



# University of Idaho Pest Management Center

## Newsletter

### Pest Management News

Newsletter and archives can be found at <http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/ipm/news.htm>

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#### **EPA Federal Register Notice Additional Tolerances Established for imazethapyr**

On March 21, 2003, EPA established residues for tolerances for the herbicide imazethapyr (Pursuit) on the following commodities:

- canola (import commodity only)
- nongrass animal feed
- forage
- hay

Tolerance approval does not signify that imazethapyr is registered for use on these crops. The registrant, BASF, is still required to apply to EPA for a product label before it is legal to use imazethapyr on the crops listed above.

For more information about the new tolerances, check the federal register:

<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/March/Day-21/p6824.htm>

#### **Distinct Registered on Popcorn**

The herbicide Distinct, a pre-mix of diflufenzopyrid and dicamba, is now registered for use on popcorn to control broadleaved weeds and barnyard grass. The replant interval was shortened to 30 days.

#### **Imazamox Label Expanded in Pacific Northwest**

The herbicide imazamox (Raptor) can now be used on snap beans in Idaho, Oregon and Washington to control various broadleaved and grass weeds.

#### **Clethodim Label Expanded**

The grass herbicide clethodim (Prism) has expanded its label to include uses on mint, brassica crops and spinach.

**EPA Federal Register Notice  
New Tolerances Established for S-  
metolachlor**

Through the IR-4 program, EPA established tolerances for the herbicide S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum) on the following commodities:

- grass forage
- grass hay
- spinach
- sugar beet
- tomato

The registrant, Syngenta, is still required to apply to EPA for a product label before it is legal to use S-metholachlor on the crops listed above. For more information about the new tolerances, check the federal register:

<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/April/Day-02/p7800.htm>

**Monsanto to Halt Production of Triallate**

Monsanto is closing the only plant responsible for worldwide production of the herbicide triallate (Far-Go, Avadex) because of declining product sales. There should be enough triallate stocks to last for two more years.

**EPA Federal Register Notice  
New Biopesticide Approved for Control of  
Dyer's Woad**

EPA approved an application to register the biopesticide *Puccinia thlaspeos* – or strain woad - (Woad Warrior) to control Dyer's Woad. Strain woad is a fungal rust whose only known host is its target weed, Dyer's woad, which is spreading rapidly in the western U.S. For more information on the fungal rust and its host weed, visit the EPA website:

[http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredients/factsheets/factsheet\\_006489.htm](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredients/factsheets/factsheet_006489.htm) (F.R. Vol 67, 12-4-02).

**EPA Federal Register Notice  
EPA Establishes Tolerances for Cryomazine**

Through the IR-4 program, EPA established residues for tolerances for cryomazine (Trigard) on dry beans. Though not yet labeled on dry beans, cryomazine is used on other crops to control Colorado Potato Beetle and Leafminers. (F.R. Vol. 67, 12-6-02)

**Fenhexamid Label Expanded**

The fungicide fenhexamid (Elevate) is now registered for powdery mildew suppression in grapes, botrytis control in caneberries and foliar treatment in bushberries.

**Agri-fos Augments Registration**

Agri-fos (mono- and di-potassium salts of phosphorus acid), already registered on 74 crops, has received EPA registration to control pythium and phytophthora diseases. Registered crops important to Idaho include: grapes, hops, onions, pears, stone fruits, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes, cucurbits and brassica and leafy vegetables.

**EPA Establishes Tolerances for Cyprodinil**

Through the IR-4 program, EPA established residues for tolerances for the fungicide cyprodinil (Vangard) on blueberries and caneberries.

**EPA Federal Register Notice  
Additional Tolerance Established for  
Carboxim**

EPA established residue tolerances on canola seed for the fungicide carboxim (Vitavax). (FR Vol. 67, 12-9-02)

**Moncut Receives Full Registration in Idaho**

The fungicide Moncut (flutolanil), previously used under a Special Local Needs (Section 24c) registration in Idaho for control of Rhizoctonia in potatoes has received a full label registration from the EPA.

**Data Request for Triazole Fungicides**

IR-4 is working to register a group of triazole fungicides. Before registrations can be granted, EPA needs various studies and monitoring data on certain commodities. Apples, peaches (canned and fresh) and wheat flour are currently being tested for residues of triazoles and their metabolites. Data on other commodities may also be needed.

**Idaho Pest Management Center (IPMC)  
Conducts In-Service Training on West Nile  
Virus (WNV)**

On March 20, 2003 the IPMC organized an educational session intended for UI extension educators, specialists, Master Gardeners and other UI extension staff likely to receive calls from the public about West Nile Virus and mosquito control. Sessions included information on horses and WNV from Leslie Tengelsen, Veterinarian from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare; WNV epidemiology information from Marc Klownen, UI Professor of Entomology; mosquito abatement districts from Robert Hayes, Urban Pesticide Program, Idaho

State Department of Agriculture, and conventional and least-toxic insecticides for mosquito control from Ed Bechinski, UI Extension IPM Coordinator. All materials presented at the training are available on the IMPC website:

<http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/ipm/West%20Nile%20Virus%20Inservice.htm>

### **Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program Grant Awarded in Idaho**

The Potato Growers of Idaho were awarded \$50,000 to explore alternatives to carbamate and organophosphate pesticides in potato cropping systems over a two year period. Their research will focus on green manures and other IPM practices for Idaho. The grant is from the American Farmland Trust and USEPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program.

### **New PNW Publication on Managing Herbicide Resistance**

Weed Scientists from the University of Idaho, Oregon State University and Washington State University have updated a previously released extension publication entitled, "Herbicide-Resistant Weeds and Their Management" (PNW 437). The publication defines herbicide resistance, presents a detailed list of herbicide resistant weeds in the Pacific Northwest, and provides tools for managing these weeds. Included in the publication is a herbicide rotation reference poster which classifies herbicides by their families and modes of action to aid pest managers in herbicide rotation. The publication is available through the Resources for Idaho catalog. It can be found on-line at:

<http://info.ag.uidaho.edu/pdf/PNW/PNW0437.pdf>

Or, by contacting the University of Idaho's Ag Communications Department directly. Email: [agcomm@uidaho.edu](mailto:agcomm@uidaho.edu). Phone: (208) 885-6436. Fax: (208) 885-9046.

### **Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP) Challenges Researchers to Look Beyond Pesticides**

Interviews with potato pest management researchers at the University of Idaho and Washington State University are summarized in a report released by NCAP entitled, "Digging for Alternatives: An Analysis of Potato Pest Management Research at Two Northwest Land Grant Universities". The salient point made in the interviews is that although research on potato pest management strategies focuses on the use of pesticides, researchers at both

Universities are actively developing IPM programs and are interested in pursuing alternatives to pesticides, such as the use of green manures and biocontrol. They cited their primary barrier to pursuing research into alternatives as difficulty obtaining funding. To order a copy of the report, contact NCAP. Phone (541) 344-5044, Fax (541) 344-6923. Or look for it online at:

<http://www.pesticide.org/DiggingForAlternatives.pdf>.

### **USDA Implements National Organic Agriculture Standards**

Since 1997, the USDA has been proposing federally mandated standards for organic agriculture production. Finally, on October 21, 2002, the adopted standards were implemented, requiring organic growers throughout the U.S. to adhere to a unified organic standard. To be certified organic in the United States, growers must complete a comprehensive farm plan and be inspected regularly by the State Departments of Agriculture. On March 21, 2003, Washington State University hosted an informative national satellite broadcast in which organic experts discussed the new regulations and what they may mean for individual growers. The broadcast can be viewed from the WSU website:

<http://ext.wsu.edu/noas/>. VHS copies of the broadcast are also on sale for \$45 (\$25 for those that registered for the broadcast). To purchase a copy, contact Liz Lusby at:

[elusby@coopext.cahe.wsu.edu](mailto:elusby@coopext.cahe.wsu.edu). For more details on the national regulations, visit the USDA National Organic Program website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/>. Margaret Misner is the program manager for the Idaho Organic Program and can be contacted for more details on the program at (208) 332-8673 or [mmisner@agri.state.id.us](mailto:mmisner@agri.state.id.us).

### **"Comments Coordinator" To Serve Pacific Northwest States**

Jane Thomas, who works for the Washington State Pest Management Resource Service (WSPRS), has assumed a new responsibility that will benefit Idaho growers. She is the Western Region Pest Management Center's Comment Coordinator for the Pacific Northwest. Her job is to keep EPA informed of growers' and researchers' perspectives on proposed regulatory actions. To date, she has sent comments to EPA on proposed registration changes for methyl parathion and dimethoate. EPA proposed registration cancellation for

methyl parathion in several crops, including canola and onions. Also proposed was the cancellation of dimethoate on several key Idaho commodities, as well as the cancellation of aerial application activities and a very restrictive re-entry interval (REI). Such regulations may adversely affect production in Idaho and surrounding states. Jane collected data from growers, research and extension personnel and industry representatives from Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Alaska and has submitted their comments to EPA to consider when making re-registration decisions. She will continue to submit comments to EPA on pest management concerns to the Pacific Northwest. If contacted by Jane in the future, please keep in mind the importance of the work she does and its benefits for Idaho agriculture.

**2003 University of Idaho Weed Science Field Tours**

Parma: June 11, 8:30 a.m.  
Contact Mack Thompson (208) 722-6701  
Idaho and Oregon Pesticide Credits.

Ontario, Oregon: June 12, 8:30 a.m.  
Contact Corey Ransom (541) 889-2174  
Idaho and Oregon Pesticide Credits.

Aberdeen: June 17, 8:00 a.m.  
Contact Pam Hutchinson (208) 397-4181

Kimberly: June 18, 8:00 a.m.  
Contact Don Morishita (208) 736-3616

Moscow: June 19, 7:30 a.m.  
Contact Donn Thill (208) 885-6214

**Recently Approved Section 24c and 18 Labels for Idaho**

**Section 24c**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Pest</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Warrior (cyhalothrin)	Carrots grown for seed	Lygus Bugs	Effective Sept 2002. Reduced rate during bloom to protect honeybees.
Aliette WDG seed treatment (fosetyl -Al)	Succulent and Shelled Peas	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> )	Effective Jan 2003.
Furadan (carbofuran)	Potatoes	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Aphids, Wireworms	Revised in Jan 2003 to include additional restrictions.
Discover (clodinafop-propargyl)	Wheat	Grass Weeds	Revised in March, 2003 to include Winter Wheat.
Moncut SC (flutolanil)	Potatoes	Rhizoctonia	Effective March, 2003. A new formulation of the federally registered Moncut 70-DF. The new formulation is more effective in colder climates.
Lorsban 50W seed treatment (chlorpyrifos)	Dry Beans and Sweet Corn	Seed Corn Maggot	Effective March, 2003 and expires Dec 31, 2003. This product is to be used to cover a critical shortage of Lorsban 50-SL. Use rates and directions are the same for the two products.

### Section 18

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Axiom DF (flufenacet and metribuzin)	Wheat and Triticale	Italian or Annual Ryegrass ( <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> )	Uses for treating Winter Wheat acres expired Dec 1, 2002, whereas Spring Wheat applications can be made until Jun 30, 2003. Only acres grown in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce counties may be treated.
Storicide (chlorpyrifos-methyl and cyfluthrin)	Wheat and Barley	Lesser Grain Borer	Expires July 2003.
Outlook (dimethenamid-P)	Sugarbeets	Hairy Nightshade, Redroot Pigweed, and Yellow Nutsedge	Expires July 15, 2003. For use only in the following counties: Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Blaine, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington.
Warrior (cyhalothrin)	Barley	Russian Wheat Aphid and Cereal Leaf Beetle	For use between May 1 and July 30, 2003.
Aim (carfentrazone-ethyl)	Hops	Hop Suckers	Expires Aug 15, 2003. For indirect control of powdery mildew. For use only in Boundary and Canyon counties.
Purogene and Anthium 200 (chlorine dioxide)	Stored Potatoes	Late Blight	Expires Aug 31, 2003
Dividend 3FS (difenoconazole)	Sweet Corn Seed	Damping-off and Die-Back Diseases	Expires Nov 20, 2003.
CheckMite + (coumaphos)	Beehives	Varroa mites ( <i>Varroa</i> spp.) and Small Hive Beetles ( <i>Aethina tumida</i> )	Expires Feb 1, 2004

For more information on Section 18 labels, check the ISDA website:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section18.htm>

For more information on Section 24c labels, check the ISDA website:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section24%20c.htm> , or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or [grobinso@agri.state.id.us](mailto:grobinso@agri.state.id.us).