


NPDN Call to Action

Ray Hammerschmidt, Department of Plant Pathology, Michigan State University

As future funding for the NPDN and the entire FADI line (Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative) reaches a critical period in Congress, we are very pleased that the APS Public Policy Board (PPB) and Kellye Eversole of Eversole Associates, the society's Washington, DC representative, are strongly supporting our program in several ways. At the recent APS meeting, the PPB sponsored a booth that helped attendees learn about the impending funding crisis that is facing NPDN and USDA funding, in general. In addition, the PPB booth provided information on how to contact members of Congress along with examples of letters outlining our various concerns. Most impressively, the PPB also provided computers that allowed meeting attendees to write directly to their senators and representatives. Knowing that not all of our members could be present at the APS meeting, you can obtain further information on how to contact your congressional representatives at the PPB website, www.apsnet.org/members/outreach/ppb/Pages/NPDN.aspx.

Current versions of the NPDN impacts white papers can also be found at the PPB website and at www.npdn.org. A sample letter is found in the "Call to Action – NPDN White paper" document. Please take time to personalize the letter before sending to your representatives in Congress. The future of the NPDN really is on the line.

Once again we are grateful to the APS PPB and to Kellye Eversole and Angela Records of Eversole Associates for their help in getting our message out. 

Next Gen NPDN Third National Meeting Berkeley, California

*New pests and pathogens emerge,
techniques and protocols change:
Are you Ready?*

*Click here to register for the Third
NPDN National Meeting!*

Photo ©2003 Michael Slater

South American Palm Weevil (SAPW) detected in California

Issue Highlights

- NPDN National Meeting workshops and tours
- TCD in Pennsylvania
- Tree mortality linked to herbicide use
- Bugwood: can I use this image?
- IT tip: Firewalls
- APHIS updates: European pepper moth and emerald ash borer quarantines



National Institute of
Food and Agriculture

South American Palm Weevil Detection California

On May 9, 2011, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) confirmed the first U.S. detection of the South American palm weevil (SAPW), *Rhynchophorus palmarum*, in the San Ysidro area of San Diego, California.

Seven additional detections of this pest were found during the month of July and into early August in the same general geographic area of San Ysidro, California. All detections were found within 2.5 miles of the U.S./Mexico border. Approximately eight additional detections of this pest have been found in the Tijuana area of Baja, Mexico.

SAPW is considered an important pest of palms, specifically date and coconut palms. Sugarcane is also considered a host for this pest. In addition, *R. palmarum* is a potential vector of the nematode *Bursaphelenchus cocophius*, which can cause red-ring disease in coconut and oil palms.

Click [here](#) to read the full announcement from APHIS-PPQ. For additional

information on *Rhynchophorus palmarum*, you may contact Eileen Smith, APHIS National Emergency Response Coordinator, at (301) 734-5235. 🌿

Thousand Cankers Disease Found in Pennsylvania

On August 9, 2011, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) in cooperation with USDA and Penn State Cooperative Extension confirmed the presence of thousand cankers disease (TCD) in black walnut trees in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

On July 29, 2011, the Penn State Plant Disease Clinic received a suspect sample and by August 9, PDA and USDA had confirmation of the presence of both the walnut twig beetle and fungus from Bucks County.

Read the [full announcement](#) at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's website. 🌿



Pest and Diseases Image Library,
Bugwood.org, 5321036.

Registration for Workshops & Tours Closes September 15

Basic & Advanced Bacterial Diagnostics

Light Brown Apple Moth / European Grapevine Moth

Fundamental & Advanced Applied Nematology

Botryosphaeria Workshop

Phytophthora ramorum / Redwoods Tour – Marin County

Port of Oakland – San Francisco Port Inspection Station Tour (closes September 1)

Insects, Weeds and Diseases of the CA Wine Country – Napa / Sonoma Counties

Thousand Cankers Disease / CDEFA Lab Tour – Yolo / Sacramento Counties

Tree mortality in West Virginia linked to herbicide used in the lawn

Mafuz Rahman, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Bill MacDonald, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, West Virginia University

On July 19, 2011 Mr. Andrew J. Barger, Director of planning, Oglebay resort, Wheeling, WV called Dr. M. Rahman to discuss an alarming issue

of Norway spruce mortality in one of their parks. As the description of the mortality symptom did not match any of the known tree diseases, Dr. Rahman asked Mr. Barger to send pictures and samples to the WVU Plant Diagnostic Clinic. As soon as samples arrived, visual and microscopic examination was performed that did not show any symptom or sign of a disease of any kind.

This visual examination was followed by the effort to isolate an organism from spruce needles as well as twigs without any success. At this stage, an abiotic cause of the plant mortality was suspected and this matter was discussed with Dr. Bill MacDonald, one of the best known experts in tree diseases in the United States. He was also leaning towards the possibility of the involvement of an abiotic cause. In the mean time Dr. Rahman sent a questionnaire to Mr. Barger to provide some additional information related to tree diseases and tree husbandry. One of the questions was if the lawn care provider used the new herbicide called "Imprelis" marketed by Dupont. Mr. Barger came up with a positive answer to this question and realized what has been behind the browning and mortality of the 15 year old healthy Norway spruce trees in Oglebay

park. Dr. MacDonald, after coming back from a Minneapolis trip on July 22, 2011, informed Dr. Rahman about a similar problem in the Minneapolis area that made headlines in the newspaper.

In a separate field trip in Marion County, WV, Dr. Rahman and Dr. Mannon Gallegly (Emeritus Professor of Plant Pathology)

Diagnostic Updates



Photo left, Oglebay Norway spruce showing herbicide damage. Photos bottom, left to right, damage on potato and pepper from "Imprelis" treated grass clippings used as mulch.



witnessed damage to potatoes and peppers where the home gardener used grass clippings from lawn to mulch his garden. Due to the request from county agent Mr. John Murray, this grower also informed us that his lawn care company used this new herbicide "Imprelis" to control broad leaf weeds in the lawn. While these incidents in WV and reports from other states indicate that "Imprelis" may potentially be involved with the tree mortality (especially spruce and white pine), home owners and other stake holders in WV are cautioned to ask lawn care providers not to use this chemical

where there is a chance for this chemical to end up in the tree root zone with water until Dupont comes forward with an explanation how to safely use this chemical or not to use at all. Although the label of this chemical clearly mentions that “Imprelis” treated grass clippings can’t be used for making compost or mulching of gardens, we need to be more careful in following the label and avoid any potential damage to our trees and home gardens. 🌿

Can I Use This Bugwood Image?

How the type of image use affects permission to use an image

Joseph LaForest, Center for Invasive Species & Ecosystem Health, University of Georgia

The most common question I receive is “Can I use this image?” I always have to answer this question with another question: “How do you intend to use the image?” Just about every image organization system has developed definitions for different types of image use. Most of these definitions center on commercial vs. non-commercial use. Despite the simplicity of these terms, it gets confusing when complicated by other factors like non-profit organizations, fees for extension publications and online classes that give continuing education credits for a fee. Although every system deals with this in a different way, here is how we’ve dealt with these issues in the Bugwood Image Database.

Q. What types of image use does Bugwood use?

A. We use 3 types of image use: Personal, Commercial, and Educational/Non-Commercial.

Q. Personal use? What the heck is that?

A. Yes... Personal use. When you make a system to request use of images and require the user to enter the type of use, they will ask questions if they

don’t see an option that fits. This was added since we had people who wanted to use the images to make a screen saver for their personal computer, print out an image for posting on the wall, making a t-shirt that they wanted to wear, etc. In each of these cases, the image is being used for an extremely small audience...one person. The image is being used for their personal entertainment and they are not making any money from the use of the image. Despite being ‘minor use’ this is actually the second most popular choice of people requesting permission to use images.

Q. If what I intend to do falls under Commercial, does that mean I can’t use the images?

A. No. The photographers that post images have given permission for the images to be used in Educational / Noncommercial works as long as the images are cited. Making a Commercial Request (i.e. asking to profit from a work containing the image) just means that you need the photographer’s permission to use them. In some cases the photographer will automatically grant this for free, while other photographers will charge for the use of an image.

Q. Isn’t requesting permission a pain?

A. It’s a necessary evil to make sure that a person’s copyright is respected. We created the Light Box system to do all the contacting for you based on information you provide. If the person does not have their account set to automatically approve use, most photographers will get back to you in a few days.

Q. Educational / Non-Commercial... Why the slash?

A. This goes back to when the Bugwood Image Database was first launched with the term “Educational Use”. To qualify as Educational, the following criteria had to be met:

1. The end product must educate the public

2. The end product must be distributed free of charge
3. The images may not be used to advertise a company, services, or products

Needless to say, people were a bit confused by 'Educational', especially given the other choices which were not exactly the opposite of 'Educational'. This is why 'Non-Commercial' was added.

Q. So if that is why Non-Commercial was added to Educational, why not just get rid of 'Educational'?

A. There are 2 reasons that we kept 'Educational'. The first was that some users of the site knew the term and we didn't want to shock them by changing it. The other reason is that we have an exception to 'Non-Commercial'...newspapers. When an image is being used in a daily or weekly periodical, the purpose is to help the author educate the public about something that is a current issue. The publishers of these materials are on short production cycles and need a source of images that can be readily used. Yes, the newspaper is sold, however, we felt that this use fell along the lines of education and would be a substantial benefit to extension efforts using the system.

Q. You mentioned extension. Many of us in extension have to charge for publications. Do we get an exception, too?

A. No (but read on for the loophole). When an extension service charges for a publication, we have considered that Commercial use. We know that the materials produced by extension are educational and are often the best resources out there for educating growers! The production time for extension publications is much longer than that of a newspaper. There is time to make a request and get permission from the photographer. Most photographers who post images in our system either work in extension or are familiar

with it. Generally, when they see a request from a university program and read the explanation that the university has to charge for the end product, they allow use of the images.

Q. So then what is the extension loophole to commercial use?

A. Free electronic copies. Most of the reason that extension charges for a publication is the printing, handling, storage, and distribution fees. If a free electronic copy of the same publication is available online, then extension is not charging for the information contained in the publication, but is clearly trying to re-coup the cost associated with producing and distributing hard-copies. If a free electronic copy is available, it will allow the use of the images to fall under "Educational / Non-Commercial".

Q. I have been asked to give a presentation and the group will be paying me an honorarium /travel / expenses. Is this a commercial use?

A. Not unless you are selling them the presentation materials that you used. They are paying for you and your expertise... not for use of the image.

Q. I have an online course that costs a fee. Is that commercial use?

A. Maybe... If the reason that you are charging a fee is because the person takes a quiz at the end and receives re-certification credits, it may be possible to still offer the course material but only require payment when taking the quiz. If the course is ONLY available to paying customers, I'd consider that commercial use.

Q. I work for a commercial company. We'd like to have an educational section on our website. Is that commercial use?

A. You are approaching a dangerous grey area. Remember, if the use is Educational / Non-Commercial, the images cannot be used to advertise a company, its services or its products. Some people have done a good job of providing factsheets on a commercial

website and NOT ending it with “Here is our service to fix that”. They have also gone to great lengths to separate the services and products from the education section. If there is any doubt, I recommend that you make a commercial request just to make sure that you are covered.

Q. I work for a non-profit. Wouldn't everything I do fall under Educational/Non-Commercial?

A. Not necessarily. The type of use is based on what the end product will be, NOT the type of organization requesting to use the images. Many professional societies are Non-Profit Organizations. They often create great educational materials and do have to charge for them. Under our guidelines, that is Commercial use. Realizing that the professional society uses those funds for the betterment of the profession, photographers are often willing to grant free use of the images. I have also seen examples in the other

direction. A public utility paid a For-Profit company to create inserts that are freely distributed in the paper bills for that utility. The insert was to raise awareness of invasive species and did not advertise any services or products, so the request was deemed Educational/Non-Commercial.

Q. Most of this makes sense, but where do I go if I have a question about Bugwood or other sites?

A. Most sites have some statement on image usage or use some sort of licensing system (e.g. Creative Commons, GNU, etc.). We have tried to make ours as prominent as possible on the home pages of our sites. When that fails, you can always contact the webmaster or other person listed on the site. For the Bugwood Image Database or helping to decipher other sites, I'm happy to help. 🍃

IT News

IT Security Tip: Firewalls

*Mike Hill & Eileen Luke,
CERIS, Purdue University*

Many of us have high speed internet available in our homes using a DSL or Cable modem. Using our home networks for work purposes gives us flexibility and convenience in doing our jobs. However, our home networks can also be more vulnerable to malware and attacks because we don't have the same level of protection in place as we do at our work environment. On most corporate and university networks firewalls are an integral part of the infrastructure. However, they can also be setup on home networks as well. The two types of firewalls available are software and hardware firewalls.

Software firewalls can be installed on the operating system. Starting with

the Windows XP operating system, a software firewall is available as a part of the core operating system itself. This firewall is turned on by default (since Windows XP service pack 2) and prevents unsolicited connections from being made to your computer. It is highly recommended that Windows users keep their firewall turned on at all times and avoid accepting connections unless they know for certain what they are. If it is a work computer, you should seek the advice of your department IT support for the appropriate settings.

A hardware firewall for the home environment is typically built into a home router that you can use to connect multiple computers to a single internet connection. Like software firewalls, they prevent unsolicited connections to computers connected to them. Since this is done with a piece of hardware instead

article continues on page 8 ...

Visit the NPDN homepage at www.npdn.org for more information on specific Program Area Committees.
Login and password required

DIAGNOSTICS
COMMITTEE

Diagnostics Committee

Anne Vitoreli, Committee Chair, University of Florida, Department of Plant Pathology

The Diagnostics Committee held a conference call on August 25, 2011, and the following agenda items were discussed:

- National meeting update
- Diagnostics Committee Poster for National Meeting
- APS Meeting

- Diagnostic trainings
- SOP updates

Please refer to the website, www.npdn.org/diagnostics, for complete minutes of this meeting. The next conference call will be held on September 15, 2011.

EXERCISE
COMMITTEE

Exercise Committee

Sharon Dobesh, Program Area Manager/Committee Chair, Kansas State University, Department of Plant Pathology

The Exercise Committee conducted a conference call on June 28, 2011 and the following agenda items were discussed:

- Meeting poster Abstract submitted
- Update from APHIS-PPQ
- Update on Communications SOP
- Regional updates

- Advocacy campaign
- Missing exercises now on the new server
- NPDN Exercise Website
- ETKnet

The next conference call is scheduled for October 4, 2011.

NATIONAL
DATABASE

National Database Committee

Nancy Gregory, Committee Chair, University of Delaware, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences

Following the last newsletter, the National Database Subcommittee held a conference call on August 24, 2011. The subcommittee continues to work on reviewing the extensive NPDN pest lists. The agenda included:

- Discussion of change submissions
- Adobe Connect - pest grouping software
- Discussion of Insect pest files
- Poster for National Meeting

The next meeting will be held on September 14, 2011.

TRAINING
EDUCATION

Training and Education Committee

Dick Hoenisch, Committee Chair, University of California at Davis, Department of Plant Pathology

The Training and Education Committee conducted a conference call on August 15, 2011 and the following agenda items were discussed:

- Meeting updates, NACAA and APS

- Module revision updates
- NPDN National Meeting
- Protect U.S.
- Sentinel Plant Network

continued from page 6 ...

of software, it provides an additional layer of security because it isn't susceptible to software vulnerabilities like an operating system is and doesn't require constant updates.

In the end, for the best security posture, it is best to have both a hardware firewall

and a software firewall. This provides two layers of protection and best protects you from malicious attacks on the Internet. 🌿

National News *continued...*

Status of European Pepper Moth (EPM)

On August 5, 2011 APHIS provided information on the current status and strategy for the European Pepper Moth (EPM), *Duponchelia fovealis*, in the United States.

[Click here to learn more about *Duponchelia fovealis* in the May 2011 issue of the *First Detector Network News*.](#)

On October 29, 2010, APHIS provided information on national survey results indicating that EPM was detected in 13 states, including Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

In partnership with the National Plant Board, APHIS convened discussions with subject matter experts, affected states, and potentially impacted industries, and has concluded that traditional containment and regulatory approaches may not be practical solutions for EPM. This determination is based on the wide distribution and current host range of EPM, which includes peppers, pomegranates, aquatic plants, bedding plants, and nursery stock.

As an alternative to a regulatory program, APHIS, state cooperators, and industry stakeholders are establishing an ad hoc EPM Task Force to facilitate the development and communication of Pest

Management Practices (PMP) in order to prevent or minimize the pest's potential effects on various industries within American agriculture. The task force will encompass three main groups, including: Industry Leadership (IL), Technical Working Group (TWG), and Interagency Working Group (IWG).

[Click here](#) to read the official announcement by APHIS-PPQ. For additional information on the EPM task force, you may contact Diane Schuble, Staff Officer, at (301) 734-8723. 🌿

EAB Quarantine Areas Expanded

APHIS announced on August 10, 2011 the addition of the District of Columbia, Baltimore City, and counties in Maryland to the list of quarantine areas for the emerald ash borer (EAB), *Agrilus planipennis*. APHIS is taking this action in response to the confirmation of EAB

The EAB detection... was made by an arborist who participated in the University of Maryland Extension Invasive Species Training program.

in Allegany, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties in June 2011.

The EAB detection in Howard County was made by an arborist who participated in the University of Maryland Extension Invasive Species Training program. The detections in Allegany and Anne Arundel Counties were the result of 2011 survey activities for EAB. APHIS is adding the District of Columbia, Baltimore City, and the additional nine counties to the quarantine area because of their proximity to EAB infestations and known movement patterns of regulated articles.

APHIS also added Blount and Grainger Counties in Tennessee to the list of quarantine areas for EAB. APHIS is taking this action in response to the confirmation of EAB in Blount and Grainger Counties in June 2011.

APHIS regulates the following areas due to the presence of EAB: 12 Counties in Wisconsin; the entire States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; portions of Michigan's Upper Peninsula and all of Michigan's Lower Peninsula; Allamakee County in Iowa; 22 counties in Kentucky; Charles and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Loudon, and Prince William Counties, and the independent Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, Manassas Park and Winchester in Virginia; 18 counties in New York; Hennepin, Houston and Ramsey Counties in Minnesota; Knox and Loudon Counties in Tennessee; and Wayne County in Missouri.

Read the full NAPPO pest report [here](#). 

Washington State University, Department of Plant Pathology, Pullman, WA

A **Postdoctoral Research Associate** position is available for a project on epidemiology and management of stunting in onion bulb and pea crops in the Columbia Basin of Washington and Oregon.

For information please contact Jeanne Burritt, Washington State University Mount Vernon NWREC, e-mail: jburritt@wsu.edu, phone: 360-848-6123.

National Events

November 6–9, 2011

NPDN National Meeting
Berkeley, CA

November 13–16, 2011

[ESA 59th Annual Meeting](#)
Reno, NV

Job Opportunities

Upcoming Events

November
2011

NPDN NATIONAL MEETING

*New pests
and pathogens
emerge,
techniques
and protocols
change. Are you
ready?*

*Register today for
the Third NPDN
National Meeting!*

Next Gen NPDN

Third National Meeting
Berkeley, California

November 6-9, 2011

Join us for an excellent program with educational
workshops and interesting field trips.

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

Exhibit! at the 2011 NPDN National Meeting

If you have a product or service related to plant health or diagnostics consider supporting the 2011 NPDN National Meeting by exhibiting at our conference! The NPDN National Meeting brings together diagnosticians, plant pathologists and entomologists from across the five NPDN regions to one location for several days filled with opportunities for learning, collaborating and networking. [Learn more here.](#)

EXHIBITOR
DEADLINE:
SEPTEMBER 30,
2011