



# 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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### Pesticide Updates

#### Proposed Changes to MCPB (Thistrol) Registration

In a June 21 Federal Register Notice, EPA announced plans to modify the registration of MCPB (Thistrol), a phenoxy herbicide used for post-emergence weed control in peas. To address potential acute risks to small birds and terrestrial plants, and chronic risks to mammals, EPA has proposed the following spray drift language change on Thistrol labels:

- Use of medium or coarse droplet sizes is required.
- Ground applications must be made no more than 4 feet above the ground or canopy.
- Aerial applications must be made no more than 10 feet above the ground or canopy.

To address potential worker risks, EPA is proposing these changes:

- Aerial applications must be made using aircraft with enclosed cockpits.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for early entry will be coveralls, shoes and socks.

EPA is requesting comments on these proposed mitigation measures; comments are due on or before July 21, 2006. More information about MCPB can be found at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) at docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0263.

#### Proposed Changes to Formetanate Hydrochloride (Carzol) Registration

In a June 28 Federal Register Notice, EPA announced proposed changes to formetanate hydrochloride (Carzol) label. Formetanate hydrochloride is a Carbamate insecticide/miticide used in orchard crops and alfalfa grown for seed. The following label revisions have been proposed by EPA to mitigate potential worker risks; some of these revisions also address potential exposure to non-target organisms:

- Prohibit aerial application for orchard crops
- Require closed cabs for applicators using airblast sprayers on orchard fruit
- Require closed cabs for human flaggers for aerial application
- Change the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements to a single layer with a PF5 respirator for applicators using groundboom equipment for alfalfa for seed
- Require an 8 day Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for pome fruit and stone fruits, and a 6 day REI for alfalfa

Also proposed is the prohibition of late season treatments in apples to address potential dietary risks.

EPA is concerned with the amount of worker exposure involved in mixing and loading for aerial application on alfalfa grown for seed. Since those applications are important to grower, the Agency is requiring additional data which will provide a more refined estimate of the inhalation risks for workers handling formetanate HCl. EPA believes these data will confirm the conclusion that no mitigation is appropriate for the mixer/loader scenario for aerial applications to alfalfa.

EPA is seeking comments on these proposed changes; comments are due by August 28, 2006. More information about formetanate hydrochloride can be found at [www.regulation.gov](http://www.regulation.gov) at docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2004-0032.

### **National Organic Program (NOP) – Proposed Amendments to List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances for Organic Production**

In a July 3 Federal Register Notice, EPA announced proposed changes to the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (“The National List”) for organic production. The National List identifies synthetic substances and ingredients that are allowed and non-synthetic substances and ingredients that are prohibited for use in organic production. The National List can only be amended by the Secretary of Agriculture upon recommendation by the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB).

When the NOSB met in August, 2005, it recommended the following:

- Addition of the use of Sucrose Octanoate Esters (SOE) as an insecticide/miticide in organic crop production
- Addition of SOE as an insecticide/miticide for honeybees in organic livestock production
- Addition of the use of chitosan as an adhesive adjuvant to be used with fungicides approved for use under NOP regulations

The addition of SOE to the National List for both uses has been proposed, but the addition of chitosan has NOT been proposed. Details on both substances are below.

### **Sucrose Octanoate Esters (SOE):**

SOE is a mixture of esters manufactured from two biochemicals – sucrose (table sugar) and octanoic acid ester (commonly found in plants and animals). The active ingredient acts by dissolving the waxy protective coating (cuticle) of target pests (certain insects and mites), causing them to dry out and die. EPA has concluded that SOE poses no risks to human health, mammals, non-target organisms, or the environment. They are corrosive to the eye at high concentrations, so exposed workers will be required to wear protective clothing.

### **Chitosan**

Chitosan is found naturally in the shells of all crustaceans, insects, and other organisms. It has a strong positive charge, causing it to adhere strongly to certain pesticides and plant surfaces. EPA has concluded that chitosan poses no risks to human health, mammals, or the environment. As an adjuvant, chitosan will be considered an inert ingredient as opposed to an active ingredient. Since chitosan is already on the list of inert ingredients permitted for use in organic production, it is not necessary to add it to the National List.

## Approved Crisis Exemptions, Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

### Crisis Exemptions

*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
Dividend Extreme (difenoconazole + mefanoxam)	Sweet Corn grown for seed (Seed Treatment)	Die-back diseases	<b>Valid until March 12, 2007.</b> A single application of Dividend Extreme may be applied to sweet corn seed at a maximum rate of 2.0 fluid ounces per 100 pounds of seed. Only seed treatment applications are permitted under this crisis exemption. Treated seed must be labeled, "Seed treated with difenoconazole and mefanoxam. Do not use treated seed for food or feed purposes."

For more information on Crisis Exemptions, 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](mailto:grobinso@agri.state.id.us).

### 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
Warrior (lambda-cyhalothrin). EPA File Symbol # 06-ID-03	Barley	Russian Wheat Aphid, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Armyworms, Cutworms	<b>Valid until July 30, 2006.</b> Do not harvest until at least 30 days after application. Apply as required by scouting; timing and frequency of applications should be based on insect populations. A maximum of 0.6 lb active ingredient per acre and a maximum of two applications per acre per season are allowed. Due to its toxicity of aquatic organisms, this product cannot be applied by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes, rivers, reservoirs, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, commercial fish farms, springs or any other water body.

Mycoshield (oxytetracycline). EPA File Symbol # 06-ID-02	Apples	Fire Blight	<b>Valid until August 1, 2006.</b> For use on a maximum of 1,500 acres and only in the following Idaho counties: Canyon, Gem, Payette, Owyhee and Washington. A maximum of 5 applications can be made per acre per year, with 3 allowed during bloom, and 2 post bloom if other highly susceptible tissues are damaged during the growing season. This application should be made by ground using an air-blast sprayer – not through any type of irrigation system. Do not harvest until at least 60 days after application. Workers should not enter treated area until at least 12 hours after application. Use of predictive models for fireblight is recommended before spraying.
FlameOut (oxytetracycline). EPA File Symbol # 06-ID-02	Apples	Fire Blight	<b>Valid until August 1, 2006.</b> For use on a maximum of 1,500 acres and only in the following Idaho counties: Canyon, Gem, Payette, Owyhee and Washington. A maximum of 5 applications can be made per acre per year, with 3 allowed during bloom, and 2 post bloom if other highly susceptible tissues are damaged during the growing season. This application should be made by ground using an air-blast sprayer – not through any type of irrigation system. Do not harvest until at least 60 days after application. Workers should not enter treated area until at least 12 hours after application. Use of predictive models for fireblight is recommended before spraying.
FujiMite (fenpyroximate) EPA File Symbol #06-ID-06	Hops	Mites (two-spotted, Willamette and Pacific spider mites, etc.)	<b>Valid until September 15, 2006.</b> Applications can be made using ground equipment only – not by air or through any kind of irrigation equipment. Works best if applied before mite populations exceed 5 mites per leaf. A maximum of two applications (32 to 48 fl oz each) can be made per year, and a maximum of 96 fluid ounces of product per acre per season can be used. Rotate to at least two other miticide products between the first and second applications. Do not apply within 75 feet of aquatic areas. Do not harvest until at least 21 days after application.
Carzol SP (formetanate hydrochloride). EPA File Symbol # 06-ID-01	Dry Bulb Onions	Thrips	<b>Valid until September 15, 2006.</b> No more than 2 applications can be made per acre per growing season. Do not spray while bees are visiting the treatment area. Workers should not enter treated area until at least 48 hours after application. Do not harvest until at least 30 days after application. Crop residues cannot be fed to livestock. Plant back restrictions are as follows: 30 days for leafy vegetables, 120 days for root crops and 12 months for small grains and other crops (except alfalfa, for which there is no plant-back restriction).

CheckMite+ (coumaphos). EPA File Symbol # 06-ID-04	Honeybee Colonies	Varroa Mites ( <i>Varroa</i> spp.) and Small Hive Beetles ( <i>Athenia tumida</i> )	<b>Valid until February 1, 2007.</b> 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 <i>Varroa</i> mites and no more than four times a year for small hive beetles.
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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](mailto: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
Prozap (Zinc Phosphide) Pellets SLN #ID-060014	Dry Beans	Voles, Mice and House Mice	This Special Local Needs (24c) label allows aerial application of the HACCO Prozap pellets on dry beans. Do not treat any area more than once per growing season. Do not harvest until at least 30 days after application.

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/ipm/24C%20labels.htm>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or [grobinso@agri.state.id.us](mailto:grobinso@agri.state.id.us).