**Outstanding Subject Matter Program**
Dr. Reisig is the Extension Entomologist for field crops and one of the few NCSU researchers who live near and work on the Plymouth Research Station. So, he not only is embedded in the crop production systems he is charged to research, Dr. Reisig reaches out to growers and agents across the state to share what he knows and discovers at meetings and farms throughout North Carolina.

He has authored nearly 400 Pest News or NCCE portal blogs, spoken at 43 field days, and 170 county production meetings.  He has also, conducted workshops, led scouting schools and Agent trainings, and provided recorded presentations for agents to use in their communities.

Basically, our growers are getting bombarded with new exotic pests as well as old pests with new resistance to standard practices and products. Dr. Reisig’s Program Objectives are to identify pest problems, develop practical solutions for our cropping systems, and disseminate these innovations through creative channels in the Southeast US.

Some of his work has prevented unneeded insecticide sprays for growers.  He estimated that his research on stink bugs in corn can (and has) saved a single North Carolina grower who manages 20,000 acres of corn $400,000 annually.  He raised thresholds for stink bugs in soybeans, saving growers an estimated $360,000 annually.  Finally, he proved that many prophylactic sprays for cereal leaf beetle were unneeded in wheat.  If these were completely eliminated, North Carolina wheat growers would save $4.5 million annually.

# His program has been at the forefront for emerging issues in NC field crop entomology.  W hen the invasive kudzu bug arrived during 2011, he reacted quickly, authoring 60 blog articles, 100 tweets, two handouts, providing a recorded presentation, produced a soybean insect ID guide, organized an agent training and presented his information at numerous field days and county meetings.  Another insect, the soybean looper, causes tens of millions of dollars in losses and cost of control to southern US soybean. In collaboration with a researcher at LSU, he identified resistant populations in North Carolina to a widely used class of insecticide, the diamides, for the first time in the US.  As a result, he was able to quickly make changes to insecticide management recommendations for growers before they had widespread field failures.

# In addition, he recognized that the bollworm was developing resistance in Bt corn during the summer of 2016 and that it would be a problem in Bt cotton.  As a result, he alerted agents, consultants and growers to make changes in management for this insect before it arrived.  Only a few folks followed these recommendations, but those that did were able to prevent bollworm problems that were a headache for many North Carolina cotton growers during 2016.

Food, Farms, and Youth are the primary focus areas for NC Cooperative Extension, and Dr. Reisig addresses two of these focal points. He is always looking to make his program more effective….he cares for the Agents and our growers…and it shows.