



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

Cutworms Found in Treasure Valley Sugarbeets

Representatives from Amalgamated Sugar Company are reporting they have found a few sugarbeet fields around the Treasure Valley that are being damaged by cutworms. Weedy spots and field borders are typically "hot spots" for these pests. For more information about sugarbeet pest alerts and cutworm management, visit the Treasure Valley and PNW Pest Alert Network, <http://www.tvpestalet.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7ESugarbeets%7E%7E>.

Pea Leaf Weevils and Cutworms in Alfalfa Seed

It has been reported that cutworms and pea leaf weevils are being found in new stands of alfalfa seed in Wilder and Nampa. Adult pea leaf weevils are grayish brown, slender weevils about 5 mm long, with a short snout. Adults chew notches out of alfalfa leaflet margins and sometimes can defoliate new seedling alfalfa causing serious stand loss. The Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network has links to the PNW Insect Management Handbook on their website, <http://www.tvpestalet.net/index.php3>. Information presented includes identifying photos of the pests, a description of the pest and the damage it causes and information about management.

Pest Alert – Cereal Leaf Beetles Found in Treasure Valley

Adult Cereal Leaf Beetles (CLB) have been found on the ground, in flight and in grain fields in Parma and south of Nampa. Therefore, CLB larvae will hatch soon. As temperatures warm up we can expect to see the adults become very active. Adult CLB will lay eggs in winter grains first. However, as spring grains (oats, barley, wheat) grow larger, the beetles will move to spring grain fields because they are the preferred hosts. Adults are small beetles about 1/4 to 3/8 inch in size, with a metallic blue head and wing covers, red pronotum, and yellow-orange legs. Eggs are never laid in clusters, but are deposited singly or in rows of up to three or four close to the mid rib on the upper leaf surface of hosts. Larvae are yellow to yellow-brown with a dark mass of slimy fecal material on their backs. Both adults and larvae feed on leaves. Feeding causes a characteristic stripping of the leaves. Economic thresholds are three larvae or eggs per plant, or one larva per flag leaf. For more information on CLB, visit the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network, <http://www.tvpestalet.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7ESmall+Grains%7E%7E>, or contact Brad Brown and the University of Idaho Parma Research and Extension Center, 208.722.6701, ext. 216.

Pest Alert – Soybean Rust Confirmed in Southern U.S.

Soybean Rust, *Phakospora pachyrhizi*, is a recent pest in the U.S. and is now confirmed in Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In response, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has developed an interactive soybean rust website as part of a national soybean rust plant disease surveillance and monitoring network. The one-stop federal resource, <http://www.usda.gov/soybeanrust>, provides timely information on the extent and severity of soybean rust outbreaks in the United States. It will give users up-to-date forecasts on where soybean rust is likely to appear in the United States, and reports where the disease exists by county, refers growers to county extension agents nationwide, lists the National Plant Diagnostic Networks laboratories and links to other Web sites to give producers effective disease management options. The Western Plant Diagnostic Network has updated the “First Detector” info on their website, <https://www.wpdn.org/> to include soybean rust.

The arrival of soybean rust to the continental United States had been predicted by experts for some time, since it is found around the globe in soybean-producing countries and is a wind-borne disease.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), along with USDA and state departments of agriculture, have been proactive in planning for its arrival, and EPA has approved several fungicides for soybean growers. For a complete list of pesticides that are available as of November 16, 2004, visit http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/soybean_rust.htm. None of these emergency exemptions apply to Idaho.

Pesticide Updates

Idaho State Department of Agriculture Announces Pesticide Disposal Dates

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) sponsors a statewide pesticide disposal program. All residents are invited to bring their unusable pesticides to one of the following sites (first 1,000 pounds are free):

Caldwell
Canyon County Fairgrounds
May 16, 2005

Weiser
Idaho Department of Transportation Yard
May 17, 2005

Lewiston
Nez Perce County Fairgrounds
May 18, 2005

Coeur D’Alene
Coeur D’Alene Transfer Station
May 19, 2005

All collections run from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm. No fertilizers, paints or oils can be accepted – only pesticides. Consumers are advised not to dispose of pesticides in sinks, toilets, storm drains, or any body of water. For more information, view the ISDA Pesticide Disposal Program website, <http://www.agri.idaho.gov/agresource/pdptoc.htm>, or contact Vic Mason in Nampa (208.465.8442, vmason@idahoag.us), Chuck Hawley in Coeur d’Alene (208.762.9586), or Cathy Parsons in Boise (208.332.8605).

Trends in New Active Ingredients

As part of the Office of Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) 2004 Annual Report, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a chart showing important trends in new pesticide active ingredients. It is based on 1987-2004 registration data and shows a steady decline in "conventional--regular" active ingredients. "Biological" active ingredients are increasing in number. Both "conventional--reduced-risk" and "antimicrobial" active ingredients showed modest increases. The report, titled, "Taking Care of Business: Protecting Public Health and the Environment," can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/annual/2004/04annualrpt.pdf>

Certain Pesticide Applications to Water NOT a Violation of the Clean Water Act

There have been questions and lawsuits surrounding the issue of whether or not application of pesticides regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) applied to or over waters of the United States require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits under the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

EPA issued "guidance" on this subject and decided that application of a pesticide applied according to its EPA approved label, to, over or near waters of the United States does NOT require a NPDES permit in the following two circumstances:

- The application of pesticides directly to waters of the United States in order to control pests (i.e., for control of mosquito larvae, aquatic weeds or other pests that are present in water)
- The application of pesticides to control pests that are present over or near water that results in a portion of the pesticides being deposited to water (i.e., insecticides aerially applied into a forest canopy where water may be present below the canopy or when pesticides are applied over or near water for control of adult mosquitoes or other pests).

Pesticide applications in violation of the federal label would be subject to enforcement under any and all appropriate statutes. EPA is also proposing to revise the NPDES permit program regulations to incorporate the above decision.

Proposed Cancellation of Dacthal (DCPA) Uses

Due to concerns about groundwater contamination, Amvac (the sole technical registrant of Dacthal) has proposed canceling Dacthal (DCPA) use on the following crops important in Idaho: alfalfa, beans, peas, peppers, potatoes, residential uses (turf and ornamental), pumpkins and walnuts. EPA has not yet made a final decision on the cancellations. When EPA was initially considering use cancellations, Jane Thomas, Comment Coordinator for the PNW states, sent a letter to EPA asking for uses of Dacthal (DCPA) to be retained on dry beans and onions. Thanks to Jane's efforts, Dacthal (DCPA) use has been preserved on onions. We will continue to report on the status of Dacthal (DCPA) registrations in subsequent issues of this newsletter.

Upcoming Cancellation of Di-Syston 15G (Disulfoton)

Bayer Crop Science has requested that EPA cancel most uses of Di-Syston 15G (disulfoton), including its use on beans (dry, snap), lentils, peas, peppers, potatoes, radish grown for seed, clover grown for seed, and a 24c label for barley and wheat. Di-Syston (disulfoton) 8EC, the emulsifiable concentrate that can only be used in closed systems, will **not** be canceled. It is registered for use on barley, beans (dry, snap), lentils, peas, potatoes and wheat. Cancellation of Di-Syston 15G (disulfoton) is open for comment until June 13, 2005 – no final decision has been made by EPA. For more details, view the Federal Register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2004/December/Day-15/p27366.htm>.

New Fungicide Registered

Crop-Phite Agricultural Fungicide (phosphorus acid) has recently been registered in Idaho for management of a broad range of plant diseases, including downy mildew, Pythium, Phytophthora, crown rots, fire blight, and late blight. It is labeled for use on the following crops: apple, apricot, asparagus, bean (dry), bean (green), blackberry, blueberry, cherry, cucumber, grape, hop, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, nectarine, nursery crops, onion (dry bulb), ornamentals, pea (dry), pea (green), peach, pear, pepper, plum, potato, potato (post harvest), prune, pumpkin, raspberry, squash (summer and winter types), strawberry, tomato, turf, walnut, and watermelon.

"Stop Sale" Date for Diazinon Home Uses was December 31, 2004

EPA issued a final reminder notice to pesticide retailers that the stop-sale date for all outdoor diazinon home, lawn and garden products was Dec. 31, 2004. It is now unlawful to sell diazinon outdoor non-agricultural use products in the United States. Retailers should have removed all diazinon outdoor home, lawn and garden products from store shelves.

Consumers may continue to use diazinon residential products according to label directions and precautions. If consumers choose to discontinue use, they should contact Vic Mason, Program Manager of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Disposal Program (208.465.8442 in Nampa, vmason@idahoag.us). More information on diazinon is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/diazinon.htm>

Children's Health Environmental Exposure Research Study Cancelled

Stephen Johnson, Acting Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), announced that the Children's Health Environmental Exposure Research Study will be terminated. It was originally designed to fill critical data gaps in our understanding of how children may be exposed to pesticides (such as bug spray) and chemicals currently used in households. Information from the study was intended to help EPA better protect children. However, questions arose about the study design, causing the EPA to stop all work on the study, first temporarily, then permanently. EPA will continue to pursue the goal of protecting children's health, just not through this study. Stephen Johnson reports that he is committed to ensuring that EPA's research is based on sound science with the highest ethical standards.

Pacific Northwest and California Lead Country in Special Local Needs (24c) Pesticide Registrations

The four states with the highest number of active SLN registrations are Washington (313), California (312), Oregon (282), and Idaho (155). A majority of the states (44) have less than half the Special Local Needs registrations we have in Idaho. This is a testament to how diverse and unique the crops grown in Idaho are, as well as to the hard work and dedication of our agricultural industry.

Idaho Water Quality Data on the Web

The Agricultural Water Quality Program implements agricultural monitoring and protection programs with public and private partners to protect ground and surface water quality. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the lead state agency responsible for implementing the Agricultural Water Quality Program. ISDA conducts ground water monitoring and protection projects related to pesticides, nutrients, and animal waste impacts. They also conduct surface water monitoring and evaluate water quality concerns related to dairies, beef feedlots, and the implementation of the Agricultural Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) monitoring program. The ISDA website, <http://www.agri.idaho.gov/gw/> contains several reports from regional and local ground water monitoring projects. The website contains full reports on the projects, data summaries, GIS probability maps, and lists of which pesticides have been detected (location and detection level). The webpage also contains the same type of information on the surface water monitoring program.

Section 18 Request for Dimilin (diflubenzuron)

A Section 18 Emergency Exemption request for the use of Dimilin (diflubenzuron) for use on alfalfa hay was made on March 24. It generally takes EPA up to 60 days to approve Section 18 requests. Check the next issue of this newsletter for an update on Dimilin availability.

Miscellaneous

Western IPM Symposium

The Western IPM Center (WIPMC) is sponsoring a symposium entitled, "Water, Wildlife and Pesticides in the West: Pest Management's Contribution to Solving Environmental Problems". It will be in Portland, Oregon August 31 – September 1, 2005. Session topics include: IPM Practices and Tools to Protect Water Quality; Endangered Species, and Reduced-Risk IPM Practices. Growers, University Research and Extension Personnel, government agency personnel, environmental organizations, policy makers and other interested stakeholders are invited to attend. For more information, registration forms, or a downloadable brochure,

visit the WIPMC website:
<http://www.wrpmc.ucdavis.edu/NewsAlerts/westernipmsymposium05.html>.

Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network an Important IPM Tool

Treasure Valley Pest Alert Network, developed by faculty at the University of Idaho and Oregon State University, was designed to deliver timely crop pest information across the Treasure Valley. The *Pest Alert Network* has been expanded to include the Pacific Northwest (OR, WA). Pest information can be submitted by growers, field representatives, or any other subscriber. The information is subsequently verified by faculty and posted on the *Pest Alert Network* 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 and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network*, visit the website, <http://www.tvpestalet.net/index.php3>. In the evaluation of the 2004 growing season, many subscribers commented that the *Pest Alert Network* helped them improve the timeliness of their scouting and chemical applications.

Approved Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

Section 24c

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
Aliette WDG Fungicide (fosetyl-aluminum) EPA SLN # ID-960013	Hops	Downy Mildew	Existing label has been revised. The rate and the maximum amount of product to be used each season have increased. This will allow an additional application when ground equipment cannot be used. Cannot be applied within 24 days of harvest, and hops treated with this fungicide cannot be fed to animals. Interactions with copper products may cause phytotoxicity issues. To avoid these, read and follow the label carefully. Mixing Aliette with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is not recommended.

For more information on Section 24c labels, check the ISDA website: <http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section24%20c.htm>, 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.

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
Mertect LSP Fungicide (thiabendazole). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-02	Lentils (Seed Treatment)	Ascochyta Blight	Valid until June 1, 2005. Treated seed must be labeled, "This seed treated with Thiabendazole at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes." Do not graze or feed livestock on treated fields for 4 weeks after planting. This pesticide is toxic to fish: do not apply directly to water; do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
Mertect 340-F Fungicide (thiabendazole). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-02	Lentils (Seed Treatment)	Ascochyta Blight	Valid until June 1, 2005. Treated seed must be labeled, "This seed treated with Thiabendazole at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes." Do not graze or feed livestock on treated fields for 4 weeks after planting. This pesticide is toxic to fish: do not apply directly to water; do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
Gustafson LSP Fungicide (thiabendazole). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-02	Lentils (Seed Treatment)	Ascochyta Blight	Valid until June 1, 2005. Treated seed must be labeled, "This seed treated with Thiabendazole at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes." Do not graze or feed livestock on treated fields for 4 weeks after planting. This pesticide is toxic to fish: do not apply directly to water; do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
Mycoshield (oxytetracycline). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-07	Apples	Fire Blight	Valid until August 1, 2005. For use only in the following Idaho counties: Canyon, Gem, Payette, Owyhee and Washington. Apply beginning at 10% bloom and continue at 3-6 day intervals, or apply when blight favorable weather is expected during apple bloom. 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. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. 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.)

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
FlameOut (oxytetracycline). EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-07	Apples	Fire Blight	Valid until August 1, 2005. For use only in the following Idaho counties: Canyon, Gem, Payette, Owyhee and Washington. Apply beginning at 10% bloom and continue at 3-6 day intervals, or apply when blight favorable weather is expected during apple bloom. 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. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Workers should not enter treated area until at least 12 hours after application. Use of predictive models for fireblight is recommended before spraying.
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/agresource/section18.htm>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or grobins@agri.state.id.us.