

**IPM Achievement Award**  
nomination packet for  
**Maine State Pomological Society**  
February 14, 2006

**Nominee:**

Maine State Pomological Society  
c/o Peter Ricker, President  
11 Ricker Hill Road, Turner ME, 04282  
Phone: 207 225 5169, Fax 207 225 2790  
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**Submitted to:**

Jennifer Snyder, Chair, jsnyder@ag.arizona.edu  
Fifth National IPM Symposium Awards Committee  
University of Arizona Maricopa Agricultural Center  
37860 W. Smith-Enke Road, Maricopa AZ 85239  
Phone: 520 568-2273 x266, Fax: 520 568-2556

**From:**

Glen Koehler, Associate Scientist IPM  
University of Maine Cooperative Extension  
491 College Avenue, Orono ME 04473  
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Letters of recommendation from three commercial Maine apple growers and IPM practitioners – Marilyn Meyerhans, Judy Dimock, Evan McDougal.

Letter of recommendation John Bunker, President of the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association.



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<http://umext.maine.edu>

**RE:** Nomination of Maine State Pomological Society  
for IPM Achievement Award

Pest Management Office  
491 College Avenue  
Orono, ME 04473-1295  
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207-581-3880  
207-581-3881 (fax)

**To:** Jennifer Snyder, Chair  
Fifth National IPM Symposium Awards Committee  
University of Arizona Maricopa Agricultural Center  
37860 W. Smith-Enke Road  
Maricopa, AZ 85239

**From:** Glen Koehler, Associate Scientist  
Dr. Renae Moran, Extension Tree Fruit Specialist  
University of Maine Cooperative Extension  
491 College Avenue  
Orono, ME 04473  
Voice: 207-581-3882  
Email: [gkoehler@umext.maine.edu](mailto:gkoehler@umext.maine.edu)  
Relationship to nominee: Extension educators, researcher (Renae).

Dear IPM Symposium Awards Committee,

The Maine State Pomological Society (MSPS) is run by grower volunteers who serve the interests of commercial and hobbyist apple growers in Maine. The organization has been a consistent and active advocate for IPM since the IPM concept was introduced through Extension programming in Maine more than twenty-five years ago. This same period has posed increasingly difficult economic challenges for apple industry nationwide, and Maine growers have not escaped those pressures.

Apples are a crop with a complex and potentially devastating pest complex. Consequently, apples are also a relatively high pesticide-use crop. That status, combined with the iconic image of the apple as one of the fundamental, wholesome foods has made apples a prime target for both pesticide critics and IPM advances.

Given challenges to both economic viability and the use of pesticide in their business, MSPS long ago recognized IPM as a rational, proactive approach to increasing production efficiency while also addressing customer environmental and food safety concerns around pesticide use. They have put their support for alternatives to what used to be the "conventional" approach (calendar-based use of synthetic pesticides) into action. MSPS has regularly featured IPM presentations at summer and winter annual grower meetings. MSPS has also been a leading contributor to regional efforts such as the New England Fruit Research Fund, and through membership in regional and national industry support organizations. Yet, while these are commendable actions, many other state commodity organizations could cite similar efforts. Where MSPS has excelled is in the less visible behind-the-scenes work at monthly board meetings over the years that has resulted in visible accomplishments that many people even within Maine may not realize exist because of volunteer effort from MSPS leaders and members.

*A Member of the University of Maine System*

The Land Grant University of the State of Maine and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating  
Cooperative Extension provides equal opportunities in programs and employment

One such accomplishment is the Maine Apple Orchard Scouting Co-op (please see attachment 1.) This is a joint effort of MSPS and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension Pest Management Office to provide data for pest management decisions. Because of the long distance between orchards, there is no commercial orchard scouting service in Maine. Recognizing monitoring as a key element of IPM, and wanting independent observations to supplement their own, MSPS has provided funds to hire a summer scout each year since 1989. Twenty-seven growers were visited weekly or biweekly in 2005. Scouting results were reported to the rest of the industry through the Extension Apple IPM newsletter and through web-based pest forecast models that have also benefited from MSPS support and use (attachment 2).

Another MSPS accomplishment is the continued operation of the University of Maine Highmoor Farm Agricultural Research Station. When state and University budgets were under pressure in the early 1990's, University administration targeted Highmoor and its tree-fruit, vegetable, small-fruit and other crop research facilities for closure. This would have irrevocably decimated the agricultural land grant presence in Maine. More pointedly, Highmoor is home base for IPM programs addressing those crops. MSPS was the leading force in the successful effort to defend Highmoor through intensive and effective dialogue and education with state legislators about the importance of the IPM and horticultural research and extension work done there. In similar fashion, MSPS leadership has consistently supported other IPM efforts in Maine, such as the successful effort to create legislation defining IPM and requiring state support of IPM through the Maine Department of Agriculture.

The organic agriculture community in Maine is very strong, and has a very active, multifaceted organizational presence through the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association (MOFGA). After the Alar scare and other 'pesticide battles' polarized public discourse, rather than retreat into a defensive crouch, MSPS and MOFGA began working together. This has taken the form of Maine Apple Day, a yearly celebration of the apple, whether grown with IPM or organic methods. MSPS members have provided their expertise and experience through the MOFGA Organic Orcharding Workshops. The current MSPS president operates what may be the largest organic apple orchard east of the Mississippi. Another MSPS leader operates the second largest organic orchard in Maine.

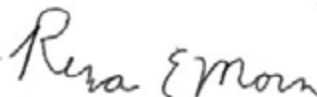
Documenting IPM impacts is notoriously difficult. With the Extension apple IPM program operated at 0.2 FTE, this has not been adequately done. We do have survey data on IPM adoption and use of pest forecast models by Maine apple growers that reflect high IPM adoption (e.g. 94% of Maine respondents reported they monitor orchards for pests; Maine pest forecast sites in 2005 had the highest number of page views per orchard site and per unique visitor compared to other New England states). Please see attachments 2 and 3.

The development and delivery of IPM through University Extension programs would not be possible without the complementary efforts and the political and financial support by private sector organizations such as MSPS. As MSPS has a long and superb record as a supporter and promoter for IPM, we believe that Maine State Pomological Society would be an excellent choice for the IPM Achievement Award.

Sincerely,



Glen Koehler



Renae Moran

**Maine State Pomological Society**  
support for the  
**Maine Apple Orchard Scouting Co-op**

Travel time between orchards has prevented the availability of commercial scouting service in Maine. Making such service possible provides direct benefit to the growers involved. Estimated total cost to hire and transport a scout is about \$6000 for the June – August growing season. Extension cannot pay the full cost. The Maine State Pomological Society provides funds to make hiring a scout feasible. Extension provides the scout training, supervision, insurance, office support, and vehicle costs. Wages are the largest single expense. Extension and the Maine State Pomological Society share the cost for wages, with each organization paying about half. This arrangement has been ongoing since 1989. In some years, participating growers have been billed per hour to defray expenses.

In 2005, twenty-seven orchards were visited weekly or biweekly. To qualify, an orchard must cover at least one acre. Membership in the Maine State Pomological Society is not required. At each visit, the scout collects sample observations on one to three key apple pests that are high priority for monitoring and possible management at that time. The scout follows standardized monitoring methods to insure neutral, reliable results. Each visit lasts for a minimum of one hour. A few larger orchards receive additional time. The pests checked each week vary through the season. The Scout Co-op does not provide traps, but does check traps supplied by growers. Observations are communicated with a written report to the grower. The scout does not discuss management options. Growers with questions on management recommendations are referred to the Extension Apple IPM program coordinator or to the Extension Tree Fruit Specialist.

Scouting reports from individual orchards are kept confidential and not discussed with other growers. Copies of the scouting reports are sent to the Extension Apple IPM program coordinator who uses them to track pest conditions state wide, which benefits the Maine apple industry at large. The information from scouting reports provides useful information shared through the University of Maine Cooperative Extension Apple Pest Report newsletter, pest forecasts models, and in grower consultations.

Financial and political support by the Maine State Pomological Society makes it possible for the scouting co-op to assist Maine apple growers with IPM decisions by providing independent observations to supplement their own monitoring.

## Excerpts pertinent to National IPM Symposium IPM Achievement Award

from **Apple Pest Model 2005 Web Traffic Report**

Glen Koehler, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, 2005

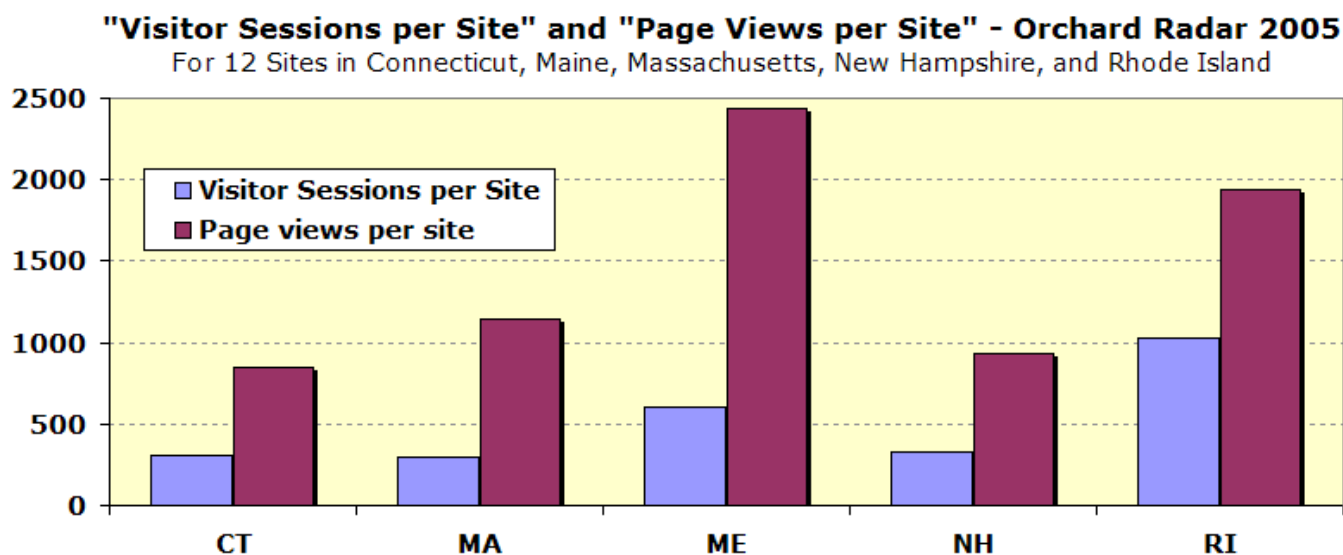
Complete report is available online at

<http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROpubs/WebTraffic/AppleModelWebTraffic2005.pdf>

**\*\*\*\*\*EXCERPT 1\*\*\*\*\***

To measure quantitative differences in use of Orchard Radar for sites in the five states, use statistics were segregated so that sites in each state were analyzed as separate groups. Results are shown on a per site basis to correct for the fact that there were four sites per state in MA and ME, and two per state in CT, NH, and RI (Figures 2 and 3).

Figure 2. Number of visitor sessions and page views per site for five individual Orchard Radar sites in 2005.



The Maine sites had the highest number of page views per site, the highest number of page views per unique visitors, and the second highest number of visitor sessions per site (Figures 2 and 3).

While non-orchardist visitors could account for much of the Orchard Radar traffic, the visitor sessions and page view counts do not correlate with state population. Nor do they correlate with the number of apple growers in each state. For example, Massachusetts has more than four times as many citizens as Maine (6.2 million versus 1.3 million) and about the same number of growers (338 vs. 374, 2002 Census of Agriculture, USDA) but less than half as many Orchard Radar visitor sessions per site and page views per site (Figure 2).

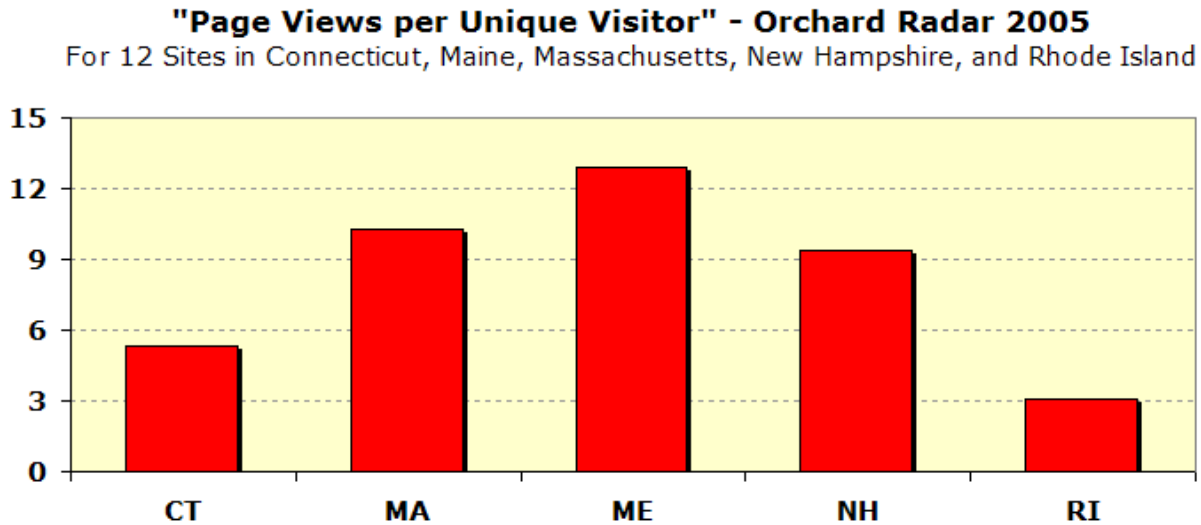


Figure 3. Number of page views per unique visitor (each presumably being an individual person) for Orchard Radar sites five New England states in 2005.

**\*\*\*\*\*EXCERPT 2\*\*\*\*\***

**Conclusions:**

Using web pages to inform orchard management decisions requires grower familiarity with the resources available and confidence in how to use them. Orchard Radar has been operated for Maine sites for more years and without interruption since 1997, and presumably been more frequently mentioned in newsletter articles and presentations to Maine apple growers than in the other four states.

It seems that increased grower awareness and familiarity with web-based decision support for orchard management decisions is the reason for the higher level of overall use, and for greater number of page views per unique visitor for the Maine sites. This suggests that growers are more likely to use web-based tools for orchard decision support if those tools are frequently discussed and explained in grower contacts, Extension newsletters, and presentations. In short, the more growers know about it, the more likely they are to use web-based decision support for orchard management.

**\*\*\*\*\*EXCERPT 3\*\*\*\*\***

**Web traffic for individual representative sites by state**

The same filtering out of automated computer-generated visitor sessions as described in the main body of the report was used for individual state analyses.

**Maine 2005 – Four sites: Sanford, Gorham, Monmouth, Old Town**

2,399 visitor sessions. 9,729 page views.  
(=600 visitor sessions and 2,432 page views per site).  
757 unique visitors. 183 visited more than once,  
58 visited five+ times, 29 visited ten+ times.  
Average of 3.2 sessions per unique visitor.  
Average of 12.9 page views per unique visitor.

The Monmouth site was used more than the other Maine sites. Of direct access users to the Monmouth site, frequencies of categories for pages viewed were:

<b>Weather</b>	<b>39.47%</b>
<b>Scab</b>	<b>27.92%</b>
<b>Calendar</b>	<b>4.57%</b>
<b>Plum curculio</b>	<b>3.08%</b>
<b>Other Insect &amp; Mite</b>	<b>2.40%</b>
<b>Flyspeck</b>	<b>2.03%</b>
<b>Horticulture</b>	<b>3.93%</b>
<b>Fire blight</b>	<b>2.51%</b>
<b>Codling moth</b>	<b>2.78%</b>
<b>Apple maggot</b>	<b>1.77%</b>

**\*\*\*\*\*END of EXCERPTS\*\*\*\*\***

**Full report is available online at**

<http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROpubs/WebTraffic/AppleModeIWebTraffic2005.pdf>

**Excerpts pertinent to  
National IPM Symposium IPM Achievement Award  
from the  
2004 New England Apple Pest Management Survey**

Comments by Glen Koehler, University of Maine Cooperative Extension  
Original survey by Natalia Clifton, University of Massachusetts, 2005.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A thorough Dillman method (Dillman, 2000) survey of New England apple grower pest management practices was conducted in the late summer and fall of 2004 for the New England Pest Management Network by Natalia Clifton, University of Massachusetts Cooperative Extension. Analysis of the responses was completed in 2005. The complete survey results are online at <http://pronewengland.org/Content/PROInfoSurvey.htm>

The survey methodology included mailings to every name on Extension apple grower mailing lists for each New England state, and repeat mailings to persons who did not respond to the initial request. The overall response rate was over 50%. Responses were received from 170 growers in the six New England states. This is probably the most complete and scientifically rigorous survey ever done of New England commercial apple grower pest management practices. Thirty-seven Maine growers responded to the survey. While not an impressively large number in itself, replies from 37 commercial orchards represents a sizeable portion, probably a majority, of the orchard businesses in Maine that provide a substantial portion of family income.

The results shown were extracted from Maine apple grower responses to the survey. The data presented are the most recent available measures of IPM adoption by Maine apple growers. The intent in presenting the Maine grower response to the survey is to support the assertion that the Maine State Pomological Society has been an effective IPM advocate over many years.

For questions 5, 6, and 9, answers from the 37 apple Maine growers are compared to responses from growers in the other five New England states. In doing so, there is no intent to imply that Maine apple growers are more fervent IPM practitioners than other New England orchardists. The survey was not designed to address that question, which would require accounting for that fact that pest threats are not identical across the region. To a remarkable degree, apple IPM in New England works as a cooperative interstate effort. Maine growers have benefited from IPM research and education provided by university, private sector, and grower contributions from the other New England states. In particular, New England has benefited from having two subject matter world experts in our neighborhood: University of New Hampshire plant pathologist Bill MacHardy, and the late University of Massachusetts entomologist Ron Prokopy.

The purpose in comparing the Maine responses to those from the rest of New England is to provide some context for the Maine values. National survey responses to identical survey questions or other independent measures of apple IPM adoption are not available for comparison. Comparing the Maine and New England responses demonstrates that Maine apple growers do not lag behind in IPM adoption when compared to growers dealing with similar economic and environmental conditions.

Finally, the survey results do not prove a cause and effect relationship between actions by the Maine State Pomological Society and IPM practices by Maine apple growers. However, I believe the survey responses do reflect a proactive approach to IPM by Maine apple growers. I also believe that it is reasonable and accurate to credit Maine State Pomological Society as a major influence in fostering that approach among Maine orchardists. Direct evidence for that proposition is provided by the support letters from individual growers included in the nomination packet.

## **RESULTS**

With apologies for such a long preamble, here are IPM adoption questions from the 2004 New England Apple Pest Management Survey and Maine responses that support the nomination of the Maine State Pomological Society for the IPM Achievement Award.

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**1. How important are these sources of information in making your pest management decisions? (Please circle your answers)**

**Comments:** 97.3% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. The IPM related information resources shown below were rated as Very Important, Somewhat Important, or Not Important. Percentages in bold are for Maine growers who rated the item as Very or Somewhat Important. Values in parentheses show the distribution of Very : Somewhat : Not Important ratings. Totals do not add up to 100% because not every grower who responded to the question gave an answer for each item.

Overall, these responses indicate high use of available IPM resources.

- 89%** (75:14: 3) University/Extension staff
- 86%** (78: 8: 8) New England Pest Management Guide
- 86%** (72:14: 6) Newsletters
- 86%** (50:36: 8) Off-season educational meetings
- 75%** (50:25:17) Web sites

\*\*\*\*\*

**2. How would you describe your crop production practices? (Please circle your answer)**

**Comments:** 92% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. Percentages below are from the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for all Maine growers who returned the survey, whether they answered this particular question or not. The “Conventional” option has been reworded for use of this question in subsequent surveys because now IPM is the convention now among Maine apple growers. It is not known how the 27% of growers who chose “Conventional” interpreted that label.

- 74%** (68%) IPM
- 27%** (24%) Conventional
- 9%** ( 8%) Organic
- 6%** ( 5%) Other

\*\*\*\*\*

**3. What kinds of pest monitoring do you use for pest management decisions? (Please circle the single answer that fits best)**

**Comments:** 92% of Maine growers answered this question. Percentages in bold are for the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for all Maine growers who returned the survey, whether they answered this particular question or not. The intent of the question was to have growers place themselves on a continuum from less to more intensive IPM implementation.

Of the Maine growers who answered this question, 82% reported that they use monitoring and pest thresholds (option c), or an even higher degree of IPM information with pest tracking models (option d).

- 23% (22%)** a) Informal observations influence decisions, but no special field visits for pest observations
- 27% (24%)** b) Field visits made for purpose of pest observations, but not following a standard procedure and threshold
- 50% (46%)** c) Sampling according to standard procedures or traps, and comparing observations to pest threshold
- 32% (30%)** d) Use of pest forecast and tracking models and equipment to determine need or adjust timing for sampling or control measures

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**4. If sampling procedures or pest models are used in making pest management decisions, who collects that information? (Please circle ALL that apply)**

**Comments:** 84% of Maine growers answered this question. Percentages in bold are for the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for all Maine growers who returned the survey, whether they answered this particular question or not. Of the growers who answered, 94% reported scouting their own orchards. Multiple answers were possible. For the responding growers, an average of 1.5 people scout the orchard.

- 94% (78%)** You
- 26% (22%)** Private IPM scout/consultant
- 22% (19%)** Farm employee or family member
- 3% ( 3%)** Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

\*\*\*\*\*

**5. Which of the following practices do you use to manage insects and/or mite pests? (Circle all that apply.)**

**Comments:** 97.3% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. Percentages in bold are for the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for apple growers in the other five New England states who answered the question.

- 86% (82%)** Orchard monitoring of pest and beneficial populations
- 44% (52%)** Trapping
- 39% (35%)** Use degree-day models to time applications
- 22% (41%)** Border row spraying rather than entire orchards
- 64% (68%)** Orchard floor groundcover/habitat management
- 39% (34%)** Remove wild/alternate hosts and abandoned orchards

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**6. Which of the following practices do you use to manage diseases? (Circle all that apply.)**

**Comments:** 97.3% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. Percentages in bold are for the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for apple growers in the other five New England states who answered the question.

- 78% (78%)** Spring/Summer monitoring of scab maturity and infection periods
- 39% (19%)** Autumn assessment of potential inoculum levels
- 50% (31%)** Flailing or elimination of leaves
- 33% (11%)** Application of urea (to break down scab inoculum)
- 42% (25%)** Remove wild/alternate hosts and abandoned orchards

\*\*\*\*\*

**7. How often do you use the following weather information in making your pest management decisions? (Please circle your answers)**

**Comments:** 97.3% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. Responding to varying weather conditions is a key component of apple IPM, especially disease management and to avoid drift conditions. Growers were asked to rate different types of weather information were as being frequently, occasionally, or never used for pest management decisions. Values shown are percent of respondents who said they frequently used that type of weather information.

- 100%** Forecasts for next rain
- 72%** Rainfall totals (for effect on spray residue)
- 56%** Humidity and/or leaf wetness hours
- 44%** Temperatures (for degree day models)
- 86%** Wind speed forecast

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**8. How important are these factors to you when choosing pesticides for use on your farm? (Please circle your answers)**

**Comments:** 97.3% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. The IPM related responses shown below were among 10 items rated as Very Important, Somewhat Important, or Not Important. Percentages in bold are for Maine growers who rated the item as Very or Somewhat Important. Values in parentheses show the distribution of Very : Somewhat : Not Important ratings. Totals do not add up to 100% because not every grower who responded to the question gave an answer for each item.

Overall, these responses indicate high consideration of factors beyond pest lethality in choosing pesticides.

- 89%** (64:25: 3) Impact on beneficial species (parasites, predators, pollinators)
- 83%** (58:25: 8) Customer relations (food safety concerns)
- 81%** (53:28: 6) Other potential nontarget and environmental impacts

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**9. Please estimate your average number of pesticide applications for apples used in a typical year:**

**Comments:** 92% of Maine growers who returned the survey answered this question. Numbers in bold are from the Maine growers who answered this particular question. Values in parentheses are for apple growers in the other five New England states who answered the question.

- 5.7** (7.0) Number of times you spray specifically for insects each year
- 1.4** (1.4) Number of times you spray specifically for mites each year
- 1.0** (1.2) Number of times you spray specifically for weeds each year
- 7.5** (8.9) Number of times you spray specifically for diseases each year

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In a separate survey conducted for Extension IPM Program evaluation in 2003, over 90% of responding Maine apple growers reported that IPM helps them reduce crop damage. Maine apple growers estimated an average of \$112 per acre in annual pesticide savings and 30% less pest damage due to the use of IPM.

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Citation: Dillman, D.A.; *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method. 2nd Edition.*; John Wiley Co., New York; 2000

## The Apple Farm & Lakeside Orchards

318 Roadfield Rd.  
Manchester, ME 04361  
207 622-2479  
applefarm@gwi.net

February 13, 2006

Dear Jennifer Snyder,

This letter is in support of the nomination of the Maine State Pomological Society for the IPM achievement award.

My husband, Steven and I have been apple growers in Maine for thirty-two years. We joined the Pomological Society (the longest continually operating agricultural group in Maine, established in the 1800s) early in our farming life and have been active members. The Society has enabled us to help fund and participate in research and other activities geared to our farm size and to our region.

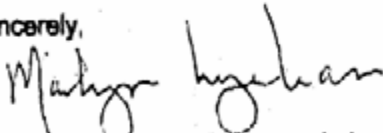
Since the 1970s there has been a growing movement to reduce the use and to eliminate the negative effects of materials used on farms. The Pomological Society took this seriously and started working with and funding groups and individuals who would further this effort. The Society's Executive Committee meets with and is affiliated with many groups within and outside of the State of Maine. Through these contacts we have been able to learn and to teach. We work with the University of Maine Cooperative Extension, The University Experiment Stations, the Maine Department of Agriculture, the New England Tree Fruit Research group, the Maine Board of Agriculture, the Ag. Council of Maine, the IPM Council as well as the New England Apple Council and the US Apple Association.

The Pomological Society has helped fund the Cooperative Extension's IPM scouting program that provides free or low cost trained scouts to orchards throughout Maine. These scouts are an extra set of eyes helping us monitor orchards for pests and diseases. This helps us know what is going on in terms of thresholds for diseases and for pest pressure. Spraying can be timed to take care of these problems or not done at all if not necessary. The point is to use spray material minimally and effectively. Scouting helps us do this. We have used this service at our farms for years.

Pomological Society hosts several meetings a year, always with an education component. IPM is one of the major focal points; training growers in identification of pests, acceptable thresholds for diseases and pests, methods for reducing pest pressure, safe use of materials and reduction of pesticide use techniques. The Society's sponsored tours of orchards and cooperation with University of Maine personnel gives growers hands on training and practical help with production. Glen Koehler, a Pomological Society member and Associate Scientist at the University of Maine, has been instrumental in furthering IPM use and research. Through his work we have a web site with current pest information, weather updates, threshold information, warnings of infection potentials; all in a user-friendly format. The Society works closely with Glen to disseminate the information through our tours, meetings and mailings.

The use of Integrated Pest Management in the apple industry of Maine is well established and is spreading into many other areas of agriculture and everyday life. The Maine State Pomological Society has been in the forefront of this effort.

Sincerely,



Marilyn Meyerhans, Partner Lakeside Orchards and The Apple Farm

# McDougal Orchards

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Springvale, Maine 04083  
(207) 324-5054  
www.mcdougalorchards.com

February 10, 2006

Jennifer Snyder, Chairperson  
Fifth National IPM Symposium Committee  
University of Arizona, Maricopa Agricultural Center  
37860 W. Smith-Enke Road  
Maricopa, Arizona 85239

Dear MS Snyder,

I would like to commend the efforts of the Maine State Pomological Society and recognize their contribution to my use of Integrated Pest Management for reducing pests in our orchard.

Our family has been growing apples commercially in Maine since the 1930's. My father tells us of the first sprayer he used in the 1950's with his brother-in-law.... No PPE, no labels, no known concerns for the environment or food safety. We have come a long way since then. Over the years our farm has evolved from a wholesale producer with seventy acres of apples in production to a more diversified farm with twenty acres of apples as well as sweet corn, pumpkins, and fall raspberries catering to the growing pick-your-own and retail population.

Inevitably one of the first questions many customers ask is whether we spray our apples. We are pleased to have the opportunity to educate and explain to them the concepts of Integrated Pest Management. We tell them how the State of Maine's Pomological Society helps to provide funding for the Extension Service's IPM Scouting Program and how the scout visits the fields on a regular basis to verify and augment our own pest scouting efforts. We explain how these efforts limit our application of increasingly user friendly pesticides to the target pests and how the application is timed to be most effective on the pest and reduce collateral damage to beneficial insects. We explain to the customer that proper IPM techniques employed by certified applicators following approved labels increase the quality and safety of the produce they are picking while reducing the costs of production.

Every grower knows that the best way to encourage return visits by the consumer is by providing a quality experience. This includes growing a high quality product and projecting an image of conservation and environmental concern. The University of Maine's Cooperative Extension Integrated Pest Management Program, fully supported and partially funded by members of the Maine State Pomological Society, allows us to provide that positive experience to the consumer. The IPM Program provides access to web based weather and pest forecasts that combined with on-site scouting reports allow us to make real-time pest management decisions that directly effect fruit quality and our bottom line.

The State of Maine Pomological Society is commended for the support of this most worthy endeavor.

Sincerely,



Evan R. McDougal



97 Orchard Rd Madison ME 04950 phone:207/696-5109 email: [northstarorchards@tds.net](mailto:northstarorchards@tds.net)

February 10, 2006

Jennifer Snyder, Chair  
Fifth National IPM Symposium Awards Committee  
University of Arizona Maricopa Agricultural Center  
37860 W. Smith-Enke Road  
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Dear Ms. Snyder:

I am writing on behalf of my family to express support for the nomination of the Maine State Pomological Society for the IPM Achievement Award. We have owned and operated North Star Orchards since 1976 and have been members of the Maine State Pomological Society now for 30 years. During this time we have observed and participated in the evolution of IPM as the chosen method of pest control for the Maine apple industry. The Society facilitated this transition in many ways, including funding of IPM research both locally and regionally, organizing countless meetings to educate growers about IPM theory and methodology and supporting the development of a scouting co-op to assist growers. Recognizing the value of IPM for both the growers and the community, the MSPS has been steadfast in its determination to promote IPM. This commitment has included many cooperative activities with the University of Maine and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension, the Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources and the Board of Pesticides Control as well as with numerous individuals.

As growers we have greatly benefited from the adoption of IPM. IPM has allowed us to significantly reduce the numbers of spray applications per season which has an obvious positive economic impact as well as addressing environmental concerns. We have become very comfortable with using IPM tools and concepts in making pest control decisions for our farm. There is no doubt that the MSPS has been a primary factor in creating the atmosphere within which this transition could occur as well as providing the necessary education and support for its implementation. Thank you for your consideration of this very deserving organization.

Sincerely,

Judith Dimock

**MAINE ORGANIC FARMERS AND GARDENERS ASSOCIATION**

PO Box 170 Unity Maine 04988

207 568-4142

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Jennifer Snyder, Chair  
Fifth National IPM Symposium Awards Committee  
University of Arizona Maricopa Agricultural Center  
37860 W. Smith-Enke Road  
Maricopa, AZ 85239  
February 10, 2006

Dear Ms Snyder:

This letter is in support of the nomination of the Maine Pomological Society for an IPM Symposium Award. The Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association (MOFGA) is Maine's premier sustainable agricultural institution. Founded in 1971, and serving a membership of over 5,000 individuals and families, our annual Common Ground Fair draws over 50,000 people every September. Our permanent educational farm in Unity features two experimental orchards. Every year we offer a wide range of educational workshops and classes including a popular series of classes in organic orcharding.

We owe a huge ongoing debt to the Maine Pomological Society –“Pom Soc”- for the success of the orchard program at MOFGA. The two organizations have cultivated a strong bond. Pom Soc has shown a clear commitment to practicing sustainable and environmentally sound cultural practices. Pom Soc understands the need for and the value of a strong local agriculture. Several of the members of Pom Soc have donated their time to teach our orchard classes. We have jointly hosted Maine Apple Day for the past five years. The annual fall family event features a range of educational workshops and provides an opportunity for growers to meet the public and market their fruit.

As the public becomes more aware of the need for local, sustainable agriculture, agricultural organizations have the opportunity to become key players or risk becoming obsolete. The Maine Pomological Association has chosen to step in and play that key role in the Maine orcharding community. The progress Maine has made is directly – and almost entirely – due to their efforts. As chair of MOFGA's orchard committee, I have been continually impressed with the knowledge, experience and generosity of those who have contributed their time to directing the course of Maine's agriculture for the future.

Sincerely,

John P Bunker, Jr.  
President, Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association