



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>

Ronda Hirnyck, Pesticide Program Coordinator, University of Idaho – Boise Center; 322 E. Front St, Suite 180; Boise, ID, 83702

Phone: (208) 364-4046, Fax: (208) 364-4035, Email: hirnyck@uidaho.edu.

Lisa Downey, Pest Management Information Coordinator, University of Idaho – Boise Center; 322 E. Front St, Suite 180; Boise, ID, 83702

Phone: (208) 364-9926, Fax: (208) 364-4035, Email: ldowney@uidaho.edu.

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Pest Alerts

Powdery Mildew and Black Bean Aphids in Treasure Valley Sugarbeets

Powdery mildew and black bean aphids have been identified by Amalgamated Sugar Company (AMSCO) field staff in the Middleton and Notus areas of the Treasure Valley. In many cases, an insecticide can be tank mixed with a powdery mildew treatment. AMSCO field representatives say the modes of action of the mildew chemistries work best if treatments are applied before mildew is found in the field. Consult with your field representative for recommendations. For more information about pest management in sugarbeets, visit the University of Idaho Sugarbeet website, <http://www.uidaho.edu/sugarbeet/>.

Late Blight in Treasure Valley Potatoes

Late blight was confirmed in Canyon County on July 19. Growers in the Treasure Valley who do not have late blight should spray immediately (if no applications have been made), and continue to spray on a weekly basis with a protectant fungicide. As long as the weather remains hot and dry, spread of the pathogen will be slow. If late blight has been confirmed in a field, stronger products can be mixed with the protectants. Stand alone products have also shown good protection against tuber blight. Scout wet areas in fields 2 to 3 times each week. As long as the weather remains hot and dry, growers in other regions of the state can stay on a 10 to 14 day program. However, fields need to be scouted intensively.

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.tvpestaalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7E>.

Corn Earworm Potential in the Treasure Valley

According to the Oregon State University Growing Degree Day (GDD) model for Corn Earworm, <http://pnwpest.org>, Caldwell is currently at 941 GDD, and the Parma area is at 954 GDD. Twenty-two GDD are being accumulated in the Treasure Valley every day. First generation summer moths will begin laying eggs in fresh corn silk at approximately 1300 GDD. Eggs will hatch a few days after reaching 1300 GDD and the larvae will then begin feeding on the ears. Fields that silk after 1300 are most vulnerable to attack.

The GDD model predicts that 1300 GDD will be reached on July 31 or August 1 and that earworm eggs will begin hatching about August 4 or 5 in both the Parma and Caldwell areas, respectively. 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.tvpestaalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7ECorn%7E%7E>.

Mosquito with West Nile Virus Found in Canyon County

On July 19, 2005, a mosquito with West Nile virus was found in Canyon County. This is the first discovery of an actual mosquito carrying West Nile in Idaho. In 2004, 3 people were infected, along with several horses and other animals. Although state epidemiologists knew that mosquitoes were carrying the virus, it was not proven until now. The infected bug was discovered just east of Lake Lowell as part of ongoing monitoring within the Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District. As of July 12, 11 states have reported human cases of WNV in 2005. 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).

Ways to eliminate mosquito habitats around your house or farm:

- Eliminate sources of standing water since this is where mosquitoes lay their eggs.
- At least once a week, drain water from flower pots, pet food and water dishes, bird baths, swimming pool covers, wading pools, plastic swimming pools, buckets, barrels and cans.
- Repair and/or install screens
- Check for and clean clogged rain gutters.
- Remove old tires or other things around the yard that will collect water.
- Consider treating drainage ditches on the farm or storm drains surrounding the farm. This can be done with Mosquito Dunks®, which are small pellets containing *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, which are added to the water and can control mosquito larvae for 30 days.

Ways to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes:

- Wear long sleeves and long pants.
- Minimize outdoor time during dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.
- Place mosquito netting over infant carriers when outdoors.
- Use insect repellents with DEET whenever you go outdoors. A higher percentage of DEET does not increase the effectiveness of the repellent, it just increases the amount of time that repellent will last. For instance, repellents with 23.8% DEET will last for 5 hours, whereas repellents with 6.65% DEET will only last for 2 hours. Do not apply repellent to cuts, wounds, irritated skin or skin under clothing.
- Clothing can be sprayed with repellents containing DEET or permethrin, *but permethrin should NEVER be sprayed on skin!!!*
- Do not use aerosol or pump sprays in enclosed areas and do not apply them directly to your face. It is better to spray the repellent into your hands, then rub it onto your face.
- After returning indoors, wash the treated area with soap and water.

Special considerations for using insect repellents on children:

- No serious illness has ever been linked to the use of DEET in children.
- Some guidelines say that repellents with a low concentration of DEET can be applied to infants over 2 months, whereas other sources say it is not acceptable to apply repellent to children under 2 years of age. It is recommended that you consult with your health care provider before putting DEET repellents on small children. The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC, see details below) can also be consulted, 1.800.858.7378.
- Avoid contact of repellents with kids' eyes and mouth.
- Do not allow small children to apply DEET to themselves.
- Do not put DEET repellent on kids' hands because it may end up in their mouths.

West Nile Virus Information Sources

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)
 NPIC is a cooperative agreement between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Oregon State University. It is a nationwide service that provides objective, science-based information on pesticides. NPIC has developed a West Nile Virus Resource Guide, which compiles available information on the virus and pesticide related topics, including insect repellents, especially on children, background information on WNV and links to state and federal WNV information. Visit the website, <http://npic.orst.edu/wnv/>, or call 800.858.7378. NPIC resources are also available in Spanish.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 Presented on the EPA website, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/skeeters.htm>, is detailed information about the use of pesticides for mosquito control and about insect repellents containing DEET, which is a pesticide that is registered and regulated by EPA.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The CDC website, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm>, gives detailed information about how to avoid mosquito bites, has national maps of current WNV activity and has an extensive list of WNV frequently asked questions on topics ranging from insect repellents to horse vaccinations. Also available on the website are links to WNV brochures and publications.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
 The Department of Health and Welfare website,

http://www2.state.id.us/dhw/cdp/westnile/west_nile_index.htm, has links to WNV reports by Idaho counties that are updated regularly, general information on WNV, and frequently asked questions for horse owners.

Pesticide Updates

Eminent (Tetraconazole) 24c Label for Sugarbeets Revoked by EPA

A Special Local Needs (Section 24c) label for the use of Eminent (tetraconazole) on sugarbeets to control powdery mildew and Cercospora leaf spot in Idaho, issued on June 3, 2005, was withdrawn on July 18, 2005 by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture under the orders of EPA. It was recently registered (April 15, 2005) by EPA, but the only states in which it is registered are those that had previously used it as a Section 18 registration (Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming) for Cercospora leaf spot. Eminent, a triazole, is in a different class of fungicides than the currently registered fungicides (strobilurins and benzimidazoles) used to manage these pests. A Section 24c label would allow Eminent to be used by Idaho sugarbeet growers as an important tool for fungicide resistance management. That need is clear to EPA. Revocation of the label is related to an on-going triazole risk assessment. Triazole use on sugarbeet acres in the Pacific Northwest was not included in the risk assessment. Allowing this 24c could potentially slow down the risk assessment, which EPA intends to finish the by this fall. Once finished, EPA will be able to allow the use of Eminent in the PNW for next season.

Endosulfan Use Deletions

In the May 27 Federal Register EPA announced that it had received requests from various registrants to delete certain uses from endosulfan registrations. Idaho-important uses that are to be removed from endosulfan labels are grapes and succulent beans and peas. According to the Federal Register notice, with this action, these uses are to be removed from all endosulfan labels registered in the US. The products that are affected are:

Bayer	Phaser 3EC Phaser 50 WP/WSB
Makhteshim-Agan:	Thionex 50W Thionex 3EC
Fuller System:	Fulex Thiodan Smoke

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, registration forms, or a downloadable brochure, visit the WIPMC website:
<http://www.wrpmc.ucdavis.edu/NewsAlerts/westernipmsymposium05.html>

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) Regional Grants

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), in coordination with the EPA Regional Offices, is soliciting applications for projects that further the goals of the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP). Eligible applicants include the 50 States, District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, any agency or instrumentality of a State including State universities, and all federally recognized Tribes. Under this program, assistance agreements will provide financial support to eligible applicants to carry out projects that reduce the risks associated with pesticide use in agricultural and non-agricultural settings. The total amount of funding available for award in FY 2005 is expected to be approximately \$470,000, with a maximum funding level of \$47,000 per project. Proposals must be submitted no later than August 15, 2005. For more information, visit the EPA website, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2005/June/Day-30/p12923.htm>.

The Idaho Pest Management Center Has Moved

As of June 20, 2005, our new address is:

University of Idaho – Boise Center
 322 E. Front Street, Suite 180
 Boise, ID 83702-7364

Individual phone numbers and email addresses will stay the same (Ronda Hirnyck (208) 364-4046, rhirnyck@uidaho.edu; Lisa Downey (208) 364-9926, ldowney@uidaho.edu)

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	Pests	Notes
Warrior (lambda-cyhalothrin)	Barley	Russian Wheat Aphid, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Armyworms, Cutworms	Valid until July 30, 2005. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. 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.

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
Dimilin (diflubenzuron) EPA File Symbol # 05-ID-09 and 05-ID-10	Spring Wheat, Winter Wheat, Barley	Grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets	Valid until August 1, 2005. For use only in the following counties: Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Benewah, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Canyon, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jefferson, Jerome, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Teton, Twin Falls and Washington. Can be applied aerially or by ground. Works best if used when the majority of infesting grasshoppers has reached the 2 nd to 3 rd instar; not effective on adults. A maximum of one application can be made per year. Cannot be applied after initiation of the boot stage. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Workers should not enter treated area until at least 12 hours after application. 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. 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.

Section 18 Labels, continued

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
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 to 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.
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.
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
Quilt (propiconazole and azoxystrobin) EPA SLN NO. ID- 050007	Wheat	Leaf and Glume Blotch Diseases (<i>Septoria tritici</i> and <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>), Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.), and Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Can be applied either aerially or by ground. Can be applied until full head emergence. No more than 14 oz can be applied per acre per season. No more than 0.167 lb a.i. propoconazole can be applied per acre per year and no more than 0.4 lb a.i. azoxystrobin can be applied per acre per year (14 oz of Quilt contains 0.114 lb a.i. propoconazole and 0.113 lb a.i. azoxystrobin). Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Harvested straw can be used for bedding, but livestock cannot graze or be fed treated wheat, straw, forage or hay. Green crop cannot be cut for hay or silage.
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.