



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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IMPORTANT!

Waste Pesticide Collection in Canyon County

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), in coordination with the Canyon County, will collect waste pesticides and household hazardous waste at the Canyon County Landfill. Unusable pesticides, including insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, will be collected on Friday, October 17 from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Household hazardous items, such as paint, motor oil, anti-freeze, etc., will be accepted only on Saturday, October 18, 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). For additional information about pesticide disposal, contact Vic Mason at the ISDA (465-8442). For information about household hazardous waste collection, contact Jack Bittle, Director of the Canyon County Landfill, 466-7288.
<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/Pickles%20Butte%202003.pdf>

Label for MSR Expanded

The insecticide oxydemeton-methyl (MSR) is now registered for thrips control in Spanish onions.

New Formulation of Spinosad Now Available for Organic Growers

A new formulation of spinosad (Success), a widely used insecticide, has been released that can be used by certified organic growers. Entrust, the new formulation, is registered for the control of a wide variety of insects on the following crops: asparagus, beans (dry and succulent), cauliflower, mustard, kohlrabi, collards, cereal grains, field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, peppers, peas (dry and succulent), tree fruits, tree nuts, carrots, sugarbeets, radishes, strawberries and bushberries. To view the crop/pest combinations for which Entrust is registered, visit the Kelly Solutions database website, <http://www.kellysolutions.com/ID/showpestsitecombo.asp?EPAID=62719%2D282&ProductName=ENTRUST>

Federal Register Notice New Tolerances Established for Capture Insecticide

With the help of IR-4, EPA has established tolerances for bifenthrin (Capture) on pears and tomatoes. Capture is not yet registered for pears and tomatoes. (F.R., Vol. 68, 4/30/03).

**Federal Register Notice
New Tolerances Established for Applaud
Insecticide**

In conjunction with IR-4, EPA has established tolerances for buprofezin (Applaud) on snap beans. This compound is not yet registered in Idaho for snap beans and cannot be used in snap beans until it has been registered. (F.R. Vol. 68, 6/25/03)

**Federal Register Notice
Additional Tolerances Established for Assail
Insecticide**

EPA established tolerances for acetamiprid (Assail) on canola seed and mustard. Although acetamiprid is currently registered for controlling aphids, codling moths, Colorado potato beetle, leafhoppers and lygus bugs on various fruits and vegetables, it is not yet registered on canola seed or mustard; it must be registered before it can be used on these crops. For more details, consult the federal register:
<http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/September/Day-03/p22313.htm>

**Federal Register Notice
Insecticide Fenvalerate to be Cancelled by
Manufacturer**

Sumitomo and Bayer Environmental Sciences have requested that EPA cancel their registration of the compound fenvalerate, currently used by homeowners and for animal insect control (F.R. Vol. 68, 7/11/03).

**Pumpkins and Squash Added to Kryocide
Label**

Pumpkins and squash have been added to the label of the insecticide cryolite (Kryocide). It was already registered to control such insects as armyworms, Colorado potato beetle and codling moth in other crops.

**Federal Register Notice
Additional Tolerances Established for
Curzate**

Currently used to control late blight on potatoes, EPA has established tolerances for cymoxanil (Curzate) for downy mildew control in hops. However, cymoxanil still needs to be registered on hops before it can be applied. (F.R. Vol. 68, 7/16/03).

**Federal Register Notice
Tolerances Established for Boscalid (Endura,
Emerald) Fungicide**

EPA has established tolerances for BASF's new fungicide active ingredient, Boscalid – known by its common names Endura, Emerald and Pristine (Pristine is a tank mix of boscalid and pyraclostrobin). Tolerances were established for the following crops: carrot, radish, turnip, potato, sugarbeet, garlic, dry bulb onion, green onion, leek, bean (dry and succulent), tomato, pepper, cucumber, melons, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum, blackberry, blueberry, raspberry, huckleberry, strawberry, grape, walnut, filbert, barley, corn, wheat, mint and grass forage, fodder and hay. Boscalid must be registered for each crop before it is legal for use. For more details, view the federal register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-30/p19357.htm>.

**Federal Register Notice
Tolerances Established for Famoxate**

EPA has established tolerances for the new fungicide famoxadone (Famoxate) on grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash and melons. Famoxadone cannot be used on these crops until it is registered.
<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-02/p16736.htm>

**Federal Register Notice
Crops Added to Maxim Label**

New tolerances for fludioxonil (Maxim) have been established by EPA with the help of IR-4. Tolerances were established for the following crops: carrots, collards, cauliflower, kohlrabi, and mustard greens. Maxim has been registered on these crops. (F.R. Vol. 68, 7/3/03).

**Federal Register Notice
New Tolerances Established for Axiom
Herbicide**

EPA has established additional tolerances for flufenacet (Axiom) on corn (grain, forage and stover). Though Axiom is presently registered for field and silage corn, it still needs to be registered for grain, forage and stover corn before its use is legal on these crops. (F.R. Vol. 68, 6/25/03).

Commonly Used Pesticides May Need to Adhere to Stricter Regulations

On July 3, 2003, a U.S. District Court in western Washington ruled that EPA violated its obligations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), which requires EPA to determine whether or not a pesticide will jeopardize endangered or threatened species. By law, EPA must coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before registering a pesticide to decide if a "no spray" buffer zone is required for using that pesticide near waterways. The waterways potentially affected by this ruling are the Columbia River and its tributaries – including the Snake River – or, basically, any west coast stream that is home to threatened or endangered salmon and steelhead species. There are 54 commonly used pesticides in question. After hearing oral arguments on August 14, the judge ordered EPA and the plaintiffs to negotiate which of the 54 pesticides should require additional buffer zones, as well as negotiating the size and extent of these buffer zones. The judge is expected to make a ruling sometime this fall, but has asked for more information about the impact the proposed buffers will have on PNW agriculture before making his final ruling. However, this is just an interim solution. EPA has until December 31, 2004 to finish an extensive review of all 54 pesticides – including consultation with USFWS and NMFS – to determine which of them "may affect" the species in question. So far, EPA has concluded that 15 of these 54 pesticides have "no affect" on salmon and do not require buffer zones. The plaintiffs have proposed generic buffer zones of 60 feet for ground applications and 300 feet for aerial applications. Another option would be to determine the buffers by addressing the chemicals individually, since each pesticide has different chemical properties, use patterns and target pests. For more detailed information about this case, visit the Washington State Department of Agriculture website, <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/docs/FAQ.pdf>.

Treasure Valley Pest Alert an Important IPM Tool

Treasure Valley Pest Alert, developed by faculty at the University of Idaho and Oregon State University, is designed to deliver timely crop pest information across the Treasure Valley. Pest information can be submitted by growers, field representatives, or any other *Pest Alert* subscriber. The information is subsequently verified by faculty and posted on the *Pest Alert* website. An email notice about the pest infestations is automatically sent to subscribers with links to research based pest identification, life cycle, IPM and control information. The purpose of these email notifications is to improve pest management decisions when outbreaks occur. To view pest alerts, to subscribe, or to find out more information about the *Treasure Valley Pest Alert*, visit the website, <http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3>.

CSREES Pacific Northwest Regional Water Quality Program Conference

This regional conference will bring together regulators, researchers, educators, technical assistance providers, and others to focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) implementation strategies. The conference will be held in Stevenson, Washington October 29-30. There will be a pre-conference TMDL tutorial on October 28. For more information, visit the conference website, <http://www.swwrc.wsu.edu/conference2003/index.html>.

Pacific Northwest Forage Workers Conference

This conference will be held from Monday, October 27 to Thursday, October 30 at the Shilo Inn Suites in Nampa. For more information about the conference, contact University of Idaho Faculty Glenn Shewmaker, (208) 736-3600 or gshew@uidaho.edu, Ron Thaemert, (208) 788-5585 or thaemert@uidaho.edu, or Scott Jensen, (208) 459-6003 or scottj@uidaho.edu.

Idaho Association of Plant Pathology Annual Meeting

The 2003 meeting will be held November 5 – 6 at the West Coast Hotel in Twin Falls. For more information about the meeting, contact Jeff Miller (208) 397-4181 ext. 103, or jmiller@uidaho.edu.

**Cultivating the Harvest II
Inland NW Small Acreage Farming
Conference**

The second small farm conference and trade show will be at the Coeur d'Alene Inn November 7 – 9, 2003. It is being sponsored by Rural Roots and the CALS Small Farm Team. For more information, visit the Rural Roots website, <http://www.ruralroots.org/Programs/Conferences.asp>, the University of Idaho Sustainable Agriculture website, http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/sustag/calendar_oct_dec.htm, or contact Colette DePhelps Brown (colette@ruralroots.org), (208) 883-3462).

New Pacific Northwest Invasive Weed Book Available

PNW's Least Wanted List: Invasive Weed Identification and Management boasts full color photos of 41 invasive plant species as well as a full description of each species (including identification, origin, impact, ecology, and management). The book can be previewed at the following website, <http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/edmat/EC1563.pdf>, and ordered by calling (541) 737-2513, or by visiting the Oregon State University Extension and Experiment Station Communications website, <http://eesc.oregonstate.edu/>.

Pesticide Labels and Databases

Kelly Solutions Database is a searchable database for pesticides registered in Idaho. This information is compiled solely from pesticide registration data submitted by companies who wish their products to be sold in the state of Idaho, combined with data from the EPA with regard to ingredients, pests and sites. <http://www.kellysolutions.com/ID/>

CDMS

(<http://www.cdms.net/pfa/LUpdateMsg.asp>) and the *C & P Press Greenbook* (<http://www.greenbook.net/Search/QuickSearch/index.asp>) allow you to search for pesticide labels online.

Recently Approved Section 24c and 18 Labels for Idaho

For more information on Section 24c or Section 18 labels, check the ISDA website:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section24%20c.htm>,

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section18.htm>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or grobins@agri.state.id.us.

Section 24c

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Carzol SP (formetanate hydrochloride)	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	There is an existing label for the use of Carzol on alfalfa grown for seed, but treatment is limited to pre-bloom; this Section 24c allows growers to treat after bloom as well. Alfalfa treated with Carzol CANNOT be used for sprouting, livestock grazing or livestock feed. Fields treated with Carzol must be cleared and harvested by burning or disking into the soil. There are extensive plant back restrictions that must be followed: 30 days for leafy vegetables; 120 days for root crops; 12 months for small grains and other crops. A maximum of 1 lb active ingredient per acre can be used during a cropping season and harvest cannot be less than 21 days after the field was last treated with Carzol.
Comite (propargite)	Potatoes	Two-spotted spider mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	There is an existing label for the use of Comite on potatoes, but this Section 24c reduces the re-application interval from 21 to 14 days. This shortened interval should reduce pest damage. Comite is very toxic to fish and should not be applied within 50 feet (by ground) or 75 feet (by air) of bodies of water. Do not apply through irrigation systems.
Prowl H ₂ O (pendimethalin)	Grasses grown for seed (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, fine fescue)	Annual and broadleaved weeds	This is a new formulation of Prowl, in which a lower application rate can be used. Must be applied prior to weed germination, but after the grass stands are established (six or more tillers per plant). Temporary crop injury may result. Prowl H ₂ O is most effective when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received within 7 days of application, and it can be chemigated. Do not apply within one year of harvesting grass hay and do not harvest treated grass for feed or allow livestock to graze. Strict plant-back restrictions must be followed when using Prowl H ₂ O. When the 4.3 pint per acre rate is used, it is necessary to wait 12 months before planting wheat and 18 months before planting other crops; when the 6.3 pint per acre rate is used, it is necessary to wait 24 months before planting sugarbeets and 18 months before planting other crops.

Section 18

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Prozap (zinc phosphide)	Potatoes, sugarbeets, wheat and barley	Meadow voles and field mice	Expires Oct. 1, 2003. A maximum of two applications can be made by ground or by air, and only in the following counties: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Cassia, Caribou, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Idaho, Jefferson, Jerome, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Power, Teton and Twin Falls.
Laredo (myclobutanil)	Sugarbeets	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	Expires Oct. 15, 2003. To aid in resistance management, only one application is allowed per season. Laredo can be rotated with any of the following fungicides: Quadris (azoxystrobin); Gem (trifloxystrobin); Headline (pyraclostrobin), and Topsin (thiophanate-methyl). Pre-harvest interval is 28 days. Fields sprayed with Laredo can be planted to rotational crops that are listed on the full Laredo label, but a 30 day fallow must be observed before the fields are can be planted to crops that are not on the label.