



# 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 ALERT!

**Juan Manuel Alvarez, University of Idaho  
Extension Entomologist**

#### Haanchen Barley Mealybug Found in Idaho

The Haanchen barley mealybug (*Trionymus haancheni* McKenzie) was discovered for the first time in Idaho in June, 2003. Surveys since then have detected the mealy bug in five Idaho counties: Bingham, Bonneville, Caribou, Jefferson and Madison. It has been found aggressively feeding in great numbers on barley plants of different varieties (Arabian, Harrington, and Baronesse), mostly under dryland production, typically just above the soil surface. Adults and nymphs have also been found along the stems, under the leaf sheaths. The first signs of mealybug presence are masses of cottony appearance at the base of the plants, which are the ovisacs (cottony clusters of eggs) of the mealybugs. Both nymphs and adults are damaging; they feed with sucking mouthparts and reduce the amount of chlorophyll in the leaves, causing extensive yellowing and browning of the foliage. In addition to direct feeding injury to barley plants, the Haanchen barley mealybug indirectly can damage the crop by producing honeydew, which has the potential

to reduce grain quality and to clog combines at harvest.

It is likely that the Haanchen mealybug has been present in Idaho for several years but simply went unrecognized until 2002 and 2003 when populations reached damaging levels.

The most basic elements of an integrated pest management program are lacking for this pest. Formal recommendations for field scouting do not exist, nor are there established economic thresholds. However, observational studies in the lab at Aberdeen with field-collected adult females showed that 10 mealybugs per plant can cause leaf-yellowing symptoms within a week. No insecticides currently are registered for use against this insect in barley. One could speculate that outbreaks are related to the elimination of mealybug parasitoids after the application of insecticides directed against other barley pests such as cereal leaf beetle and aphids. Broad-spectrum insecticide applications are known to contribute to mealybug outbreaks in fruit tree and small fruit crops by eliminating naturally occurring biocontrol agents that otherwise keep mealybug infestations at non-damaging levels. Biological control with parasitoids and predators has been the most

effective and long lasting management option with some other species of mealybugs.

Precise identification can only be done by an expert using microscopic examination. Contact your County Extension Educator if you have mealy bug concerns.

#### **PEST ALERT!**

##### **Dr. John J. Gallian, University of Idaho Sugarbeet Specialist and Plant Pathologist Powdery Mildew Found in Sugarbeets**

Powdery mildew has been found in most areas of western Twin Falls County, both under furrow and sprinkler irrigation. It also has been found in the Murtaugh area. It is developing rapidly.

There has been some discussion of waiting until word of the Laredo Section 18 is received before treating. THIS IS NOT A GOOD DECISION.

We have good materials available with Gem, Headline and Topsin, and treatment should begin as soon as the disease is found, or when it has been found in a neighbor's field. The disease is developing rapidly, and waiting to treat can result in economic loss, poor control, and selection of intermediate resistance in the pathogen population. The longer the disease is present before treatment, the greater the loss. Contact your County Extension Educator if you have powdery mildew concerns or questions regarding recommendations.

#### **PEST ALERT!**

##### **Bean Aphids Found in Sugarbeets**

Bean aphids generally occur in noticeable numbers in sugarbeets in September. Most of these infestations do not cause appreciable yield loss. However, if bean aphid infestations occur earlier, significant yield loss can be expected. Treatment has already started in the Treasure Valley, and it is presumed that the bean aphid will appear soon in the Magic Valley as well. Treatment levels for this pest have been established and depend on percent infestation and days to harvest. A plant is considered infested if there is even one aphid on 4 – 8 inner new leaves. Consult the University of Idaho Sugarbeet Website for treatment levels, [http://www.uidaho.edu/sugarbeet/incs/bnaphid/h](http://www.uidaho.edu/sugarbeet/incs/bnaphid.htm)  
[tm](http://www.uidaho.edu/sugarbeet/incs/bnaphid/h). Contact your County Extension Educator if you have bean aphid concerns.

#### **IMPORTANT!**

##### **Comments Requested on Changes in Carbaryl Registration**

EPA completed its review of carbaryl on June 30 and has prepared an Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IREED) document, which outlines proposed changes to the registration of carbaryl. The majority of the issues deal with occupational exposure and risks to residential users. Once the document is officially released, there will be a 60-day comment period in which the public can provide feedback to EPA on proposed changes. Provided comments will be considered by EPA before making a final decision. Therefore, it will be important that EPA receive comments from growers, research and extension personnel and industry representatives regarding the proposed changes. Look for details of how to make comments to EPA in future issues of this newsletter.

Highlights of the possible changes are listed below:

1. Cancellation of certain uses and application methods:
  - All uses in wheat
  - Pet uses (except pet collars)
  - Broadcast applications using liquid formulations on residential lawns and turf
  - Applications by hand, spoon and bellygrinder
2. Lower maximum application rates for mosquito control and asparagus.
3. Cancellation of aerial applications for the following situations:
  - Wettable powder formulations
  - Granular and bait formulations applied to corn (field, pop and sweet) and alfalfa
4. Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is being extended for most crops (it is currently 12 hours)
5. Lower maximum application rates for asparagus
6. Restricted applications for leafy vegetables, table beets and turnips when they are harvested for greens
7. Revocation of existing tolerances
8. Modification of certain existing tolerances

The Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IREED) document can be viewed on the EPA website,

[http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/carbaryl\\_ired.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/carbaryl_ired.pdf). The fact sheet, which is a summary of the IRED is also available, [http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/carbaryl\\_factsheet.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/carbaryl_factsheet.pdf).

**Federal Register Notice**  
**Diallyl Sulfide Exempt from Tolerance**

Diallyl sulfides, naturally occurring compounds found in allium crops (garlic, leeks and onions), are the active ingredients found in Alli-Up. Platte Chemical Company is proposing to use Alli-Up as a soil fumigant solution for the control of white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) in garlic, leeks and onions. Its use is unique in that it is applied to infected (or potentially infected) fields when a non-host, rotational species is present. Alli-Up mimics the presence of allium crops, encouraging white rot spurs to germinate. They subsequently die when no host plants are available to feed upon. This product still needs to be registered before it is legal for use on the above listed crops. For more information, consult the federal register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-09/p17106.htm>.

**Federal Register Notice**  
**Tolerances Established for Famoxadone**

EPA has established tolerances for the new fungicide active ingredient, famoxadone, on tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, melons, head lettuce, potatoes, grapes (table and raisin). Tolerances were also established for the fat and liver of cattle horses, goats and sheep, and milk fat. Dupont is still required to register this new chemical with EPA before it can be used on these commodities. For more information, view the federal register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-02/p16736.htm>.

**Federal Register Notice**  
**Tolerances Established for Fludioxinil**

With the help of the IR-4 program, EPA has established tolerances for the new fungicide active ingredient, fludioxinil, on carrots, turnip greens, cauliflower, kohlrabi, collard greens, spinach and fresh herbs. Fludioxinil cannot be used on these commodities until it has been registered with EPA. For more information, view the federal register notice, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-03/p16931.htm>.

**Federal Register Notice**  
**Tolerances Established for Cymoxanil**

With the help of the IR-4 program, EPA has established tolerances for the fungicide cymoxanil on hops (dried cones), head lettuce, cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelon, peppers and tomatoes. Cymoxanil is currently being used as a Section 18 on hops to control powdery mildew. However, it is not currently registered for any of these crops and must be registered before it can be used on head lettuce, cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelon, peppers and tomatoes. Consult Section 18 label for hops before using. For more information, consult the federal register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/July/Day-16/p17731.htm>

**Federal Register Notice**  
**Tolerances Established for Buprofezin**

With the help of IR-4, EPA has established a tolerance for the insecticide buprofezin for snap beans. The target pests are sweet potato whitefly and potato leafhopper. This product still needs to be registered before it can legally be used on snap beans. For more information, view the federal register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/June/Day-25/p15767.htm>.

**Federal Register Notice**  
**New Tolerances Established for Flufenacet**

EPA has established additional tolerances for the pre-emergence herbicide flufenacet (Axiom) on field corn (forage, grain and stover). Target pests are broadleaved and grassy weeds. Axiom is not yet registered for these uses. For more information, view the federal register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedreg/EPA-PEST/2003/June/Day-25/p15905.htm>.

**Tolerances Established for Clothianidin**

EPA has established a tolerance on canola for the herbicide clothianidin. Clothianidin must first be registered on canola before it can be used in conjunction with this crop. (F.R. Vol. 68, 5/30/03).

**New Formulation of 2,4-D and Dicamba Available**

Outlaw is a new formulation of the herbicides 2,4-D and dicamba, and is registered for use on pastures, rangelands, preharvest wheat and fallow ground.

### **Foxtails Added to Clodinafop Label**

Syngenta has added green and yellow foxtails to the label of clodinafop (Discover), a grass herbicide used exclusively on wheat acreage.

### **Distinct Label Expanded**

Distinct (diflufenzopyr/dicamba), a traditional corn herbicide, can now be used on popcorn and can now be used to control volunteer potatoes.

### **New Pests Added to Label of Pyriproxyfen**

The insect growth regulator pyriproxyfen (Distance) is currently registered in Idaho for aphid control in ornamentals. Valent has recently added the following insects to its label: euonymous scale, fungus gnats, shore flies and mealy bugs.

### **Tolerances Established for Methoxyfenozide**

With the help of the IR-4 program, EPA established new tolerances for the insecticide methoxyfenozide (Intrepid) on pumpkins and cucumbers. Dow must register methoxyfenozide for pumpkins and cucumbers before it can be applied to these crops. (F.R. Vol. 68, 5/30/03)

### **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.

### **IPM for Potato Production**

A new potato IPM publication is being distributed by Canada's Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The 164 page, full color production details weed, insect and disease pests of potatoes as well as offering a combination of biological, chemical, cultural, physical and genetic tools for managing these pests. The price of the publication is \$35.00, plus taxes and shipping and handling, and can be ordered by emailing [rmcheverie@gov.pe.ca](mailto:rmcheverie@gov.pe.ca). More details about the publication, as well as a full table of contents can be viewed on the

website:

<http://www.gov.pe.ca/af/agweb/index.php3?number=75012&lang=E>.

### **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](http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/sustag/calendar_oct_dec.htm), or contact Colette DePhelps Brown ([colette@ruralroots.org](mailto:colette@ruralroots.org), (208) 883-3462).

## Recently Approved Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

### Section 18

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Quintec (quinoxifen)	Hops	Powdery mildew	Expires Sept. 15, 2003. A maximum of 4 applications, with 7 – 14 days between applications. For use only in Canyon and Boundary counties. 21 day pre-harvest interval. A 25 ft untreated buffer zone must be left between treatment areas and fish-bearing waters.

### Section 24c

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Terraclor (PCNB)	Potatoes	White mold ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	Plant-back restrictions up to 12 months. Can be applied through irrigation systems as long as label instructions are followed. Consult the label for specific rates and allowed application dates.
Bumper 41.8 EC (propanil)	Wheat	Leaf and glume blotch diseases ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> and <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> ) and rusts ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	Do not apply within 40 days of harvest; do not graze or feed livestock treated straw, forage or hay.
Bumper 41.8 EC (propanil)	Grasses grown for seed	Ergot ( <i>Claviceps purpurea</i> )	Do not feed hay that has been cut within 20 days of last fungicide application; do not graze treated area within 140 days of last application.

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

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section18.htm>

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

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section24%20c.htm> , or contact George Robinson at (208) 332-8593, or [grobins@agri.state.id.us](mailto:grobins@agri.state.id.us).