



Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

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APWS Overview

“A”-Priorities Without Solution
Entomology Workshop, April 2, 2008
Pest Management Centre
PRR and MUP Programs

How are APWS chosen?

- A top crop/pest combination is identified during the normal minor use priority-setting process
- A crop/pest combination is identified as an “A” priority in round 3 of the process
- The “A” priority has no known or viable solutions: therefore becomes an “APWS”

APWS Process

- At the end of each day of the priority-setting meeting, two selected APWS are ranked for the discipline (#1 and a runner up).
- If agreement cannot be reached on the #1 and #2 ranking at the meeting, then the default process is to consult with PMUC after the national meetings.
- PMC conducts screening trials the following year (or more, if required) to identify candidate solution(s).

APWS Process, Con't

If solution(s) are found, PMC will consult the commodity grower representative(s) and experts to review data and formulate an action plan:

- For #1 ranked APWS:
 - If a solution is efficacious, then it is upgraded to a Minor Use Priority, using an “A” priority in the subsequent year’s priority-setting workshop
- For #2 ranked APWS:
 - If a solution is efficacious, an URMULE project may proceed in 1 of 3 ways:

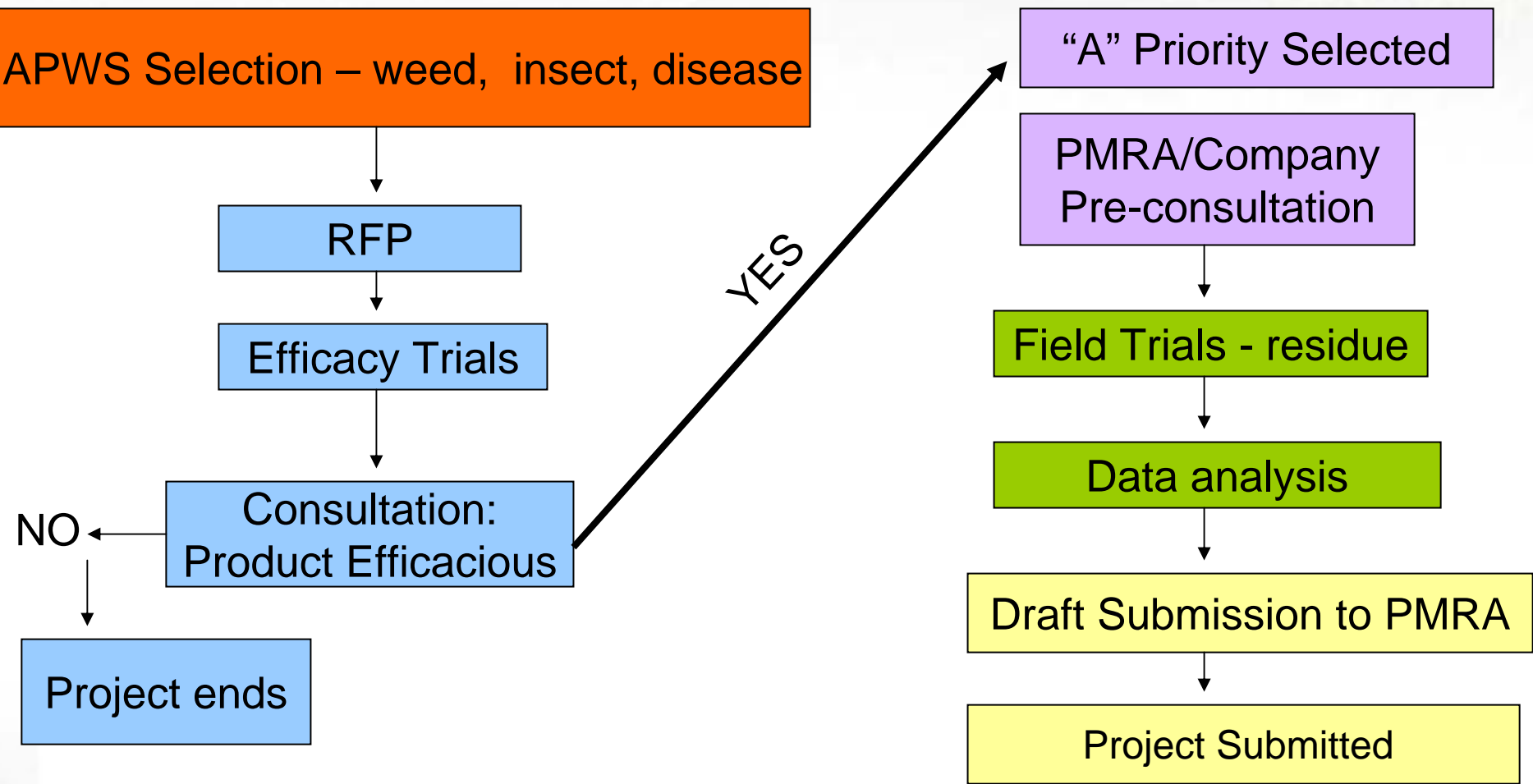
APWS Process Con't

1. It may be selected as one of the “A” priorities in the discipline through the usual priority setting process
OR
2. PMC may initiate a new URMULE if no additional data are required, or if requirements can be met through provision of data waiver rationales (project does not use a new “A” priority)
OR
3. A province via the PMUC may initiate a new URMULE if no additional data are required (residue, efficacy, tolerance).

Process to Select Projects for “A” Priorities Without Solutions (APWS)

“A” Priorities without Solutions (APWS)

Potential Solutions



APWS Process

- This process was formally put in place in March, 2007 at last year's priority-setting workshop
 - Selections made last year (2007) will therefore be subject to these procedures
- Selections made prior to this were pilots for the approach
 - Selections made previously are not subject to the rules presented
 - Trials however were conducted in the pilot phase, and results from these studies are available

Entomology APWS selected in March 2007

- #1 Apple clearwing moth and dogwood borer on pome fruits
 - Trial to be initiated by PMC, 2008

- #2 Red clover casebearer moth on seed and established red clover
 - Trial posted on MERX Feb / March 2008.

- #3 Borers (including peach tree borer, emerald ash borer, etc) on outdoor ornamentals
 - Trial posted on MERX Feb / March 2008.

APWS Entomology Screening Trials: Results

One entomology screening project was undertaken while APWS was in pilot phase:

- Harvest insect pests (caterpillars and weevils) in raspberry fruit
 - This priority was chosen by stakeholders in the March 2006 priority setting workshop

APWS: Harvest insect pests of raspberry fruit

- A major problem in BC and other areas where raspberries are mechanically harvested
- Main pests are weevils, caterpillars (leafrollers, cutworms), and earwigs
- Established plantings of Raspberry cv. Meeker used in study conducted by V. Brookes (AAFC- PMC)
- Two sites in BC
 - Abbotsford (clay-coloured weevils)
 - Langley (black vine & obscure root weevil)
- No caterpillar pest pressure in 2007



APWS: Harvest insect pests of raspberry fruit

- Trial set up: RCBD, with 4 replicates (each rep a 12 m X 3 m plot).
- 4 insecticides evaluated along with untreated check
- Treatments applied May 10th (Abbotsford) and July 9th (Langley) during the evenings
- Insect counts (live and dead) were taken ~ 4, 7, 12, & 16 days after treatment
- No phytotoxic effects observed



APWS: Harvest insect pests of raspberry fruit

Results

Two products efficacious against weevils:

1. **Metaflumizone**
2. **Bifenthrin**





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