

Agronomic IPM Team Logic Model

Situation	Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes-Impacts		
		Activities	Participation	Short	Medium	Long
<i>What is the problem/need</i>	<i>What we invest</i>	<i>What we do</i>	<i>Who we reach</i>			
<p>1. We need research based information and education on pest management in small grains, sorghum, and alfalfa, especially in weeds and insects.</p> <p>2. Continued refinement of cotton IPM: more efficient control of key pests (Lygus and Whiteflies); reduced dependence on broad spectrum insecticides; prescriptive use of cotton nematicides; evaluation of new technologies (seed treatments, GIS, herbicides, insecticides, biotechnology, nematode resistant varieties)</p> <p>3. Develop surveillance guide for detection of exotic cotton pests</p>	<p>1. Our time and expertise: Lydia Brown (100%); Agronomic Crops IPM Leadership team</p> <p>2. Travel expenses</p> <p>3. Resources to support our research/outreach: EIPM USDA-APHIS, CAPS ADA Reduced Risk (pending) Cotton Foundation (pending) WRIPM (pending) Cotton Inc. ACGA</p> <p>4. Resources to hold meetings, demonstrations, etc.: Grower/PCA cooperators</p>	<p>1. Needs assessment (completed 2009 -2010) and program planning</p> <p>2. Translational science and on-farm demonstration (6 cotton insect IPM grower locations; 3 nematode control demonstrations; 1 on-farm MAC insect IPM demo)</p> <p>3. Educational meetings and events (regular workshops and field days; deployment of simulation software for crop placement pest risk mitigation)</p> <p>4. Development and dissemination of IPM technical resources (CAPS cotton national reference, publication on insect control in alfalfa and sorghum, NE field guide, Lygus cotton guide, cotton PMSP, nematode mgt. bulletin, regular newsletter)</p> <p>5. Measure how pest management practices are changing over time</p>	<p>1. Growers</p> <p>2. PCAs</p> <p>3. Ag industry representatives</p> <p>4. Fellow extension scientists</p> <p>5. Other agricultural professionals</p>	<p>1. Improved awareness, knowledge, and understanding of new reduced risk products and strategies</p> <p>2. Increased awareness and ability to identify key pests, their natural enemies, and potential exotic invaders</p> <p>3. Increased awareness and technical knowledge of new IPM tools and practices among PCAs, growers, and industry representatives who work with agronomic crops</p> <p>4. Increased adoption of new pest mgt technologies</p>	<p>1. Improved IPM programs in agronomic crops</p> <p>2. Increased adoption and implementation of IPM tactics</p> <p>3. Improved use, timing, and precision placement of IPM technologies</p> <p>4. Reduced dependence on higher risk pesticides and practices</p>	<p>2. Reduction of pesticide residues in the environment</p> <p>3. Reduced risk to health and safety of pesticide applicators and the public</p> <p>4. Improved yield and economic returns for growers</p> <p>5. Reduced pest pressures and crop losses due to pests</p>