



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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Pest Alerts

Late Blight Reported in Several Counties

Late blight was confirmed in western Bingham County (north of Aberdeen) and Power County (north of American Falls) in early September, in Minidoka County in late August, and in Canyon County in July. In most cases, the blight was very limited in the fields.

Protectant fungicide applications in these areas are advised to protect against the threat of tuber blight for fields that still have healthy canopies. Ranger Russet is particularly susceptible to tuber blight. Spread of the pathogen is unlikely in the absence of thundershowers. However, dew formation will favor spread within a field.

Continued scouting of potato fields is critical. Any suspicious lesions can be submitted to the University of Idaho for confirmation.

Please contact any of the following people: Mike Thornton (Treasure Valley) 722-6701; Nora Olsen (Magic Valley) 736-3600; Jeff Miller (Aberdeen) 397-4181, 681-1379; Bill Bohl (Blackfoot): 785-8060; Phil Nolte (Idaho Falls) 529-8376. All field specific information will be held strictly confidential and reported only on a county basis.

More Human Cases of West Nile Virus in Idaho

In 2005, a total of 12 human cases of West Nile Virus have been reported in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Gooding, Owyhee, Twin Falls and Washington Counties. Most people infected with the virus have no symptoms or will only have a mild flu-like illness. Common symptoms include: body aches, headaches, nausea, a mild fever, tiredness, eye pain, a skin rash and enlarged lymph nodes. For a small percentage of the population, particularly those over 50, the virus can lead to serious illness and may require hospitalization. The most effective way to avoid WNV is to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes, which requires eliminating mosquito habitat, and using mosquito repellents containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide). Horses should be vaccinated against the disease.

Pesticide Updates

Soil Fumigants Being Reviewed by EPA

EPA is currently reviewing the following active ingredients used in soil fumigants: chloropicrin (a component of Telone C-17), dazomet, metam sodium (Vapam), metam potassium (K-pam), methyl bromide, and iodomethane, a new active ingredient. 1,3-dichloropropene (Telone) is not being reviewed; its risk management decision was completed in 1998. It is included in the fumigants review for comparative purposes, and to provide a more complete picture of soil fumigant uses, risks, and benefits. EPA's goal in evaluating the soil fumigants is to ensure safety and maintain their benefits to agriculture.

EPA has issued the preliminary soil fumigant risk assessments for public comment. Stakeholders are asked to provide additional use and usage information to further refine the Agency's soil fumigant risk assessments. Comments can be made until October 12, 2005. The following information would be helpful to EPA in characterizing regional and crop differences in use practices and possible effects on potential risk:

- Crop
- Average acres grown per enterprise
- Maximum acres fumigated per day
- Percent of the acres grown that are fumigated.
- Typical application rate (lb a.i./acre)
- Minimum application rate used (lb a.i./acre) (for high pest pressure situations)
- Time of year that soil is fumigated
- Fumigation cycle (every crop cycle, 1 time/year, 1 time/2 years)
- Target pests (by category or specific pests)
- Method of application (e.g., chemigation, soil injection, specific equipment used, etc.)
- Methods or actions taken to reduce emissions (e.g., polyethylene tarps, water seal, or soil cap)
- Could high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or high barrier tarps be used on this crop?
- Time between treatment and next production activity (e.g., time until planting)
- Typical crops following the fumigated crop (only if they benefit from the fumigation)
- Regulatory restrictions in your area on this fumigant or an alternative fumigant (such as weather restrictions)
- Soil restrictions on this fumigant or an alternative fumigant

- Any restrictions or concerns about minimum soil temperature, hilly terrain, etc.
- Best available alternative (another fumigant or strategy such as leaving land fallow, etc.)
- Could the use of different fumigants be alternated to achieve similar efficacy (e.g., Vapam followed by Telone)? Specify how.
- Yield or quality impacts that are likely to result from moving to the next best available alternative (i.e., change in commodity price or grade)
- Would moving to the next best alternative impact key market windows? How?
- Cost per acre of active ingredient
- Cost per acre of other fumigation inputs (e.g., irrigation and equipment)
- Is there a crop budget available for your area and crop?
- Are there non-chemical alternatives that can be used in place of fumigants? Describe use.

For more details about the risk assessments or about submitting comments, visit the EPA's soil fumigant homepage:

http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/soil_fumigants/

Free Pesticide Disposal and Pickup at Canyon County Landfill

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) will conduct a pesticide disposal and pickup at the Canyon County Pickles Butte landfill on Friday, September 23, 2005 from 9:00 am until 2:00 pm. All pesticide users, including producers, dealers, applicators and homeowners will have a safe, legal and free opportunity to dispose of unwanted herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides. Participation is free for the first 1,000 pounds of unusable pesticides per participant.

Household hazardous items, such as paint, motor oil, anti-freeze, etc., will be accepted only on Saturday, September 24, between 9:00 am and 2:00 pm. All materials should be brought to the Canyon County Landfill in Pickle's Butte (15500 Missouri Ave; Nampa).

Assistance and other information about the collection are available at:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Pesticides/pdf/indexdisposalmain.php>, or contact Vic Mason in Boise at (208) 465-8442.

Changes Made to Glean (Chlorsulfuron) Labels

EPA has assessed the human and ecological risks associated with the use of the pre- and post-emergent herbicide Glean (chlorsulfuron). It has determined that the currently registered uses will not pose unreasonable risks if certain mitigation measures are taken. Some of the necessary label changes are outlined below:

Drift Mitigation Measures

EPA originally proposed to cancel aerial applications due to drift issues. Thanks in part to comments made on behalf of the PNW states by Jane Thomas at Washington State University, aerial applications are still allowed with the following additional restrictions:

- Adjuvants for controlling drift may be used.
- Course or Very Course droplet size is required.
- Aerial applications are prohibited when wind is gusty or less than 2 mph.
- Aerial applications are prohibited during temperature inversions.
- Aerial applications cannot be made greater than 10 feet above the canopy unless required for aircraft safety.
- Aerial application booms cannot be greater than 75% of wingspan.

Application Restrictions

Cereal Grains

- No more than one application per growing season.

Industrial Use Including Rights-of-Way

- Apply by ground only except applications may be made by helicopter to rights-of-way.
- Not to be applied more than 3 times per year, with a maximum rate of 0.125 pounds a.i. per acre per year.

Fine Turf and Ornamentals

- Broadcast application to lawns is prohibited and applications are limited to spot treatment not to exceed 240 square yards per acre.

For more information, view the August 31, 2005 Federal Register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2005/August/Day-31/p16384.htm>, or read the Re-registration Eligibility Decision (RED), <http://docket.epa.gov/edkpub/do/EDKStaffCollection/DetailView?objectId=0b0007d48031a818&docIndex=1>

Miscellaneous

Small Farms Website Updated

The University of Idaho Sustainable Small Farms Website is ready for fall. A few small changes have been made in order to make the site easier to navigate. The first of these changes was to give the site a new name. No longer a sub-web of the UI Sustainable Agriculture pages, the site now stands alone at www.SmallFarms.ag.uidaho.edu. Among the additions, visitors will be able to find details about classes, conferences, and events in their area, view the new calendar pages, download the 2005/2006 Small Farms News and Views publication, and contact Extension Small Farms Team faculty near them. Also new to the site: results and resources from recent Small Farms Conferences and creation of an interactive way for viewers to access information about the participants and topics from each of these regional conferences. Any suggestions or additions are welcome by contacting Ariel Spaeth Agenbroad, UI Sustainable Ag Program Assistant/Small Farm Web Developer, or Cinda Williams, UI Sustainable Agriculture Coordinator at 208-885-7499 or cindaw@uidaho.edu.

Sustainable Agriculture, Communities, and Environments Symposium

The Department of Community & Rural Sociology (C&RS) is organizing a symposium on "Sustainable Agriculture, Communities, and Environments in the Pacific Northwest," to be held next year on May 18-20, 2006, at WSU Tri-Cities. A copy of the initial call for papers may be found via the symposium website: <http://www.tricity.wsu.edu/crs>. C&RS would like to invite you to participate in this exciting, regional gathering, as a presenter, session organizer, or co-sponsor. Researchers, policymakers, practitioners, professionals and graduate students all will find the symposium to be a friendly, stimulating place to present and discuss ongoing activities related to the future of food and agriculture, communities, and environments in the Pacific Northwest. For further information, please contact David Sonnenfeld at sonn@wsu.edu, or Jim Zuiches at zuiches@wsu.edu.

Water Quality Conference for the Pacific Northwest

The Biennial Regional Research and Extension Water Quality Conference will return in 2005 and is scheduled for November 2 and 3, with a pre-conference workshop on November 1. The 2005 Stevenson, WA conference will focus on groundwater issues in the Pacific Northwest. The conference is expected to draw an audience of approximately 200 water-resource professionals from around the region to present and share their

work with researchers, regulators, practitioners, educators, students, and others. From research to outreach, and policy to human health, the conference will cover a wide range of topics on groundwater quantity and quality. For more information check out the website:

<http://www.swwrc.wsu.edu/conference2005/index.html>. Be sure to register by October 3, to get the discounted price. You can register online at <http://capps.wsu.edu/groundwater/> or by calling 800-942-4978 or 509-335-3530.

Approved Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

Section 18 Labels

Please Note: It is a violation of Federal Law to use these products in a manner inconsistent with the updated, EPA stamped label. This label must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Api Life Var (thymol, eucalyptus oil and menthol). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-05	Honeybee Colonies	Varroa Mites (<i>Varroa</i> spp.)	Valid until December 1, 2005. Best used when average daily temperatures are between 59 to 69° F. Not to be used when temperatures exceed 90° F. Tablets must be removed a minimum of 30 days before honey harvest. Do not apply when bees are robbing. Do not use during honey flows. Do not use when surplus honey supers are installed. Do not harvest honey from brood chambers or colony feed supers.
CheckMite+ (coumaphos). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-04	Honeybee Colonies	Varroa Mites (<i>Varroa</i> spp.) and Small Hive Beetles (<i>Athenia tumida</i>)	Valid until February 1, 2006. Treatments must be applied at a time when bees are not producing a surplus honey crop. Not recommended for use in honeybee colonies that are used as cell builders for producing queens. Remove honey supers before application, and do not replace supers until 14 days after the strips are removed. Treatment is most effective when brood rearing is lowest. Do not leave strips in hives for more than 45 days. Do not treat more than twice a year for Varroa mites and no more than four times a year for small hive beetles.
Dividend Extreme (difenoconazole + metalaxyl-M). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-03	Sweet Corn grown for seed (Seed Treatment)	Suppression of post-emergence die-back complex and damping off (<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> , <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> and <i>Aspergillus niger</i>)	Valid until March 10, 2006. Dividend Extreme can be used in combination with the following fungicides and insecticides: Maxim 4FS; Apron XL LS; Dynasty; Cruiser 5FS; Allegiance FL, LS; Lorsban, Carboxin; Captan; Thiram; Gaucho and Poncho. DO NOT plant any crop other than wheat within 30 days of planting Dividend treated seeds. Treated seed must be labeled, "Seed treated with difenoconazole and metalaxyl-M. Do not use treated seed for food or feed purposes."

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

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Pesticides/registration/Section18.php>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or grobinso@agri.state.id.us.

Section 24c Labels

Please Note: It is a violation of Federal Law to use these products in a manner inconsistent with the updated EPA stamped label. This label must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
EPTAM 7-E (EPTC) EPA SLN NO. ID-050011	Idle Ground	Yellow Nutsedge	Intended for use in June through September on fields that have already been harvested. To prevent crop injury or illegal residue levels, do not plant onions, sugarbeets, potatoes or other crops within 90 days of application. A maximum of one application is allowed between June and September. To prevent volatilization, immediately incorporate into soil to a depth of 2-6 inches. Dragging a leveling device behind the incorporating equipment is recommended because it leaves the soil surface as smooth as possible. For maximum suppression of yellow nutsedge, do not disturb the soil surface. Field traffic, hard rains, or other disturbances will reduce the level of control.
Outlook (dimethinamid-P) EPA SLN NO. ID- 050006	Potatoes - Chemigation	Annual Grass and Broadleaved weeds, Sedges	Valid until December 31, 2005. This label allows the application of Outlook by chemigation only – not by ground or air. Must be applied before potatoes reach the 6 inch growth stage. The pre-harvest interval (PHI) has been shortened to 40 days. Growers in Kootenai County are required to leave a 35 foot untreated buffer between the treatment area and any endangered plant populations.

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

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Pesticides/registration/Section24cmain.php>, the Idaho Pest Management Center website, <http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/jpm/24C%20labels.htm>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or grobinso@agri.state.id.us.