or \$16 million per year plus an authorization for \$25 million per year in appropriations. This is 20 percent decrease in current annual funding. Also included in the bill is a provision that requires USDA-NIFA to assess barriers faced by institutions with limited capacity to successfully apply and compete for research grants.

The House Ag Committee is still conducting Farm Bill hearings and plans to mark up its version later this spring. While it's still a possibility that Congress could pass a Farm Bill and get it to the President before the November elections, the more likely scenario is a Farm Bill sometime during next year.

#### **Aquatic Plant Control Research Program Under Attack Again**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Aquatic Plant Control Research Program (APCRP) is the nation's only federally authorized program for research and development of science-based management strategies for invasive aquatic weeds. The work conducted by APCRP's 18 research staff has been effective, efficient, and invaluable in our nation's fight against foreign aquatic invaders. Like FY 2012, the Administration and the House Energy and Water Appropriations Committee have not provided any funding for FY 2013, but the Senate Energy and Water Appropriations Committee proposed \$4 million in funding for APCRP during their April 26 mark-up. It would be a grave mistake by the Corps' to eliminate the expertise and institutional knowledge encompassed by APCRP. We have once again asked the Army Corps of Engineers and Congress to restore funding to \$4 million for FY 2013.



### 2012 NISAW A Success

National Invasive Species Awareness Week or NISAW was held from Feb. 26 to March 2, 2012. Over 800 people participated in Kids Invasive Species Day at the U.S. Botanic Garden. State, local, tribal and federal officials as well as representatives of business, environmental groups, and private citizens participated at events held at the Department of Interior, the Department of Agriculture and the Hamilton Crowne Plaza Hotel. Over 100 people from across the U.S. participated. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, Lori Faeth, Catherine Woteki, USDA Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics, John Goss, White House Council on Environmental Quality's Asian Carp Director, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence J. Gumbiner provided opening presentations.

The first ever National Invasive Species Awards were presented on behalf of the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF) and the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW). The Chief of the USDA Forest Service also gave out invasive species awards.

US Fish and Wildlife Service Director Dan Ashe addressed more than 300 people attending the NISAW/Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies reception about the importance of preventing the introduction of invasive animals. The Defenders of Wildlife hosted a discussion of



*Rod Lym presenting at House Ag Committee Meeting during NISA*

invasive species topic for the National Environmental Coalition

on Invasive Species at their headquarters. More than 140 people attended the Grassroots Invasive Species Forum and Webinar via the internet; and prevention and international cooperation topics were extensively reviewed. In addition, the National Park Service hosted the first ever Urban Invasive Species Forum. Many states and localities hosted their own invasive species events.

WSSA is among the many public and private stakeholders working with NISC to organize the education and awareness events. WSSA hosted a seminar at the House Agriculture Committee featuring Dr. Rod Lym from North Dakota State University (See attached PHOTO). Dr. Lym presented research data on the success of the TEAM Leafy Spurge Project in a talk titled "Invasion Persuasion: TEAM Leafy Spurge, the successful program for defeating a wide-spread invader". TEAM Leafy Spurge was a USDA-ARS 6-year

research and demonstration program that was highly effective at developing and demonstrating ecologically based integrated pest management strategies that landowners and land managers could use to achieve effective, affordable and sustainable leafy spurge control. Thanks to the many people, agencies and organizations who made NISAW happen!

### **2,4-D Still Safe After 60 Years**

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) requested that EPA cancel all 2,4-D registrations and revoke all tolerances in a November 2008 petition. This is despite the fact that 2,4-D had just undergone an extensive review in 2005 during the FIFRA re-registration process. After considering new public comments and evaluating all science-based studies, EPA denied the NRDC petition on April 9, 2012.

For more information about the EPA review of 2,4-D and a press release on its decision please go to:

[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2012/2-4d-petition.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2012/2-4d-petition.html)

### **National Bioeconomy Blueprint Issued by Obama Administration**

The Obama Administration released its National Bioeconomy Blueprint in April. Describing the 'bioeconomy' as an economy based on the use of research and innovation in the biological sciences to create economic activity and public benefit, the White House emphasized its tremendous potential for growth and the many societal benefits it offers.

The Blueprint highlights five strategic objectives that need to be met. The first objective is to invest in R&D in areas that are foundational for the future bioeconomy. To ensure success of this objective, federal agencies will need to select R&D investments strategically for maximum effect, implement a cross-disciplinary approach to research problems, and create funding procedures that are more flexible.

The government will also strive to develop and reform regulations to reduce barriers, increase the speed and predictability of regulatory processes, and reduce costs while protecting human and environmental health. The report also calls for the identification and support of public-private partnerships and precompetitive collaborations. Potential areas of collaboration include biofuels, food security, and biotheapeutics.

The Bioeconomy Blueprint gives many examples of federal projects already underway that contribute to the bioeconomy. For the full report, visit: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/04/26/national-bioeconomy-blueprint-released>

Lee Van Wychen, Ph.D.  
Science Policy Director  
National and Regional Weed Science Societies

## **ISAA 2013 - 10th International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals**

Dates: April 22 - 26, 2013

Organizer: International Society for Agrochemical Adjuvants (ISAA Society)

Country: Brazil

City: Foz do Iguaçu

For more information go to the hyperlink: <http://events.isaa-online.org>

**SWSS WEED CONTEST**  
**Fayetteville, AR, August 1, 2012**  
**RULES, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDELINES**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the Southern Weed Contest is to provide an educational experience from which undergraduate and graduate students in Southern Universities can broaden their applied skills in Weed Science. The contest provides an opportunity for Weed Science students be exposed to weed scientists from other universities and industry, apply what they have learned using a contest to measure their capabilities, as well as to socialize. It is hopeful that the contest will increase the visibility of Weed Science and intensify the interest level of those participating in the discipline of Weed Science.

**Eligibility:**

Any undergraduate or graduate student currently enrolled and pursuing a B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. degree is eligible to participate. Each graduate team will consist of three or four members, composed of (a) graduate, (b) undergraduate, or (c) a combination of graduate and undergraduate students. If undergraduates are part of a graduate team, those students are subject to the same guidelines as the graduate students. If a university does not have sufficient students for a team, up to two students may enter as individuals. Universities are allowed to enter multiple teams. All students will compete using the same contest material. A team may also bring three alternates. Alternate scores will only count toward individual awards. Team scores will be determined from averaging the individual's scores from each team member, unless a three-person team is entered. Then the three highest individuals will be averaged. A maximum of two coaches per team can attend the contest. Students will be allowed to participate in the contest five times as a team member or alternate; however, the student can only participate as a team member three times. Undergraduate participation will not count against the five-time rule. All teams must enter the contest by May 1, 2012. Names of team members and alternates must be provided by July 1, 2012.

**Awards:**

**TEAM-**The highest average team score from all events will determine the overall contest winner. A traveling "Broken Hoe" trophy will be presented to the overall winner and will rotate yearly. The first place team will receive a check for \$500 and each member and coach will receive an engraved plaque. The second and third place teams will receive checks of \$300 and \$200, respectively. Each will also receive an engraved plaque as described above.

**INDIVIDUAL-**The highest combined score from all events, except team sprayer calibration, will determine the overall-winning individual. The top 10 individuals will be recognized and awarded a plaque. The winning individual will receive a check for \$400. Individuals finishing second, third, fourth, and fifth will receive checks from \$250, \$100, \$75, and \$50, respectively. The high individual in Weed Identification, Crop Response to Herbicides, Sprayer Calibration Problem Set, and Crop/Weed Situation and Recommendations will be recognized and awarded a plaque. If at least four undergraduate students participate in the contest, the top three individual scores will be recognized with first, second, and third place plaques and checks for \$200, \$100, and \$50, respectively.

**Events:**

The contest will consist of four major events plus a mystery event. Inclement weather may delay the contest; however, it will continue as soon as conditions permit.

While contestants are briefed on contest details during breakfast, coaches will be taken to the contest site to review all aspects of the contest. Coaches will be split into six groups, and each group will thoroughly review one of the six phases of the contest: weed identification, herbicide identification, sprayer calibration, math problem set, field problem solving, and mystery event. The coaches will then be taken to a neutral site for breakfast. No contact or electronic contact with contestants will be allowed until all events have been completed. A committee meeting will also be conducted, if needed, either the day before the contest or on the day of the contest.

**1. Weed Identification (100 points)**

From the contest weed identification list of 135 weeds and 122 weed seeds/tubers, the host will pick a total of 50 weeds and/or weed seeds to be identified. Plants will be grown in a field weed nursery or pots and may be in any stage of growth or development within reason. A complete weed identification list is provided with the correct spelling of each species (Table 1). Students will be responsible for the correct WSSA common and scientific name and spelling (Weed Science Composite List of Weeds - 2011). Undergraduate students will only use the common names. The fall preceding the contest the host should evaluate its weed seed supply and obtain additional seeds/tubers if needed so that an excellent representation of the weed species can be selected for identification. It is important to utilize as many plant species as possible. The plants will be grown in sufficient numbers so that adequate samples are available so that 30 to 70 contestants can have specimens for identification. The contestants will be allowed ample time to identify each specimen. The percentage of samples will range from 50 to 80% weeds and from 50 to 20% seeds. Uncontaminated weed seed and plant samples are essential for effective identification. So make sure samples are pure. The contestant's score will be figured as follows: 2 points for each correctly identified species (1 point for common name and 1 point for scientific name with 0.5 points for Genus and 0.5 points for species) x 50 = 100 points. If names are not spelled correctly or capitalized correctly, they are wrong. Likewise, answers must be in the correct column. Teams will not be supplied weed seed for study, but rather rely on their own training resources. However, teams are encouraged to expand/improve their training resources through contacts with other weed scientists. This approach may better reflect individual and team preparation for the contest.

**2. Calibration (100 points)**

This event consists of two sections: an individual written test worth 50 points and a team sprayer calibration event worth 50 points.

The individual written test will cover problems and factual information about sprayer and seed treatment calibration of all types; the written portion will be scored as an individual and team event (50 points per person). The host should take particular care to insure all banded application and skip-row calibration problems are stated clearly. Individual team members and alternates will be given a maximum of 1 hour to complete the written exam. The host will not provide calculators and students will be required to bring their own. Any make or model is acceptable, but programmable calculators are not allowed. The three or four individual team member scores will be added and divided by the number of individuals on the team to give the number of points out of 50 for the team score.



In the team section, the host will provide a hands-on calibration activity that focuses on team, rather than individual performance. Students should have practical calibration knowledge for air blast sprayers, tractor sprayers, backpack sprayers, granular applicators, greenhouse spray chambers, etc. Differences in time for the competition will count no more than 40% of the overall score. Accuracy of calibration is critical.

To determine final team score for the calibration event, the number of points scored out of 50 obtained in the team event will be added to the average score of the three or four high team members from the individual calibration problems for a maximum possible of 100 points.

Reference material for the individual problems will be Chapter 23 of Applied Weed Science by Ross and Lembi (2009); Circular 1192 - Equipment and Calibration; Low-Pressure Sprayers, and Circular 1240 - Equipment and Calibration: Granular Applicators, both by Bode and Pearson (University of Illinois); Roth, L.O. and H.L. Fields, eds. 1991. Introduction to Agricultural Engineering: A Problem Solving Approach, Second Edition, New York: Chapman and Hall; Aerial Application Handbook for Applicators by Dennis K. Kuhlman, Kansas State University; Research Methods in Weed Science, 3rd ed. SWSS 1986; Physiology of Herbicide Action. M.D. Devine, S. O. Duke, and C. Fedtke, 1993; Herbicide Handbook. WSSA 9th ed. 2007, and various unit conversions.

### 3. Crop Response to Herbicides (100 points)

This is an area of extreme difficulty for the students. Thus, the host must have available a sprinkler irrigation system so that residual herbicides will be activated and weeds and crops maintained in an active growth stage for postemergence treatments. A list of possible crops and herbicides with rate and method of application are provided in Table 2. The test must contain at least 6 crops and 6 weeds and will be planted and treated with a wide range of preemergence and postemergence herbicides from the list. Each herbicide plot will contain a 1X rate of the unknown herbicide. It is suggested that the test be planted 4 to 5 weeks prior to the contest, with postemergence herbicides being applied 10 to 14 days prior to the contest. Each contestant will be required to identify the unknown herbicides by WSSA-approved chemical family and common name by observation of crop and weed responses. Both names will be given equal credit; in other words missing family or common name will be half right. Put the letter for the correct family listed above, and follow it with the correctly spelled common name. For the aryloxyphenoxy or cyclohexane family, the host may choose the specific product. There should be from 10 to 15 plots. Herbicide plots may be duplicated and check plots can be utilized. It would be of great benefit to the students if they could be led back through the plots following the event. Students will not be allowed to pull any portion of the plants in the plots. If plants are pulled, the student will lose the points for that plot.

### 4. Crop/weed Situation and Recommendations (100 points)

Contestants will be required within 15 minutes to determine and evaluate a crop/weed situation and recommend the most effective legal remedy to the problem. Each contestant will have two field problems to solve. Recommendations must comply with the label of each herbicide recommended. Students should give consideration to such factors as stage of growth, crop tolerance, climatological factors, agricultural spraying procedures, weed control, economics, and impact upon the environment. The host will determine the best answer considering all alternatives for a situation, although several possible answers may be correct. The latest Federal (Section 3) or State (Section 24C) labels of the product constitutes legal control. The event will be conducted as a "role-play" situation and the

potential problem will be in one of the crops on the problem-solving sheet. Also, the potential herbicide and weed problem will involve only the listed herbicides and weeds on the predetermined problem-solving sheet. The contestant will be asked to assume the role of a chemical company representative, state extension specialist, or independent crop consultant when dealing with the farmer and scored as follows:

- 5 points - proper approach to farmer
- 20 points - understanding and solving problem
- 12.5 points - recommendations for this year's crop
- 12.5 points - recommendations for next year's crop

Each team will be divided at random into two groups in order to handle one of two different problem situations. Following completion of the first problem, the groups will switch problems and repeat the procedure. Each participant will evaluate the same two problems. Alternates and other individuals will be equally divided between the two groups. The assigned judge and farmer will independently score each participant from a predetermined scoring sheet with assigned points for each statement, compare scores, and adjust if necessary. Prior to the contest, judges and farmers will be tested to insure that the scorers will give equivalent scores within each individual field problem. Each field problem will be worth 50 points and to obtain the participants score, the two scores will be added for a maximum of 100 points.

#### 5. Mystery Event (15 to 20 points)

This team or individual event will be an agronomic related problem and the contestants will not be advised of the area to study prior to the contest. The mystery event will count toward the team score and individual scores.

Each phase of the contest will be scored equally (100 pts. each) except for the mystery event (15 or 20 pts) for a total of 415 or 420 points per team. Examples are:

A. All teams with four individuals.

Events											
		Field Problem				Calibration					
Super University	ID	Crop/Weed Response	1	2	Avg.	Team	Ind.	Myst.	Score	Ind.	Team Placing
John Doe	86	60	25	19	44	--	45	5	240	9	
Bill Smith	80	65	47	31	78	--	35	5	263	5	
Jane Doe	95	75	35	25	60	--	45	0	275	1	
Roy James	63	50	43	43	86	--	45	3	247	7	
Total	324.0	250.0	--	--	268	--	170	13			
Team Avg.	81.0	62.5	--	--	67	40	42.5	3.25			
Team Total	296.25										3
Alternates											
Pat Ray	80	60	31	201	51	--	45	5	241	8	
Jim Jones	65	45	27	18	45	--	50	0	205	20	

B. Mixed three and four individual teams (if teams with three individuals attend).

Events											
		Field Problem				Calibration					
Super University	ID	Crop/Weed Response	1	2	Avg.	Team	Ind.	Myst.	Score	Ind.	Team Placing
John Doe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	240	9	
Bill Smith	80	65	47	31	78	--	35	5	263	5	
Jane Doe	95	75	35	25	60	--	45	0	275	1	
Roy James	63	50	43	43	86	--	45	3	247	7	
Total	238.0	190.0	--	--	224	--	125	8			
Team Avg.	79.33	63.33	--	--	74.6	40	41.67	2.67			
Team Total	301.67										3
Alternates											
Pat Ray	80	60	31	20	51	--	45	5	241	8	
Jim Jones	65	45	27	18	45	--	50	0	205	20	

Alternates and low individuals of four member teams will not be scored as part of a team, but can win individual prizes.

Contest Committee:

All coaches and individuals within academia, research, and industry, as well as potential contest hosts are invited to serve on the committee. On the morning of the contest, prior to contestants entering the events, individuals from the host location and all committee members will review each event and last minute corrections will be made and be the authority for all questions relating to the contest. If questions arise that cannot be resolved through interpretation of the standing rules or cannot be resolved through communication with the committee chairman or members of the committee, the contest host has the authority to make the final decision in the best interest of the contest.

### **Expenses**

Each university will provide its own transportation to and from the contest and cover all expenses incurred during travel. The host will provide meals the evening before and the day of the contest. The weed contest committee will provide the prize money and the plaques.

### **Location**

The Southern Weed Contest will be held at any facility within the Southern Weed Science Region with the capability of providing all the designated events.

### **Dishonesty**

All coaches are charged with ensuring that teams abide by rules of the contest, and that no team gains an unfair advantage. This includes, but is not limited to, cheating. Cheating is defined as a dishonest violation of rules as determined by the coaches attending the contest. A committee made up of all coaches attending the contest will deal with acts related to cheating. A team and/or individual that does not abide by the rules of the contest will be disqualified and will automatically receive last place at the contest. Teams are not allowed to visit contest site 30 days prior to contest without permission of host. All contestants' cell phones, iPads, or computers will be collected by team coaches and bagged by individual name when arriving at the contest site on the morning of the event.

### **Score Sheets**

The host will provide the original score sheets back to the coaches as soon as possible after the contest. Score sheets must be completed according to directions. Answers that are not placed in the correct blank will be counted wrong.

Table 1. 2012 SWSS WEED CONTEST WEED LIST

\*Highlighted names have been edited since first posting.

\*Contestants will not be penalized for incorrect spelling from original document

Common name	Genus	Species
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon</i>	<i>theophrasti</i>
hophornbeam copperleaf	<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>ostriifolia</i>
bristly starbur	<i>Acanthospermum</i>	<i>hispidum</i>
northern jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene</i>	<i>virginica</i>
wild garlic	<i>Allium</i>	<i>vineale</i>
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera</i>	<i>philoxeroides</i>
prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>blitoides</i>
livid amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>blitum</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>palmeri</i>
redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>retroflexus</i>
spiny amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>spinosus</i>
tall waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>tuberculatus</i>
common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i>
giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>trifida</i>
purple ammannia	<i>Ammannia</i>	<i>robusta</i>
broomsedge	<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>virginicus</i>
spurred anoda	<i>Anoda</i>	<i>cristata</i>
hemp dogbane	<i>Apocynum</i>	<i>cannabinum</i>
trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis</i>	<i>radicans</i>
balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum</i>	<i>halicacabum</i>
musk thistle	<i>Carduus</i>	<i>nutans</i>
smellmelon	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>melo</i>
southern sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>echinatus</i>
coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	<i>demersum</i>
partridgepea	<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>
prostrate spurge	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>humistrata</i>
spotted spurge	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>maculata</i>
nodding spurge	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>

common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>
bull thistle	<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>
Benghal dayflower	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>benghalensis</i>

spreading dayflower	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>diffusa</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>
horseweed	<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>
showy crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>
woolly croton	<i>Croton</i>	<i>capitatus</i>
tropic croton	<i>Croton</i>	<i>glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>
field dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>pentagona</i>
honeysuckle swallowwort	<i>Cynanchum</i>	<i>laeve</i>
bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>
purple nutsedge	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>rotundus</i>
rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>iria</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium</i>	<i>aegyptium</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura</i>	<i>stramonium</i>
Florida beggarweed	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>tortuosum</i>
smooth crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>ischaemum</i>
large crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>sanguinalis</i>
Virginia buttonweed	<i>Diodia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>
jungerice	<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>colona</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>crus-galli</i>
eclipta	<i>Eclipta</i>	<i>prostrata</i>
waterhyacinth	<i>Eichhornia</i>	<i>crassipes</i>
Brazilian egeria	<i>Egeria</i>	<i>densa</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine</i>	<i>indica</i>
southwestern cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa</i>	<i>acuminata</i>
wild poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>capillifolium</i>
mulberryweed	<i>Fatoua</i>	<i>villosa</i>

Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium</i>	<i>carolinianum</i>
ground ivy	<i>Glechoma</i>	<i>hederacea</i>
common sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annuus</i>
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera</i>	<i>limosa</i>
roundleaf mudplantain	<i>Heteranthera</i>	<i>reniformis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla</i>	<i>verticillata</i>
cogongrass	<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>

red morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>coccinea</i>
ivyleaf morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>hederacea</i>
pitted morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>lacunosa</i>
bigroot morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pandurata</i>
tall morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>
cypressvine morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>quamoclit</i>
purple moonflower	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>turbinata</i>
palmleaf morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>wrightii</i>
smallflower morningglory	<i>Jacquemontia</i>	<i>tamnifolia</i>
green kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium</i>	<i>amplexicaule</i>
common duckweed	<i>Lemna</i>	<i>minor</i>
Amazon sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>panicoides</i>
bearded sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>fusca var. fascicularis</i>
sericea lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza</i>	<i>cuneata</i>
tall fescue	<i>Lolium</i>	<i>arundinaceum</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne ssp. multiflorum</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>japonica</i>
common mallow	<i>Malva</i>	<i>neglecta</i>
pineapple-weed	<i>Matricaria</i>	<i>discoidea</i>
redweed	<i>Melochia</i>	<i>corchorifolia</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo</i>	<i>verticillata</i>
cuttleaf evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>laciniata</i>
red rice	<i>Oryza</i>	<i>sativa</i>

yellow woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>stricta</i>
fall panicum	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>dichotomiflorum</i>
torpedograss	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>repens</i>
dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum</i>	<i>dilatatum</i>
cutleaf groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i>	<i>angulata</i>
clammy groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>
common pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>
blackseed plantain	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>rugelii</i>
buckhorn plantain	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>
annual bluegrass	<i>Poa</i>	<i>annua</i>
prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>aviculare</i>

Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>pensylvanicum</i>
ladythumb	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>persicaria</i>
common purslane	<i>Portulaca</i>	<i>oleracea</i>
devil's-claw	<i>Proboscidea</i>	<i>louisianica</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria</i>	<i>montana var. lobata</i>
wild radish	<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>raphanistrum</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia</i>	<i>scabra</i>
broadleaf dock	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>obtusifolius</i>
curly dock	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>
sicklepod	<i>Senna</i>	<i>obtusifolia</i>
coffee senna	<i>Senna</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>
hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania</i>	<i>herbacea</i>
giant foxtail	<i>Setaria</i>	<i>faberi</i>
yellow foxtail	<i>Setaria</i>	<i>glauca</i>
green foxtail	<i>Setaria</i>	<i>viridis</i>
arrowleaf sida	<i>Sida</i>	<i>rhombifolia</i>
prickly sida	<i>Sida</i>	<i>spinosa</i>
wild mustard	<i>Sinapis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>
horsenettle	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>carolinense</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>elaeagnifolium</i>



eastern black nightshade	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>ptychanthum</i>
lawn burweed	<i>Soliva</i>	<i>sessilis</i>
johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum</i>	<i>halepense</i>
giant duckweed	<i>Spirodela</i>	<i>polyrhiza</i>
Florida betony	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>floridana</i>
common chickweed	<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>media</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus</i>	<i>terrestris</i>
broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Urochloa</i>	<i>platyphylla</i>
Texas millet	<b><i>Urochloa</i></b>	<i>texana</i>
common mullein	<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>
common vetch	<i>Vicia</i>	<i>sativa</i>
common cocklebur	<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>

\* Bold -- plants only

Table 2. 2012 SOUTHERN WEED CONTEST CROP AND WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES

Crops*		Weeds	
1. cotton	6. southern pea	1. broadleaf signalgrass	7. Palmer amaranth
2. field corn	7. soybean	2. ivyleaf morningglory	8. pitted morningglory
3. grain sorghum	8. sunflower	3. giant foxtail	9. prickly sida
4. peanut	9. squash/zucchini	4. hemp sesbania	10. seedling
johnsongrass			
5. rice	10. sweet sorghum	5. large crabgrass	11. velvetleaf
		6. barnyardgrass	12. sicklepod

\*At least 6 crops and 6 weeds must be included

Potential Herbicide Families and Herbicides	
Acetamide 1. propanil (4.0 lb ai/A POST)	Organic arsenical 16. MSMA (2.0 lb ai/A POST) + NIS
Aryl triazinone 2. carfentrazone (0.023 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Oxazole 17. pyroxasulfone (0.106 lb ai/A PRE)
Benzoate 3. pyriothiac (0.0475 lb ai/A PRE) 4. pyriothiac (0.064 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Phenoxy 18. 2,4-D (0.375 lb ae/A POST) 19. 2, 4-DB (0.25 lb ae/A POST)
Benzoic acid 5. dicamba (0.25 lb ai/A POST)	Phenylphthalimide 20. flumioxazin (0.096 lb ai/A PRE)
Benzothiadiazole 6. bentazon (1.0 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Phosphinic acid 21. glufosinate (0.4 lb ai/A POST)
Bipyridylium 7. paraquat (0.5 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Pyridinecarboxylic acid 22. triclopyr (0.38 lb ae/A POST) + NIS
Chloroacetamide 8. S-metolachlor (1.25 lb ai/A PRE)	Quinoline carboxylic acid 23. quinclorac (0.75 lb ai/A POST) + MSO
Cyclohexanedione 9. sethoxydim (0.187 lb ai/A POST) + COC	Substituted urea 24. diuron (0.5 lb ai/A PRE) 25. fluometuron (1.0 lb ai/A PRE)
Dinitroaniline 10. pendimethalin (1.0 lb ai/A PRE)	Pyridazine 26. dithiopyr (0.5 lb ai/A PRE)
Diphenylether 11. fomesafen (0.25 lb ai/A PRE)	Sulfonylurea 27. halosulfuron (0.031 lb ai/A POST) + NIS 28. chlorimuron (0.008 lb ai/A POST) + COC 29. nicosulfuron (0.031 lb ai/A POST) + COC 30. trifloxysulfuron (0.004 lb ai/A POST) + NIS
Glycine 13. glyphosate (0.77 lb ae/A POST) + NIS	Triazine 31. atrazine (2.0 lb ai/A PRE) 32. metribuzin (0.375 lb ai/A PRE)
Imidazolinone 14. imazethapyr (0.063 lb ai/A POST) + NIS	Triazolone 33. sulfentrazone (0.125 lb ai/A PRE)
Isoxazolidinone 15. clomazone (0.375 lb ai/A PRE)	Triketone 34. mesotrione (0.094 lb ai/A POST) + COC 35. tembotrione (0.082 lb ai/A POST) + MSO

\*\*COC = crop oil concentrate at 1% (v/v); NIS = nonionic surfactant at 0.25% (v/v); MSO = methylated seed oil. The soil type at this location will be a Taloka silt loam (1.0-1.2% O.M., CEC = 15.6 - 21.6, pH 6.2)

## PROBLEM SOLVING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Potential Crops:

Bell pepper  
Cotton  
Field corn  
Grain sorghum  
Pumpkin  
Rice  
Soybean  
Sunflower  
Turf (bermudagrass)

### Weeds:

Any weed from the 2012 weed identification list.

### Herbicides:

Any herbicide labeled in the crops listed above.

### Scoring:

The 'farmer' and a judge will independently score each contestant from predetermined scoring sheet.

### Role:

Each contestant will be assuming the role of a chemical company representative, independent crop consultant, or state extension specialist.