



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

Corn Earworm in the Treasure Valley

The next generation of corn earworm moths will lay eggs in corn silks between 1450 and 1650 growing degree days (GDD). As of August 11, 2005, GDD accumulations for Caldwell, Nampa and Parma were 1424, 1374 and 1462, respectively. If you have late-silking corn you will want to continue scouting for earworm eggs, because fields that silk after 1300 GDD are the most vulnerable to attack by corn earworms.

As egg hatch approaches, increased field scouting, as well as appropriate control measures to treat the larvae before they enter the corn ears, are necessary. For more information on corn earworms, or for subsequent pest alerts, visit the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network website, <http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7ECorn%7E%7E>

Late Blight Found in More Fields in Canyon County

Late Blight was confirmed in Canyon County on July 19, and has been found in several more Canyon County potato fields. Mike Thornton, from the University of Idaho's Parma Research and Extension Center, recommends treating potatoes going into storage for late blight until vine kill. If you find any suspicious symptoms, please contact University of Idaho personnel: Mike Thornton (Treasure Valley), 722-6701; Nora Olsen (Magic Valley), 736-3600; Phil Nolte (Idaho Falls), 529-8376; Bill Bohl (Blackfoot), 785-8060; Jeff Miller (Aberdeen), 397-4181. <http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7E>

First Human Case of West Nile Virus in Idaho Reported in Ada County

The Central District Health Department (CDHD) reported that an Ada County resident has contracted the West Nile Virus (WNV). The man is a truck driver whose route commonly takes him through California and Nevada. He was tested on August 9, 2005 after exhibiting symptoms consistent with West Nile Virus for up to two weeks prior to being tested. The man is not hospitalized and is recovering. It is unclear if he was bitten by a WNV-infected mosquito in Idaho or elsewhere.

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. This can be accomplished by eliminating mosquito habitat, and by using mosquito repellents containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide).

As of August 16, 2005, California was reporting the highest number of human cases with 146, followed by South Dakota with 43.

Prior to this human case, Idaho reported nine positive cases of equine WNV in Canyon, Gooding, Owyhee and Gem Counties. Positive mosquito tests have been reported in Canyon and Payette Counties, and positive bird tests have been confirmed in Canyon and Gem Counties.

For more information on West Nile Virus, see the attached WNV information sheet.

Pesticide Updates

Dimethoate Use Cancelled on Certain Crops

On July 20, EPA announced that it is canceling the use of Dimethoate on apples, collards, grapes and head lettuce. The products listed in the EPA Federal Register Notice that are registered in Idaho are:

Registrant	Name	EPA Reg. #
Helena Chemical	5lb Dimethoate	5905-497
	Dimethoate 4EC	5905-493
Micro-Flo	Dimethoate 267	51036-198
	Dimethoate 4E	51036-110
Loveland Products	Dimethoate 400	34704-207
Drexel Chemicals	Dimethoate 4EC	19713-231

This action was previously proposed in the May 4 Federal Register and information was distributed via this newsletter. Registrants may distribute and sell products labeled for the cancelled uses until July 20, 2006 and persons other than the registrant (e.g., growers) may distribute, sell, or use these same products until stocks are exhausted.

Use of Guthion (azinphos-methyl)

Terminated on Certain Crops

On August 17, 2005, EPA issued a cancellation order – effective immediately – for Guthion (azinphos-methyl) use on certain crops. Crops grown in Idaho that will no longer be on the Guthion label are: caneberries, peaches, nectarines, and potatoes. Guthion (azinphos-methyl) products registered in Idaho that can no longer be used on these crops are: Azinphos-methyl 50W Soluable (Micro Flo Company) and Guthion Solupack 50% Wettable Powder (Bayer Crop Science).

On February 28, 2005, EPA indicated that it would issue an order to terminate the aforementioned uses unless the Agency received comments within the 30-day comment period that would merit its further review of these requests. The Agency received several comments on the notice, including extensive comments from the National Potato Council and the Northwest Horticultural Council. Although these comments were reviewed and taken into consideration, EPA decided to proceed with this termination order, but to modify the previously proposed existing stocks provision. Existing stocks are those stocks of registered pesticide products which are currently in the United States and which were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to August 17, 2005. The distribution or sale of these products is permitted until March 31, 2006. The use of existing stocks of these products in the United States by growers and other Guthion users is permitted until September 30, 2006.

Cancellation of Dacthal (DCPA) Uses

Amvac (the sole technical registrant of Dacthal) volunteered to remove a number of crops from the Dacthal (DCPA) label in response to concerns about the contamination of ground water with DCPA and especially its metabolite tetrachloroterephthalic acid (TPA). Although no specific health risk associated with TPA has been identified, its prevalence and widespread detection in ground water were the basis of discussions on the use deletions.

On February 16, 2005, EPA indicated that it would terminate a variety of uses unless the Agency received comments that would merit its further review of these requests. The Agency received several comments on the notice, including those from Jane Thomas, Comment Coordinator for the PNW states, stating the importance of Dacthal (DCPA) in dry beans and onions. Thanks to Jane's efforts, Dacthal (DCPA) use has been preserved on onions. Additional crops were saved from termination through the effort of the University of Hawaii and Ratto Brothers, including sweet potato, eggplant, kale, and turnip. Once existing stocks of Dacthal (DCPA) have been exhausted, its use on the following crops important to Idaho will no longer be permitted: alfalfa, beans, peas, peppers, potatoes, residential uses (turf and ornamental), pumpkins and walnuts. These uses, taken all together, represent less than 2% of total domestic agricultural usage of DCPA, and even less when turf and other residential uses are considered.

Existing stocks are those stocks of registered pesticide products which were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to July 31, 2005. Amvac Chemical Corporation will be permitted to sell and/or distribute existing stocks of its products labeled for use on the cancelled crops until April 1, 2007. Sale and distribution of these products by those other than Amvac, and use by growers is permitted until existing supplies are exhausted. As previously mentioned, once stocks of existing products have been exhausted, use of Dacthal (DCPA) will no longer be permitted on alfalfa, beans, peas, peppers, potatoes, residential uses (turf and ornamental), pumpkins and walnuts.

2,4-D Approved for Re-registration, But Label Changes are Required

On August 8, 2005, EPA issued a Re-registration Eligibility Decision (RED) for all formulations of 2,4-D. All uses of 2,4-D will be retained, but several label changes are required. The highlights are:

- In order to reduce the residential and ecological risks, EPA is reducing the maximum turf rate from 2.0 lbs ae/A to 1.5 lbs ae/A.
- To reduce occupational risks associated with handling wettable powders, EPA will be requiring these products to be packaged in water-soluble packaging. EPA has also changed the 2,4-D PPE requirements for certain formulations.
- Ecological risks will be reduced via the implementation of measures to control spray drift (this will reduce the risk of 2,4-D to non-target plants) and by reducing the rate for 2,4-D use on field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, small grains, fallowland/stubble, non-cropland, turf, aquatic applications (surface), pasture.

Following these EPA requirements, registrants will need to make extensive changes to 2,4-D labels. Registrants may distribute and sell products with the existing labels until August 8, 2006, after which only products with the new, revised labels can be distributed or sold. Growers can use products with the existing labels until August 8, 2007. The complete RED is available on the EPA website, <http://docket.epa.gov/edkfed/do/EDKStaffItemDetailView?objectId=090007d480925518>.

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

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
Success (spinosad) EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-12	Onion	Thrips	Valid until August 31, 2005. No more than 21 oz of Success (0.33 lb a.i. spinosad) can be applied per acre per crop. Cannot be applied within 3 days of harvest. Applications should be made at least 5 days apart; no more than 4 applications per calendar year. Success is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment, therefore, do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Due to its toxicity to aquatic invertebrates, this product should not be applied directly to water, and should not be allowed to contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.
FujiMite (fenpyroximate) EPA File Symbol #05-ID-11	Hops	Mites	Valid until September 15, 2005. Applications can be made using ground equipment only. 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 fl oz 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 apply within 21 days of harvest.

Section 18 Labels, continued

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
Stratego (propiconazole + trifloxystrobin) EPA SLN NO. ID-050009	Wheat	Rusts (<i>Puccinia gaminus</i> , <i>P. recondita</i> , <i>P. striiformis</i>), Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>), Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>), Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) and Glume Blotch (<i>Stagnospora nodorum</i>)	Applications can be made either by ground or by air. Not to be applied through any type of irrigation system. Can be applied at any growth stage through full head emergence. Applications can begin preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. No more than 10 oz Stratego should be applied per acre per season. No more than 1.8 oz a.i. of propiconazole should be applied per acre per season. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Do not cut green crop for hay or silage; do not graze or feed treated wheat, straw, forage or hay to livestock.
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/ipm/24C%20labels.htm>, or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or grobinso@agri.state.id.us.