



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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Federal Register Notice Residential Uses of Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Voluntarily Cancelled

On March 17, 2003, EPA granted cancellation and use termination requests for virtually all residential uses of the wood preservative Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) on residential wood products. Effective December 30, 2003, wood intended for use in most residential settings, including decks, playground equipment, picnic tables and boat docks, will no longer be treated with CCA. Not only is the compound arsenic a potential carcinogen, it has been proven to slowly leach into surrounding soil. Though EPA does not recommend removing existing structures or surrounding soil, it does advise hand washing after any direct contact with treated wood, as well as keeping food from coming into direct contact with treated wood. Scientific studies suggest that applying certain penetrating coatings (oil-based stains, for example) on a regular basis may reduce exposure to CCA. Alternatives to CCA do exist - ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ), and copper boron azole (CBA). Some wood products

without preservatives, such as those that are cedar-based, are also available. For more information on CCA, its uses and alternatives, visit the EPA website, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/chemicals/1file.htm>

Federal Register Notice Carbaryl Reregistration Eligibility Decision PNW “Comments Coordinator” to Submit Comments to EPA

Carbaryl, a widely used carbamate insecticide, is currently being reviewed by EPA for reregistration eligibility, as mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). Most commonly used as the formulation Sevin, carbaryl is a broad spectrum insecticide used to target over 100 species. As a result, it is also lethal to bees and other beneficial insects. It is moderately to very toxic to humans, resulting in exposure risks to workers. It is for this reason that various changes have been proposed to the carbaryl label by EPA. Proposed changes include the loss of carbaryl registration for various crops, a more restricted Re-entry

Interval (REI) and reduced rates. Crops facing truncated REI's and reduced rates are listed in the following table with the proposed changes.

Crop	Proposed REI	Proposed Rate Change (lb a.i./acre)
Apples, Cherries	12 hours	Remain at 3 or reduced to 2
Asparagus	1 day	Reduced from 2 to 1
Barley	2 days	NONE
Black Berries, Highbush Blueberries, Grapes	7 days	Reduced from 2 to 1.5
Lowbush Blueberries, Strawberries	4 days	NONE
Chick Peas, String beans	4 days	Reduced from 1.5 to 1
Cucurbits	2 days	NONE
Lettuce, Spinach	5 days	Reduced from 2 to 1.5
Peppers, Tomatoes	2 days	NONE
Turnips	3 days	Reduced from 2 to 1

Crops that may lose the use of carbaryl are as follows: alfalfa, dry beans, lima beans, canola, carrots, collards, corn (field and sweet), hazelnuts, oats, onions, pasture, pears, peas (dry and green), potatoes, raspberries, safflower, sod, sugar beets and wheat (spring and winter). Aerial application is at risk of being dropped for the following crops unless the current use rates are reduced: field corn, stone fruits, rangeland and wheat.

Jane Thomas, the "Comments Coordinator" for the Pacific Northwest Region, is compiling comments from growers, research and extension personnel and industry representatives regarding the proposed changes. These comments will be submitted to EPA to consider when making re-registration decisions. It is important for her to know in which

crops the use of carbaryl is critical and in which crops it is not important. Please contact her if you have specific information or questions about a crop listed in this article – whether it is to tell her carbaryl is not used in that crop, or to explain why the proposed REI and rate changes are acceptable or unacceptable. She can be reached at jmthomas@tricity.wsu.edu or by calling (509) 372-7493. Comments are due to EPA by June 2. If you have comments to make, it is imperative that you contact Jane Thomas soon.

Federal Register Notice EPA Searching for a More Efficient Section 18 Approval Process

EPA announced a pilot program designed to make the Section 18 approval process easier. Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) gives state and federal agencies the authority to allow the use – in an emergency situation, to control unforeseen pest situations – of a pesticide not normally registered for that specific use. Often the time involved in obtaining this specific exemption, as well as the data required, make the approval process very long and difficult. EPA's pilot program has two parts:

1. Recertification of previously existing Section 18's for the second and third years without requiring the usual documentation. It will still be necessary to provide the same information to EPA, but only once during the first three years. After the third or fourth year, data submission will return to every year.

2. Submission of economic data proving a "significant economic loss" using a new approach which will require less data.

Currently, only "reduced-risk" pesticides are eligible to participate in the pilot program. EPA plans to expand the program based on the results of the pilot, and based on public comments. Another possible improvement to the Section 18 process is the addition of exemptions for pest resistance management purposes. The current pilot program does not address this change, but EPA is seeking public comment on it. For more information on the proposed changes, see the Federal Register notice: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/April/Day-24/p10169.htm>

New Formulation for Wheat Seed Treatment

Dividend Extreme is a new formulation of the pre-mixed fungicide (difenoconazole and mefenoxam) for wheat seed treatment.

Federal Register Notice Tolerances Established for Aliette on Green Onions

As a result of an IR-4 project, residue tolerances were established for the fungicide Aliette (fosetyl-Al) on green onions. (FR Vol. 68, 3-10-03). Although a tolerance has been established, Aliette still needs to be registered by EPA before it can be used on green onions.

New Pour-On Insecticide for Cattle

Saber (lambda-cyhalothrin) is a new formulation for controlling flies and lice in cattle.

Federal Register Notice Pyriproxyfen Tolerances Established

Residue tolerances for the insect growth regulator pyriproxyfen (Esteem) have been established for brassica vegetables and cucurbits. (FR Vol. 68, 3-7-03). Although a tolerance has been established, Esteem still needs to be registered by EPA before it can be used on brassica and cucurbit species.

New Formulation of Zeta Cypermethrin Released

Fury and Mustang, wheat insecticides, will be replaced by Mustang Max, a new formulation of zeta cypermethrin. Mustang Max has shortened Re-entry Intervals (REI) and Pre-harvest Intervals (PHI).

New Formulation of S-Methoprene Mosquito Larvicide Available

Pre-Strike (s-methoprene) is a new formulation to control mosquitoes in residential areas. It can be used in areas where water accumulates to prevent mosquito infestations.

Federal Register Notice Bifenthrin Tolerances Established

Through the IR-4 program, EPA established tolerances for the insecticide bifenthrin on the following commodities: spinach, tomatoes, pears and herbs. Although a legal tolerance has been established, bifenthrin still needs to be registered by EPA before it can be used on spinach, tomatoes, pears or herbs. For more details, view the Federal Register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/April/Day-30/p10400.htm>

Indoxacarb Label Expanded to Include Alfalfa

The insecticide Steward (indoxacarb) is now labeled for use as a foliar spray in alfalfa.

Federal Register Notice Tolerances Established for New Herbicide Active Ingredient

EPA has established tolerances for pyraflufen-ethyl on field corn and potatoes. Pyraflufen-ethyl is a new active ingredient used to target post-emergent broadleaved weed species. This product has not yet been registered by EPA. For more details, view the Federal Register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/April/Day-30/p10264.htm>

Federal Register Notice Tolerance Established for Herbicide Safener Mefenpyr-diethyl

EPA has established residue tolerances for mefenpyr-diethyl for wheat and barley. This product is not yet registered by EPA for use on barley. For more details, view the Federal Register, <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2003/April/Day-30/p10263.htm>

New Formulation of Bromoxynil Available

Bronate Advanced is a new formulation of the broadleaved herbicide bromoxynil that is used on barley, oats and wheat. The new formulation kills weeds faster, is more concentrated and does not require heated storage.

Dimethenamid-P Soon to be Registered on Potatoes

Outback (dimethenamid-p), currently registered for use on corn and beans, will soon be registered to control grasses and broadleaves in potato cropping systems.

List of Biotech Products Published

The Council for Biotechnology Information has published a comprehensive listing of all biotech products approved in the United States, Canada and Mexico. See their article on the web: <http://www.whibiotech.com/index.asp?id=2837&trackid=2896>.

News from the Minor Crop Alliance By Kelly Olson

The Minor Crop Alliance, a committee of Food Producers of Idaho, held its quarterly meeting on April 2 and adopted a new strategic plan for 2003-04. The following are priority projects that will be undertaken by the MCA.

1. Develop and implement a more comprehensive communication plan through the UI Pest Management Program, Minor Crop Alliance and Idaho Pesticide Management Commission. Focus on (1) commodity specific issues (2) scientific / technology issues (3) policy concerns. Utilize newsletter (email) and website; look into feasibility of adding Idaho Crop Production Association members and fieldmen to email list. **Leaders** – ALL (Ronda Hirnyck, UI; John Orr, Syngenta Crop Protection; and Kelly Olson, Idaho Barley Commission).
2. More input and coordination on IR-4 projects. **Leader** – Ronda Hirnyck, UI
3. Seek permanent funding for Idaho Pesticide Management Commission. **Leader** – John Orr, Syngenta Crop Protection; and Darrell Bolz, State Representative.
4. Support for new Pest Management Strategic Planning efforts (small grains and sugar beets) and follow-up support to groups who have completed strategic plans (potatoes, peas and lentils, and mint). **Leaders** – Ronda Hirnyck, UI; and Lisa Downey, UI
5. Focus on pesticide harmonization / import problems due to inconsistent pesticide tolerances. **Leaders** – Kelly Olson, Idaho Barley Commission; Keith Esplin, Potato Growers of Idaho; and Todd Scholz, USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council
6. More consistent action on policy / regulatory issues by establishing a permanent Policy Subcommittee. Request opportunity to report at Food Producers' meetings. Pat Barclay noted that she was participating in a Western Regional Alliance (monthly conference calls) that focused on many issues of interest to MCA, including ESA and pesticide regulations. **Leaders** – Pat Barclay, ICIE; and Keith Esplin, Potato Growers of Idaho

Update from the Idaho Organic Certification Program

On October 21, 2002, the USDA adopted a set of national organic standards that govern production and handling practices in the organic sector. The National Organic Agriculture Standards program was designed to provide consumers with assurance when buying products containing an "organic" label. All Idaho organic products have been produced without the use of synthetic products (fertilizers or pesticides, including blossom thinners and other plant growth regulators) for a period of three years immediately preceding harvest. Organic products in Idaho are not limited to herbs and vegetables, but also include forage, poultry, livestock, dairy, aquaculture, horticultural products and wine.

Following the national organic standards, any Idaho producer or handler whose product contains a label stating, "100% Organic", "Organic", "Made with Organic", or "Contains Organic Ingredients" MUST be certified – either by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), or by another certifying agency. This requires submitting an Organic System Plan and having an on-site inspection. The Organic System Plan is a written management plan that includes questionnaires, plans, field maps and field histories. Those whose annual organic sales are \$5,000 or less are only required to be registered rather than certified, but are still subject to unannounced on-site inspections. Information on the organics program, as well as all necessary forms, is available on the ISDA Organic Certification website, http://www.agri.state.id.us/plants/organic/gen_info.htm. Margaret Misner is the program manager for the Idaho Organic Program and can be contacted for more details on the program at (208) 332-8673 or mmisner@agri.state.id.us

Cost Share Funds Available for Certified Organic Producers

The ISDA has \$35,000 in cost share funds to assist producers and handlers with expenses incurred while obtaining organic certification. Payments are limited to 75% of the total certification costs (up to a maximum of \$500), and to those producers and handlers certified between October 1, 2002 and September 30, 2003. ISDA Organic certification costs are based on a formula and vary depending upon the amount of organic products sold. The base fee for certification is \$100. Added to that is approximately one half of one percent of gross organic sales, and the cost of an on-site

inspection. All of these expenses are eligible for assistance under the cost share program. Organic producers and handlers certified by outside agencies are also eligible for this assistance. All necessary forms are available on the ISDA Organic Certification website, http://www.agri.state.id.us/plants/organic/gen_info.htm.

2003 PNW Pest Management Handbooks Now Available

The recently revised PNW Insect, Disease and Weed Management Handbooks are now available through the University of Idaho Agricultural Communications Office. Orders should be received in writing, either by email, agpubs@uidaho.edu, by fax (208) 885-4648, or by mail, Agricultural Publications; University of Idaho; P.O. Box 442240; Moscow, ID 83844-2240. Each book costs \$35.00 plus shipping and handling. Don't forget that CALS employees receive a 50% discount on all orders. Questions can be directed to Kristen Johnson (208) 885-7982.

These books are also available online. The 2003 Insect Management Online Handbook has been revised and improved with the addition of a search engine, print-on-demand narratives, and color images of adult and juvenile stages as well as images of damage caused. Check it out at: <http://pnwpest.org/pnw/insects>. Both the 2002 Disease and Weed Management Handbooks are available online at: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/index.cfm>, and <http://weeds.ippc.orst.edu/pnw/weeds>, respectively. Updated 2003 online versions will be available soon.

Hortsense a Useful Website for Home Owners

Washington State University Cooperative Extension has designed a comprehensive website for home gardeners called *Hortsense*. The site has well-organized fact sheets that outline common pest issues and management tactics for ornamentals, turf, small fruits, tree fruits and vegetables, <http://pep.wsu.edu/hortsense/>.

11th Annual Food Safety Farm to Table Conference

A joint UI-WSU Conference
May 28 and 29, 2003
Best Western University Inn, Moscow, ID
Contact [Sandra McCurdy](mailto:Sandra.McCurdy@ui.edu) (208-885-6972)

2003 University of Idaho Weed Science Field Tours

Parma: June 11, 8:30 a.m.
Contact Mack Thompson (208) 722-6701
Idaho and Oregon Pesticide Credits.

Ontario, Oregon: June 12, 8:30 a.m.
Contact Corey Ransom (541) 889-2174
Idaho and Oregon Pesticide Credits.

Aberdeen: June 17, 8:00 a.m.
Contact Pam Hutchinson (208) 397-4181

Kimberly: June 18, 8:00 a.m.
Contact Don Morishita (208) 736-3616

Moscow: June 19, 7:30 a.m.
Contact Donn Thill (208) 885-6214

Recently Approved Section 18 and 24c Labels for Idaho

Section 18

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Rally 40 W (myclobutanil)	Hops	Powdery Mildew	Applications can be made between May 1 and Sept. 1, 2003. Only hops in Boundary and Canyon counties can be treated. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas below the mean high-water mark.
Starane (fluroxypyr)	Field Corn, Sweet Corn	Volunteer Potatoes	Applications can be made between May 20 and Aug 1, 2003. PHI is 30 days and plant-back restriction is 120 days. Only for use in Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Canyon, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Teton, Twin Falls, and Washington counties.
Curzate (cymoxonil)	Hops	Downy Mildew	Expires Sept. 15, 2003.
Prowl 3.3 EC (pendimethalin)	Mint	Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) and Redroot Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)	Expires Dec 31, 2003. A maximum of one application can be made per season, and only in the following counties: Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Kootenai, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls and Washington. PHI is 115 days.

Section 24c

Name	Crop	Pest	Notes
Rely (glufosinate-ammonium)	Potatoes	Vine kill/Desiccant	One application only. PHI 9 days. No plant back restrictions for corn. Plant back restriction for wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum and triticale 30 days. Plant back restriction for all other crops 120 days.

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.