



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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In This Issue:

- ❖ **WE ARE MOVING!!!**
- ❖ **Pest Alerts**
- ❖ **Pesticide Updates**
- ❖ **Miscellaneous**
- ❖ **Approved Crisis, Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho**

We Are Moving

The Idaho Pest Management Center is moving!
As of June 20, 2005, our new address will be:

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

The main phone number to our suite will also change and will be: **(208) 364-6163**.

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)

Due to all the confusion with our move, we will not be publishing a newsletter in June (sob). Please look for us again in July.

Pest Alerts

Pest Alert – Cutworms in Grapes

Cutworms have been found in established vineyards in the Sunnyslope area. The worms are found in cracks in the soil or under debris during the day, and climb the vines to feed on developing buds and shoots at night. For more details about the alert, and for links to grape pest management information, view the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network website:

<http://www.tvpestaalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7EGrapes%7E%7E>

Pest Alert – Onion Maggots in the Treasure Valley

Onion maggots have been found infesting onion fields in the Weiser, Idaho area. Onion maggot eggs are laid on the soil near the onion plants. Upon emergence, maggot larvae feed on the developing onion roots. Problems are more likely to occur in fields with high amounts of residue. For more information on onion pest management, and for subsequent onion alerts, view the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network

website, <http://www.tvpestaalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7EOnion%7E%7E>.

Pest Alert – Onion Bulb Mites in the Treasure Valley

Onion bulb mites have been found in onion fields southwest of Caldwell. In one case there is an estimated 30% stand loss. The mites were positively identified by U of I Extension Pathologist Krishna Mohan. Dr. Mohan reported that stand loss after wet weather can be mistakenly identified as damping off. Positive identification of mites needs to be made by using a microscope to examine either non-decayed vegetation from the field or the onions. Fields that have a history of bulb mite problems, or onion fields with non-decayed vegetative matter are more prone to these pests. No treatment thresholds exist and there are no in-season treatments available. Preventative soil fumigation treatments are available for management of this pest. For more details about the alert, or for more onion pest management information, view the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network website, <http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7EOnion%7E%7E>

Pest Alert – Cereal Leaf Beetles in Treasure Valley Grains

Significant numbers of adult cereal leaf beetles and eggs are being found in grain fields south and east of Nampa. 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. Eggs can hatch in 4-23 days depending on the temperatures. 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.tvpestalert.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 – Lygus bugs in Alfalfa Seed

Peak numbers of 1st and 2nd instar lygus bugs are predicted to occur in the Treasure Valley during the week of May 15. The Lygus degree day model is a good indicator of when Lygus bug sampling should occur, but treatment decisions should be made based on thresholds and the presence of susceptible stages of alfalfa when grown for seed. The early season lygus threshold is 4-5 Lygus nymphs or adults per 180 degree sweep. For more details about the Lygus bug degree day model's utility, check the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network website:

<http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7EAlfalfa+Seed%7E%7E>. If you want to know more about degree days or if you want to monitor degree days yourself, go to the Oregon State University On-Line Phenology and Degree Day website at: <http://ippc2.orst.edu/cgi-bin/ddmodel.pl?spp=lyg>.

Pest Alert – Codling Moths in Apples in the Treasure Valley

The first consistent capture of codling moths, or Biofix, was reported in the Treasure Valley on May 1. Growers can enter this date, as well as temperature and location data, into the codling moth degree day calculator run by Oregon State University, <http://ippc2.orst.edu/cgi-bin/ddmodel.pl?clm>.

The model allows growers to better predict when damaging populations of codling moths will occur. First generation egg hatch is expected to begin 250 degree-days after Biofix. With these two pieces of information, model users can more accurately time insecticide application and reduce the number of applications. Additional degree-day alerts, as well as biological information about codling moths is available at the Treasure Valley and Pacific Northwest Pest Alert Network website, <http://www.tvpestalert.net/index.php3?catcrop=Crops%7E%7ETree+Fruits%7E%7E>.

Pesticide Updates

Dimethoate Use Cancelled on Certain Crops

On May 4, EPA announced that it had received requests from registrants to amend dimethoate registrations. All dimethoate registrations will now reflect the termination of dimethoate use on apples, collards, grapes and head lettuce. The products listed in the 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

Even after these amendments are final, registrants may distribute and sell products labeled for these uses for one year. Dealers, distributors and applicators may sell and use these products on the cancelled crops until the existing stocks are exhausted. For more details, view the federal register notice, <http://epa.gov/EPA-PEST/2005/May/Day-04/>

Dursban (Chlorpyrifos) 24c Label Cancelled

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture

(ISDA) has cancelled the Special Local Needs (SLN/24c) registration for the use of Dursban (chlorpyrifos) to control spruce beetles in forests (EPA SLN NO. 860017). Dow AgriSciences, the manufacturer, is voluntarily canceling this product. For questions regarding this cancellation, contact George Robinson at the ISDA, 208.332.8593 or grobinso@agri.state.id.us.

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>

Approved Crisis, Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

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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.

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'd.)

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.

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
Sprout Nip Briquette (chlorpropham) EPA SLN NO. ID- 050004	Potatoes (in Storage)	N/A; Sprout Inhibitor	This is an aerosol used to treat potatoes for sprout inhibition during storage. It is not for use in the field. Applying Sprout Nip at recommended rates should inhibit potato sprouting for up to a year, regardless of removal from storage. As such, it is not for use on seed potatoes, nor should it be used near, or be allowed to come into contact with, areas used for storage of seed potatoes. A minimum of 6 months should elapse before using a treated storage area for seed potatoes. Forced air distribution method is necessary. Rate used is dependent on length of storage time and temperature in storage area.
Everest (flucarbazone- sodium) EPA SLN NO. ID- 050003	Kentucky Bluegrass grown for seed	Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), Windgrass (<i>Apera spica-venti</i>), Cheatgrass (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>), Ventenata (<i>Ventenata dubia</i>), Mustards	Use of this product only allowed in the establishment year of a Kentucky bluegrass crop grown for seed. The field cannot be harvested, grazed or fed for 365 days after the application has been made. Harvested seed cannot be used for sprouting. Processed seed must be labeled, "not for human or animal consumption". Endangered plant species, which may be adversely affected by use of this herbicide, are found in the following Idaho counties: Benewah, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce. Therefore, certain precautions must be undertaken when using Everest in these areas: leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between treated areas and native plant communities for ground applications, or a 350 foot untreated buffer for aerial applications.

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 grobins@agri.state.id.us.