

> **BIOENERGY, CLIMATE, AND ENVIRONMENT** FOOD PRODUCTION AND SUSTAINABILITY YOUTH, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY FOOD SAFETY AND NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

## AFRI's Pests and Beneficials Species in Agricultural Production Systems (A11

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## The Current Pests and Beneficials Team



Dr. Erica Kistner-Thomas National Program Leader



Dr. Christopher Philips National Program Leader



Logan Appenfeller Program Specialist



**AFRI's Foundational and Applied Science Program: Pests and Beneficial Species in Agricultural Production Systems Program Area Priority Code:** A1112 **Proposed Budget Requests:** Not to exceed \$750,000 per project (2-5 years) **Project Types:** Research-only and Integrated Projects (Research and Extension) **Grant Types:** Standard, Conference, and FASE (Strengthening Standard, New Investigator, Strengthening Conference, Seed, Equipment, and Sabbatical) Application Deadline: August 25, 2022 (5:00pm EST) **Contacts:** Erica Kistner-Thomas <u>erica.kistnerthomas@usda.gov</u> Christopher Philips christopher.philips@usda.gov Logan Appenfeller <a href="mailto:logan.appenfeller@usda.gov">logan.appenfeller@usda.gov</a>



Goals:

AFRI: Pests and Beneficial Species in Agricultural Production Systems (Plant Health and Production & Plant Products Program Area)

- Advance knowledge of invasive or established plant pests and associated beneficial species

- Development of innovative biologically-based strategies to manage pests

Subject Matter: Weeds, insects, plant pathogens, slugs, nematodes

#### **History:**

- Pests and Beneficial Species programming began 2017
- To date, funded 109 projects including 16 science weed projects
- Total funding 2017-2021: \$44 million
- FY20: 114 applications, Funded 16 projects at \$6.8 million
- FY21: 116 applications, Funded 17 projects at \$7.5 million



## A1112 Applications must address one or more of the following:

- Biotic and abiotic factors affecting the abundance or spread of agriculturally-important plant pests, disease vectors, or beneficial species relevant to pest management;
- Behavioral attributes of pests and beneficial species, including intra- or interspecies interactions and/or communication systems relevant to pest management;
- Factors that contribute to invasiveness including (but not limited to) studies using population genetics/genomic approaches or models to predict, prevent or manage outbreaks, or to pinpoint geographic distribution or origin;
- Movement or dispersal dynamics of pests or beneficial organisms;
- Mechanisms of pest resistance to pesticides or toxins in genetically-modified plants and development of strategies to mitigate resistance and/or crop failure;
- Use of indigenous traditional ecological knowledge in pest and disease control; or
- Conference applications that bring together experts in weed biology, plant genomics, herbicide resistance, and data science to better understand how genomic information could lead to novel solutions to manage weeds



## AFRI New Investigator (NI) SEED Grants

- Seed grant funds preliminary data collection needed to submit a full AFRI grant
- Ranked separately from Standard Research Grants (Note: NI seed applications compete with seed grant applications from strengthening institutions)



## **Conference Grant Guidelines for A1112**

- A Letter of Intent must be sent to National Program Leaders (me and Chris Philips) at least 195 days before the conference start date
  - \$25,000 awards are standard practice
  - \$50,000 budget requests should be discussed with NPLs beforehand
- Submit Full application on Grants.gov at least 150 days before conference start date
  - NOTIFY NPLs that you have submitted your conference grant via email!
- Conferences are peer reviewed by at least 3 ad-hoc reviewers
- Fund ~2-3 per year





#### GENETIC AND PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY IN GIANT RAGWEED: INFLUENCE ON REGIONAL VARIATION IN INVASIVENESS AND THE ORIGIN OF PEST CROP POPULATIONS (2021-67013-33575)

- Giant ragweed is a severe native weed of row crops in the Midwest, Invasive in Europe and Asia
- Multiple populations are now resistant to glyphosate
- Ohio State researchers aim to uncover mechanisms driving ragweed invasions pathways as well the adaptive capacity of this widespread weed
- To date, 130,000 seeds collected from 31 distinct populations and 440 maternal plants to be used in common garden experiments in OH and NE





## **Helpful Resources**

- AFRI New Investigator FAQ: <u>https://nifa.usda.gov/sites/default/files/resource/FASE-New-Investigator-FAQ-07282020.p</u>
- AFRI FASE and EPSCor Program Overview: <u>https://nifa.usda.gov/afri-fase-epscor-program</u>
- Volunteer to be a NIFA Panel Reviewer: <u>https://prs.nifa.usda.gov/prs/volunteerPrep.do</u>
- Sign up for our NIFA Update Newsletter: <u>https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDANIFA/subscriber/new?qsp=USDANIFA\_2</u>

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### Consult the RFA and Contact

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