



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

Clarification on Trifloxystrobin (Gem) Fungicide use Recommendations for Powdery Mildew in Sugarbeets

Bayer CropScience issued a Product Bulletin for trifloxystrobin (Gem) fungicide in sugarbeets for control of powdery mildew. The Bulletin recommends the use of Gem at a rate lower than the label rate, but only in situations where powdery mildew pressure is low and when Gem is to be mixed with sulfur. It is important to note that this varied use is only being recommended by Bayer in the Magic Valley, since disease pressure there is less severe.

This recommendation does *NOT* apply to sugarbeets in the Treasure Valley, due to higher disease pressure.

The strobilurin fungicides such as trifloxystrobin (Gem) and pyraclostrobin (Headline), as well as thiophanate-methyl (Topsin M) are at-risk fungicides because they are vulnerable to resistance development in the target pathogen population.

A basic fungicide resistance-management strategy should involve:

- Using at-risk fungicides early in the epidemic
- Not using at-risk fungicides more than once per season, and
- Tank mixing at-risk fungicides with fungicides in a different class. In the case of sugarbeet powdery mildew, the choice is sulfur.

For more detailed recommendations, or for more information on managing fungicide resistance in sugarbeets, visit the University of Idaho Sugarbeet webpage: <http://www.uidaho.edu/sugarbeet/>.

Proposed Changes to DCNA (Botran) Labels

On July 19, EPA issued a Federal Register notice announcing proposed changes to DCNA (Botran) labels in order to mitigate potential worker and environmental risks. In Idaho, Botran fungicide is labeled for use on: snap beans, celery, various tree fruits (sweet cherry, nectarine, peach, plum), grapes, Christmas trees lettuces, potatoes and various ornamentals.

The following label changes are being proposed by EPA

- Aerial application of dust formulation is prohibited.
- For aerial and chemigation applications of wettable powder formulations, product must be packaged in water soluble bags.
- PF-10 respirators are required for mixers and loaders using dust or wettable powder (non-WSB formulations only) formulations.
- The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for grapes will be extended to 14 days

Use rates on the following crops will be reduced:

Crop	Previous Rate (lb ai/A)	New Rate (lb ai/A)
Grape	3.5	1.5
Apricot, Peach, Nectarine, Plum, Prune, Sweet Cherry	4	1.5
Snap Bean	3	2
Conifers, Christmas trees	2	1.5

New limits have been placed on the maximum amount of DCNA that can be applied each year:

Crop	Maximum Annual Application Rate (lb ai/A)
Potato	7.5
Celery, Fennel	5
All Other Crops	4

EPA is requesting comments on these proposed changes; comments are due by August 18, 2006. For more information about these changes, or how to comment on them, view the EPA regulations webpage, <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main>, docket ID: EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0265.

Proposed Changes to Dicamba Labels

On July 14, EPA issued a Federal Register notice announcing proposed changes to Dicamba registrations to mitigate potential worker and environmental risks.

Dicamba alone or in combination with other ingredients is labeled in Idaho for use on: asparagus, barley, corn (field, pop, sweet, seed), golf course, grass hay, homeowner, grass seed, oat, ornamental, pasture, rangeland, sod farm, Sudan grass, timothy, triticale, wheat, residential lawns, golf courses and other non-crop areas.

The proposed changes include:

- Future dicamba use will be restricted to: small grains, corn, sorghum, golf course, residential lawns, sod farms, pastures, rangeland, and rights-of-way.
- New Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements will be on labels.
- The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) will be 24 hours.
- The maximum single application rate will be 1.0 lb ai/A, and no more than 2 applications will be allowed per year.

EPA is requesting comments on these proposed changes; comments are due by September 12. For more information, view the EPA regulations website: <http://www.regulations.gov>; docket ID: EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0479.

Proposed Changes to Dimethoate Labels

On July 12, EPA issued a Federal Register notice announcing proposed changes to dimethoate labels to mitigate potential worker and environmental risks. EPA is proposing changes to both general labeling language and to crop specific use directions. Both are summarized below. EPA is requesting comments on these changes; comments are due by September 11, 2006. For more information, view the EPA regulations website: <http://www.regulations.gov>.

General Labeling Requirements

- New Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for liquids and wettable powder formulations
- Water-soluble packaging required for wettable powder formulations
- Enclosed cockpits required for aerial applications
- Closed systems required for mixing and loading for aerial or chemigation application of liquid formulations to alfalfa, corn, safflower, sorghum, and wheat
- New spray drift language will be added to labels

Dimethoate Crop Specific Use Directions for PNW Crops

Notes: In many cases EPA has established separate REIs for arid (less than 25 inches of rain per year) and non-arid areas.

Crop	Max App. Rate (lb ai/A)	Re-treatment Interval (days)	Max. Apps./Year	REI (hours)	REI for arid areas of less than 25 inches of rain per year	Other Restrictions
alfalfa seed	0.50	n/a	3	48	n/a	No more than one application per cutting.
alfalfa hay						
asparagus	0.50	14	2	48	n/a	n/a
beans (succulent, lima, dry)						
field corn	0.50	n/a	1	48	n/a	Workers are prohibited from entering treated areas for detasseling for 4 days in non-arid areas and for 15 days arid areas.
popcorn						
broccoli	0.50	7	3	48	72 hours	n/a
Brussels sprouts						
cauliflower						
celery	0.50	7	3	48		n/a
cherry	0.33	n/a	1	48	4 days	EPA will require that a 10-day non-arid and 14-day arid REI be placed on SLNs for use on cherries.
conifer seed orchards	1.00	n/a	1	48	4 days	n/a
Douglas fir seed orchards (OR and WA) airblast applications only	4.15	n/a	1	16 days if applications are made at rates >1# ai/A	25 days if applications are made at rates >1# ai/A in arid areas	n/a
grass seed	0.50	90	2	48	n/a	n/a

Dimethoate Crop Specific Use Directions for PNW Crops (continued)

Crop	Max App. Rate (lb ai/A)	Re-treatment Interval (days)	Max. Apps./Year	REI (hours)	REI for arid areas of less than 25 inches of rain per year	Other Restrictions
herbaceous ornamentals	0.25	n/a	1	48	n/a	n/a
kale	0.25	15	2	48	n/a	n/a
leaf lettuce	0.25	7	3	48	n/a	n/a
endive						
Swiss chard						
lentils	0.50	7	2	48	n/a	n/a
melon						
potato						
safflower	0.50	n/a	1	48	n/a	n/a
wheat						
sorghum	0.50	7	2	48	n/a	n/a
mustard greens	0.25	9	2	48	n/a	n/a
pear	1.00	n/a	1	10 days	14 days	n/a
pepper	0.33	7	3	48	n/a	n/a
succulent pea	0.16	n/a	1	48	n/a	For SLNs for use on succulent peas the total season rate is limited to 0.5# ai/A.
tomato	0.50	6	2	48	n/a	n/a
turnip	0.25	3	7	48	n/a	n/a
woody ornamentals	1.00	14	3	10 days	14 days	Application by high pressure hand wand is prohibited.
Christmas tree nurseries						

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	Valid until March 12, 2007. 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.

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	Valid until July 30, 2006. 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	Valid until August 1, 2006. 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	Valid until August 1, 2006. 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.

Section 18 Labels (cont)

FujiMite (fenpyroximate) EPA File Symbol #06-ID-06	Hops	Mites (two-spotted, Willamette and Pacific spider mites, etc.)	Valid until September 15, 2006. 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	Valid until September 15, 2006. 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>)	Valid until February 1, 2007. 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.

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 grobins@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
Poncho 600 (clothianidin) SLN #ID-060015	Sweet Corn Seed (seed treatment)	Early Season insects	This Special Local Needs (24c) label allows application of Poncho 600 as a seed treatment to sweet corn seed grown and custom treated in Idaho. The seed will be subsequently planted by sweet corn growers in North Carolina, and will provide them with better early season insect control.

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.