NC-213 Administrative Advisor/Coordinator—Changing of the Guard

As of July 1, 2014, Bill Ravlin, The Ohio State University, NC-213 Administrative Advisor/Coordinator will retire. Bill has held this role since 1998. In his role of Administrative Advisor/Coordinator, Bill has overseen all of the functions and opportunities of NC-213. He has guided NC-213 along the years by overseeing the Five-Year Workplans, the two grant programs: Andersons Research Grant Program Team and Regular Competitions, the Mid-Term Reviews, and making it possible for NC-213 researchers and economists the opportunity to meet to discuss funding opportunities. Bill has also overseen the Executive Committee and Industry Advisory Committee in their missions. He has overseen the Quarterly Newsletters, NC-213 website and the NC-213 one pagers, three mechanisms that are used to share NC-213 knowledge and research with industry and learning institutions. Bill also created the yearly Andersons Cereals and Oilsseeds Award of Excellence, an award to recognize individuals or teams that have made superior contributions to science and/or education related to cereals and oilsseeds. Dr. Steven A. Slack, The Ohio State University, will assume the role of Administrative Advisor/Coordinator. He is anxious to get acquainted with NC-213 researchers and work with the group to continue research in the areas of cereals and oilsseeds.

Join us as we bid “farewell” to Bill and welcome Steve Slack!

The Andersons Grant Research Program Continues a Long-Standing Tradition with Current Request for Proposals

NC-213 has been fortunate to host for many years The Andersons Research Grant Competition. This competition, supported by The Andersons endowment, has led to many fine discoveries and has leveraged additional funding from private industry, states and the federal government; it is a hallmark of NC-213. The current request for proposals is now available and this year we have the Team Competition. The current RFP with details (complete with guidelines, funding limits and due date) is available via the NC-213 website. Good luck!

Short Course on Bulk Solids Handling

Place: International Grains Program, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS
Date: October 27–30, 2014
K-State's Bulk Solids Handling, Storage and Flow Course benefits individuals who are responsible for handling and processing bulk solids in the grain feed, biofuels, food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

The course focuses on handling, transportation and storage technologies and methods, and common bulk solids flow problems. Participants will learn about the science and engineering of bulk solids from the state of the art Hal Ross Flour Mill and O.H. Kruse Feed Technology Innovation Center and the newest powder measurement technology available in the Bulk Solids and Particle Technology Research Laboratory will be utilized for teaching. The course will also include an on-site visit to a bulk solids handling equipment manufacturer.

For more information, go to the IGP website at www.grains.k-state.edu/igp/
To register for this course, visit our new online registration website at www.igpevents.grains.ksu.edu.
Topic: Effect of diet and refugia on development of Dermestes maculatus DeGeer reared in a laboratory

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Abstract: The hide beetle, Dermestes maculatus DeGeer, is a Dermestid beetle that can infest a wide variety of stored products, including pet foods, animal feeds, dried foods, and grain products with high protein content. Although there is published information concerning the biology and habits of D. maculatus, there are few studies that examine these factors in terms of mass rearing for maintenance of laboratory cultures. Multiple experiments with factors such as diet type and amount, container size, refugia type, and amount and effect of larval density were examined to assess methodologies that could be utilized in mass rearing. Protein-rich diet sources such as commercial pet food, nutrition drink mix, and bone meal provided adequate nutrition for D. maculatus, and supported development from egg to adult. Cannibalism by larvae and pupae, especially on the pupae, was common but could be minimized by supported development from egg to adult. Cannibalism by larvae and pupae, especially on the pupae, was common but could be minimized by supported development from egg to adult.