

Fumigants & Pheromones

Insects Limited, Inc.

By: David Mueller, BCE

A Gatekeeper Approach – Part 3

In case you missed it:

[The Gatekeeper Approach Part 1](#)

[The Gatekeeper Approach Part 2](#)

Part 3 of a 3-part series on *The Gatekeeper Approach*



An outside Gatekeeper, also known as the ‘corporate quality inspector’, should visit each supplier periodically. Such visits are an important step to show a concern and a

priority for ingredients from a quality supplier. If the supplier doesn’t pass The Gatekeeper’s requirements, no commerce changes hands. “Meet our standards or we will buy from somewhere else” is the reasoning of many multinational food companies.

The power of the company letterhead is enormous. A short letter, not an e-mail, from a corporate official can get immediate attention from the supplier. A statement such as: “*We would like to continue doing business with your company, however...*” will get quick results.

The Gatekeeper needs authority, training, and most importantly a singleness in purpose; ‘Stop all pests from entering...period’ because the modern consumer has a zero-insect tolerance. A Pest Prevention Program can be a key element in offering quality products that are pest-free to the customer. Eliminating customer complaints should be the ultimate goal of every company.



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Changing Climate May Harm Crops

by Emily Hopkins, Indianapolis Star

Nothing says fall like taking a bite out of a fresh Honeycrisp apple, handpicked from one of Indiana's you-pick orchards.

But this autumn staple (along with a \$31.2 billion contribution agriculture provides to the state's gross domestic product) faces an uncertain future because of the effects of climate change.

A report released July 31, 2018 by Purdue University's Climate Change Research Center details some of the challenges Indiana farmers may face in the coming decades.

About 78% of Indiana's farmland goes to grow corn and soybeans, but warming temperatures and a decline in the soil moistures are expected to decrease crop yields. Corn production in particular may decline by as much as 20 percent by the middle of the century.



Specialty crops will also be jeopardized by warming temperatures, according to the report by Purdue.

“People who have apple orchards may need to consider planting different varieties going forwards.” Said Jeff Dukes, director of the Purdue Climate Change Research Center.

These effects could have a substantial effect on agriculture as a whole. The intense drought of 2012 led to huge losses in corn yields and federal crop insurance payouts that totaled more than \$1 billion. Three years later, heavy rains destroyed 5 percent of Indiana's corn and soybean crop causing a monetary loss of \$300 million. This is just for Indiana.

With orchard and vine crops, the plants bud before the last frost and the crop could be in danger of being lost for the year.

While no single weather event can be attributed to climate change, research suggests that a warming climate will result in an increased frequency of these type events.

Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc.

By: Jeff Waggoner, ACE

Ewwwwww, That Smell...

By: Steve Granzow

What would it be like not to have these guys crawling around your windows and soffits in the fall? Well Australians know and they intend to keep it that way. This is the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug. They cluster in the fall looking for convenient places to overwinter like your homes, places of business and yes, shipping containers, crates and equipment bound for other parts of the world. They are considered an agricultural pest and have a very broad diet ranging from fruits and vegetables to plants. As the name implies, they do emit a pungent odor. (Ahh, now you get the Lynyrd Skynyrd title reference, right?) The odor is a defense mechanism that makes them less appetizing to birds, lizards and other predators. These insects can live up to a year and have become more than a nuisance since their introduction into the US circa 1998 via ... you guessed it, a shipping crate.



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

The most recent round of what seems to be an increasing number of trade restrictions is the latest attempt to thwart the spread of this insect into Australia and New Zealand. This has been an on and off affair for the past few years until this year when a much more detailed process was implemented by the Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Here is a link to the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) FAQs page that is very helpful in understanding the process and the requirements when exporting into Australia:

The AFAS's role is to ensure quality treatments and to mitigate the biosecurity risk for AU with exporting countries.



Chicago, IL Area Approved Offshore Treatment Facility

Did you know? FSS has an exceptional track record for compliance and offering quality fumigation services for not just the post-harvest industry and related industries but also for import and export. We conduct thousands of container fumigations each year. Each one conducted on time, with exceptional customer service and with the



highest quality to ensure your products are not damaged and not rejected overseas costing you thousands in unexpected freight charges.

Guidance for determining if your lading is required to be fumigated during high risk season can be found here: <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/before/pests/brown-marmorated-stink-bugs/prepare-import>

Support for your exports can be found through your local

Columbus, OH Area Approved Offshore Treatment Facility
fumigation experts at Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc.

For more information and contact information visit www.FumigationZone.com.