2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00379	A	ALL CROPS (00=BLANKET)	Wireworm	PPWS	Doane,Sam (OR) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Owens,David (DE)	Velifer

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MD) ;

PCR Reason For Need Wireworms are chewing holes in our drip irrigation tape. Last year, we had to make over 3,500 repairs and this year is looking to be about the same. We have tried a variety of treatment options from organophosphate preplant incorpration to injection of systemic and contact insecticides into our drip irrigation system. Nothing is making a difference.

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00416	A	ALL CROPS (00=BLANKET)	Spotted Wing Drosophila	PPWS	Bessin,Ricardo (KY) ; Walton,Vaughn (OR) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Cato,Aaron (AR) ; Levenson,Hannah (NC)	Combi Protec

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Interest in testing Combi Protec insect bait. Need to define the crop before trial initiation.

PCR Detail

Comments Spotted wing drosophila continues to be the most economically damaging pests in berry and cherry crops. Combi Protec has had some initial testing conducted in berry crops, but more testing is needed, particularly testing expanded into caneberries [NC: 7/25 AA]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00472	A	ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (01=ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES GROUP)	Symphylan (Centipedes)	PPWS	Buckland,Kristine (OR) ; Kaur,Navneet (OR)	Capture LFR; Plinazolin; Azadirachtin

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Garden symphylan (Scutigerella immaculata Newport) is a severe soil pest in the Willamette Valley. In western Oregon, most vegetable seed growers and grass growers reportedly face challenges symphylans pose yearly, particularly during the seedling/stand establishment. Data from previous trials and research experiences gained over the last few years can also help formulate more accurate chemical plans or rotational strategies for improved chemical control strategies and prevent insecticide resistance development. Insecticide products with bifenthrin active ingredient (pyrethroid), such as Capture LFR, were identified as one of the promising options when used at pre-planting, followed by rain or mechanical incorporation for effective symphylan management. Not all specialty seed crops have a Special Local Needs label (SLN), so data is needed to support the pesticide registration process for label expansions.

Capture LFR (bifenthrin) - Apply as a broadcast spray once at 6.5 fl /oz at 15-20 GPA at transplanting stecks.

Apply Plinazolin Technology (isocycloseram) as a broadcast spray at 2 fl oz/A at 15-20 GPA at transplanting. [OR: 7/24 AA]

HQ recommends testing Azadirachtin (use pattern depends on product label). Intensive tillage (to break the soil aggregates and seal the soil pores) prior to seeding, packing down the soil surface after planting, and reducing organic matter input have been found useful in controlling symphylans. [HQ: 07/24/ds]. Symphylan is a problem across multiple crops in my area leading to large yield losses in effected fields [OR: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00503	A	ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (01=ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES GROUP)	Maggot, Cabbage (Delia radicum)	PPWS	Buckland,Kristine (OR) ; Leach,Ashley (OH) ; Szendrei,Zsofia (MI)	Brigade 2EC; Regent 4 SC; Entrust SC Naturalyte Insect Control; Nurizima; Plinazolin; Triguard

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	Western Region	
		A			A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need REASONS FOR NEED: Brassica crops are susceptible to extensive feeding damage by cabbage maggot (Delia radicum), particularly direct-seeded root crops. Transplanted crops have some protection achieved by tray drench prior to planting but growers are finding no effective options with direct seeded crops. [CA: 5/25/ds]

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: Potential products for testing would be fipronil, isocycloserum, cyromazine, broflanilide, other IRAC group 30 products. Other efficacious field management options may include sterile male release, netting, sprayable mulches, trapping, insect monitoring to assist in timing of sprays. Methods to increase duration of efficacy of existing pesticides is needed (could be cultural management such as irrigation recommendations around application timing) or the addition of stabilizers. Research into effective insect monitoring should be included. Interested collaborators from NY, MI, OR, WA, OH, Ontario. [CA: 5/25/ds]

Comments IR4 HQ COMMENTS: Requester specified that this project request was submitted for direct seeded brassica root crops (radish, rutabaga, turnip---roots not tops). Requester also highlighted greater interest in testing 1) mulch application following directed spray of bifenthrin, spinosad and cyromazine or direct application of pesticide-impregnated mulch, 2) application of erythritol as a broadcast spray bait, and 3) sterile male release. Requester stated that the company producing the sterile males has product for research but not at scale for commercial release at this point in time. IR-4 should inquire whether there is some path towards commercialization for this product before it is included in the study. Canadian efficacy data in rutabaga available, conducted over 3 years in 2 sites and 11 treatments (2023-2025). As of 5/2025 Broflanilide is currently listed as "EPA RED" [HQ: 5/25/DS]. Maggots remain one of the most destructive pests of root vegetable (turnip, carrot, radish) in Ohio. current tools are insufficient to reliably curb infestations [OH: 08/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00428	A	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	Wireworm	Organic/PPWS	Henn,Alan (MS) ; Stoddard,Scott (CA) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	Bifenthrin; Majestene; Belay; Plinazolin

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region		Western Region
			A	

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Efficacy data needed for Majestene bionematicide on wireworm control; more data needed on belay + bifenthrin efficacy as a PRE + POST program; continued evaluation of broflanilide; Wireworms can be a large and reoccurring problem. Also suggest plinazolin.

PCR Detail

Comments Wireworms can cause significant damage in TN sweet potato operations [TN: 7/25 AA].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00404	A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	Thrips, Western Flower (Frankliniella)	PPWS	Clarke,Jennifer (CA) ; Cadby,Jeana (CA)	Plinazolin

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
					A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need In 2020, growers saw a 33% crop loss. Resistance management is also a concern [CA: 05/25 AA]. Crop damage and vectors of INSV leads to devastating losses for the leafy greens. Additional insecticide options and research on synergistic or rotations of available chemistries, inc. organic options are critical [CA: 05/25 AA]. Looking for vector management solutions to compliment INSV tolerant varieties as they come on the market. Resistance management is a concern for products currently in use for thrips control [CA: 05/25 AA]

PCR Detail Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00144	A	BEAN & PEA (DRIED SHELLED) (06-22EF=PULSES DRIED SHELLED BEAN AND PEA SUBGROUPS)	Maggot, Seedcorn (Delia platura)	Orgnc	Seaman,Abby (NY) ; Buckland,Kristine (OR) ; Fleischer,Shelby (PA)	Regard

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
	B				A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;(2025 MD) ;

PCR Reason For Need Seedcorn maggot has been an increasing problem in both conventional and organic farming operations. Organic growers have no other effective control option [PA: 08/15 AA]. No effective tools for SCM control currently relying upon seeding date only for control which provides some but limited efficacy. Entire fields can be lost if population timing is not optimized [OR: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00045	A	FRUITING VEGETABLES (08-10=FRUITING VEGETABLE GROUP)	Whitefly (Aleyrodidae)	Resis	Bledsoe,Michael (FL) ; Cloyd,Raymond (KS) ; Canas,Luis (OH) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	Achieve Liquid; Quassia Extract DM (In development)

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
		A		A	

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments Many vegetables grown in greenhouses need products that can be used in rotations. Also, few products that are organic or allowed in organic settings or similar are available [OH: 05/25 AA]. Many TN growers are turning to high-tunnel and GH production for fruiting veg. These growers have few options for whitefly control [TN: 7/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00375	A	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	Whitefly (Aleyrodidae)	PPWS	Tifft,Karin (AZ) ; Cloyd,Raymond (KS) ; Canas,Luis (OH)	Imidan

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
		A			

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Dibrom (Naled) is used in many countries in the clean out of greenhouses. In the US and Canada, the label restrictions make it very difficult to use. Additionally, customers are pushing back against OPs. We need alternatives. It'd be good to have alternatives for organic growers too, so something that works for both, an evaluation of traditional and organic chemistries is needed. The Clean Out is a very unique time in the crop cycle. This is after the final harvest, so the fruit will not be sold. The plant is being destroyed and removed. Therefore, residues on fruit is irrelevant and phytotoxicity is irrelevant. The pesticides used at this time need to be able to knock down Whitefly adults and kill mites instantly (not an IGR) and should be foggable. There needs to be minimal or no residual effect. Pesticides such as Pyrethroids may not be good because the residual on the structure may effect the establishment of the beneficials in the next crop. Dibrom dissipates quickly, so the beneficials on the next crop are not harmed. The product is usually applied 2x. Once after final harvest to kill pests so they don't fly on to nearby crops when removed, and to make it more pleasant for the workers to remove the plants (no insects going up the nose). It is also typically applied again after the crop is gone and insects are in the gravel or on the structure. If the clean out is done in the winter, which is quite common, the greenhouse cannot heat up enough to knock down the pests and they will fly to the new crop as soon as it's transplanted. Imidian (Phosmet) is also an OP, but lower human toxicity than Naled. This is most likely the first choice for growers who want to use Dibrom. However, many of my growers do not want to use Dibrom because of human safety. For them, alternative chemistries are needed. There is some evidence that Essential oil vapor from Satureja hortensis L. maybe effective. GC Mite/Pest Out from JH Biotech has a combination of Cottonseed, clove and garlic oil and may also be a fit for an alternative. Finally, perhaps using something such as a cleaner or disinfectant may also be worth trialing such as Uptake from Pace 49.

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00070	A	EGGPLANT (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	Beetle, Flea	PPWS	Whalen,Joanne (DE) ; Culpepper,Stanley (GA) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Cloyd,Raymond (KS)	PFR-97 20% WDG; Des-X Insecticidal Soap

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
		A	

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Severe in organic

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00345	A	SQUASH (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	Maggot, Seedcorn (Delia platura)	Orgnc	Seaman,Abby (NY) ; Buckland,Kristine (OR) ; Fleischer,Shelby (PA)	Regard

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
B			A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) SAME;(2025 MD) ;

PCR Reason For Need Seedcorn maggot has been an increasing problem in both conventional and organic farming operations. Organic growers have no other effective control option [PA: 08/15 AA]. SCM does not have good organic control options, currently using insect modeling to deconflict peak feeding with seeding but affected fields will be severely impacted [OR: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00506	A	ORANGE (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	Ghost snail	PPWS	Diepenbrock,Lauren (FL)	SnuLex

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: Bulimulus bonariensis (ghost snail) is an emerging pest of specialty crops in the Southeast. In citrus, we are experiencing heavy populations leading to clogging of irrigation heads, defoliation of trees under exclusion netting when they gain entry, girdling of mature trees when they gain entry through bark damage. Clogging of irrigation prevents critical water and nutritional resources from getting to trees. [FL: 5/25/DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: Test [SnuLex] a granular bait technology under development at Apex Bait combined with three toxicants: 1) abamectin, 2) Sodium Ferric EDTA, and 3) metaldehyde. Preliminary data suggest it may be an efficacious tool in groves. [FL: 5/25/DS]

Comments HQ COMMENTS: SnuLex was introduced at the IR-4 Industry technology session in 2025. The goal is to further testing that has been done in the greenhouse to a field setting and eventually obtain registration for novel formulations. [HQ: 5/25/DS]

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00321	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Curculio, Plum (Conotrachelus nenuphar)	PPWS	Green,Thomas (WI) ; Futrell,Sue (WI) ; Cooley,Daniel (WI) ; Krawczyk,Greg (PA) ; Frank,Daniel (VA)	

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	B	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see previous comments. Still of interest to PA growers.;(2025 MI) ;

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments Re-emerging pest with a very limited assortment of effective commercial products for management. The timing around bloom for the control makes it especially challenging. No effective biological control options are available. Serious challenge for organic growers [PA: 7/25 AA].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00320	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Borer, Dogwood (Synanthedon scitula)	PPWS	Green,Thomas (WI) ; Futrell,Sue (WI) ; Cooley,Daniel (WI) ; Wallingford,Anna (NH) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Leach,Ashley (OH)	Asana XL; Mustang Maxx; Warrior; Rimon; Declare; Altacor Evo; Assail 30SC

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
		A	

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Dogwood borer is an increasing problem in apple orchard.

PCR Detail Chlorpyrifos alternative needed even with mating disruption availability.

Comments Assail (acetamiprid) could be paired with and without mating disruption-helpful to see this replicated in small acreage orchards [OH: 05/25 AA]. HQ suggests to see PR13812 for similar pest (Syanthedon sp.) in cherries. Assail (acetamiprid) is labeled for this pest/crop. Additional treatments that can be considered in the study: 1) Altacore Evo (chlorantraniliprole), 2) Warrior (Lambda-cyhalothrin)/ Declare (Gamma-cyhalothrin), 3) Assail (Acetamiprid), 4) Rimon (Novaluron), 5) Mustang Maxx (Zeta-cypermethrin), 6) Asana (esfenvalerate). A single larvae can kill a tree 4" in diameter in one year [NC: 7/25 AA].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00519	A	CHERRY, SOUR (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	Prionus root borer, Prionus californicus (Cerambicidae)	PPWS	Demard,Emilie Pauline (UT)	Admire Pro; Danitol 2.4 EC Spray; Novodor Flowable Concentrate; Sivanto Prime; Trident; Assail 70WP; Beleaf 50 SG; Plinazolin; Exirel; Plexenos Speed; Platinum; NemAttack

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need The California prionus, Prionus californicus, is a common pest of stone fruits in Utah mainly encountered in tart cherry and peach orchards. Adults do not feed but a female can lay up to 200 eggs during its lifespan while larvae feed on the root system. Heavy infestations can cause yellowing, twig dieback, and the death of the tree. Management of P. californicus in Utah orchards consists of a combination of cultural methods and mating disruption using the sex pheromone, (3R,5S)-3,5-dimethyldodecanoic acid. No insecticides are registered for this pest in Utah and cultural practices are not highly effective. While mating disruption has shown efficacy (Barbour et al. 2019), no research was done about optimizing pheromone density and load to reduce the cost of this method. Moreover, while a previous study shows reduced efficacy of imidacloprid (Admire Pro) on older larvae (Alston et al. 2010), no other insecticides have been tested to help manage this below ground pest. [UT: 6/25 DS]

PCR Detail As far of today, only mass trapping with sex-pheromones have been used by Utah growers. Further strategies need to be investigated to expand tools available for conventional and low input growers. Moreover, Prionus beetle is a common pest of the Pacific Northwest, and no insecticides are registered in other systems where it is a problematic pest such as hope, hazelnut and grapes. Thus knowledge gained on management strategies could be transferred to other cropping systems. We proposed to evaluate the following tools: 1) Exirel (cyantraniliprole), make 3 drench applications at 13 oz Exirel /A, with 5 day RTI and 1 day PHI; 2) Sivanto (Flupyradifurone), make 2-3 drench applications at 21-28 fl oz Sivanto Prime /A, with 10 day RTI and 1 day PHI; 3) Danitol (Fenpropathrin), make 1 drench application at 16 oz Danitol /A, with unknown PHI; 4) Platinum (thiamethoxam), make 1 drench application at 2.17-2.6 oz Platinum /A, with unknown PHI; 5) Trident (Bt tenebrionis strain SA-10), no use instruction provided, currently labeled for CPB as: Make applications at 6 quarts Trident/ A, with 4-14 day RTI, and no limit on number of applications or PHI; 6) NemAttack (entomopathogenic nematodes Steinernema and Heterorhabditis) apply via sprinkler irrigation system at 50 M. nematodes / A, per label: keep soil moist for 2 weeks after applying. Different soil managements are also present in tree fruit orchards in Utah. Some growers use bare soil, others use cardboard as mulch, others use cover crops such as legume allewey (birdsfoot trefoil), low-growing alyssum, and straw mulch. Evaluating the impact of these different soil management on Prionus beetle will help us understand which practices help in reducing their populations

Comments HQ suggests to also consider the following products: 1) Plexenos Speed (Spidoxamat+Flupyradifurone), 2) Beleaf (Flonicamid), 3) Plinazolin (Isocycloseram), 4) Assail (Acetamiprid), 5) Admire Pro (Imidacloprid), 6) Novodor (Bt tenebrionis strain NB176). Finding sites or cooperators with high infestation may be challenging. See IS00480 (Priunus / blueberries) study for reference. [NC: 7/25 DS]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00527	A	CHERRY (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	American Plum Borer	PPWS	Krawczyk,Greg (PA) ; Wallis,Anna (NY) ; Nelson,Pete (MI)	Asana XL; Mustang Maxx; Proclaim; Warrior II; Declare; Altacor Evo; Assail 30SC; Steinernema carpocapsae; Pheromone Lures

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need The American plum borer and several other trunk-boring lepidopteran pests can damage cherries. These pests feed on the cambium in various parts of the tree, resulting in reduced orchard productivity. Over several years, infestations can eventually kill trees. Mechanical harvesting worsens borer infestations, especially for American plum borers. Researchers at the University of Georgia, Michigan State University, and the USDA-ARS have identified several potential alternatives to chlorpyrifos for borer management in stone fruit, including acetamiprid, chlorantraniliprole, a premixed product containing acetamiprid and novaluron, entomopathogenic nematodes, and, to a lesser extent, some pyrethroid insecticides. Mating disruption holds promise for some species of trunk borers, but further research is needed to determine if this tactic is effective in orchards that are smaller in size and less uniform in shape. Further research is required to identify the optimal timing of these materials to enhance their effectiveness in cherries and determine whether the products should be used in a preventive or curative manner. Identifying ways to improve efficacy, including the use of various spray adjuvants and penetrants, would be highly beneficial. Identifying potential synergies with different products could improve the economics of such tactics [MI: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail https://doi.org/10.1093/amt/tsae065 https://doi.org/10.1093/amt/tsae015 The proposed solution will identify optimal application timings, rates, and application methods (including adjuvants) to maximize the efficacy of the AIs identified in the manuscripts shared above. This will provide cherry growers with alternatives to chlorpyrifos that are economical, commercially available, reduce non-target toxicity, and meet processor and consumer demands. The requester is suggesting to explore the following products: 1) Altacor Evo: Make 3 application at 2.2 fl oz/A with 7 day RTI, 2) Asana: Make 4 applications at 14.5 fl oz / A with 7 day RTI, 3) Mustang Maxx: make 6 application at 4 fl oz/ A, with 7 day RTI, 4) Assail 30SC: Make 4 application at 6.7 fl oz/ A with 10 day RTI, 5) Rimon: Make 3 applications at 50 fl oz/ A, with 7 day RTI, 6) Nematodes / Steinernema carpocapsae: TDB, 7) Pheromone Lure / mating disruption: TDB [MI: 7/25 DS].

Comments At present, Asana and Mustang Maxx appear to be labeled for cherry/American plum borer (APB); Assail 30SC, Rimon and Altacor Evo appear to be registered on cherry but for the control of pests other than APB. HQ suggest considering the following additional products for testing: 1) Proclaim (Emamectin Benzoate), make 3 application at 4.8 oz/ A with 7 day PHI, 2) Warrior II (Lambda-cyhalothrin), make 5 application at 2.56 fl oz/A with 5-7 day RTI and 14 day PHI, 3) Declare (Gamma-cyhalothrin): make 5 application at 2.05 fl oz/A with 5-7 day RTI and 14 day PHI. See IS00320 (Apple/ dogwood borer) for similar efficacy products [NC: 7/25 DS]. The same need exists in Pennsylvania. The restriction and/or removal of chlorpyrifos from the available toolbox, along with no option for using mating disruption for this borer, creates an urgent need to evaluate other potential tools [PA: 8/25 AA]. Observations in NY cherry industry are consistent with the submitted request. APB is one of the most significant insect pests affecting cherry growers in NY State. Currently, there are very few effective tools available for management. Additional modes of action would greatly benefit growers [NY: 8/25 AA].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00518	A	PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	Thrips, Western Flower (Frankliniella)	PPWS	Blaauw,Brett (GA)	Brigade 2EC; Brigade WSB; Mustang Maxx; Pylon; Beleaf 50 SG; Abba Ultra; Pridixor; Magister; Thripline; Rimon

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Western flower thrips have been growing as a pest to peach production in the southeast. In particular, as the fruit begin to color as they ripen, just prior to harvest, the adult and immature thrips will feed on the skin of the fruit causing the skin to become discolored and "silvered." A few discolored spots can still be marketable, but what we saw this year was "silvering" across nearly half the surface area of peaches, which makes the fruit look moldy (like a powdery mildew) and unappetizing, which considerably diminishes the marketability of the fruit on the fresh market. One grower claims to have had a complete crop loss due to silvering on an 80 acre block of peaches this June. While that is the only example of complete loss, other growers are recorded significant losses due to silvering this year. While resistance has not yet been documented, these growers have complained that products containing spinetoram are no longer managing thrips in their orchards and suspect that is why they had such a problem this year. Unfortunately, beyond spinetoram, there are few products that are labeled for thrips in peaches that are effective, can be applied during the season, and have a short PHI. As such , the southeastern peach industry is in need of an effective alternative management strategy for western flower thrips. [GA: 6/25 DS]

PCR Detail The southeastern peach industry needs (a miracle) a product that is effective against Western flower thrips, that can be applied to bearing trees in season, and has a short PHI. Ideally, we will be able to test any new (eg. Plinazolin, 3-4 applications at unknown rate, with 7 day RTI and 3 day PHI and 100-150 GPA) and/or upcoming products for their efficacy against western flower thrips in peaches in the southeast. [GA: 6/25 DS]

Comments HQ suggests to also consider the following products: 1) Chlorfenapyr/ Pylon, 2) Rimon/ Novaluron, labeled for peaches, with 1 day PHI and thrips (effective on early stage instars), but not peaches + thrips. 3) Abba Ultra/ Abamectin, labeled for peaches (with 21 day PHI) and thrips (suppression), but not peaches + thrips, 4) Spidoxamat/ Pridixor, 5) Fenazaquin/ Magistar, labeled for peach (1 day PHI), thrips not on the label, but is supported by MFG for other caneberry, 6) Zeta-cypermethrin/ Mustang Maxx, labeled for peaches (with 14 day PHI) and thrips (suppression), but not peaches + thrips, 7) Bifenthrin/ Brigade, labeled for peaches (with 14 day PHI) and thrips, but not peaches + thrips, and 8) Beleaf/ flonicamid, labeled for peaches (with 14 day PHI) and thrips, but not peaches + thrips. Also consider Thripline aggregation pheromones (biolineagrosciences.com/?products=thripline) to generate a more effective control system, or other attractants, adjuvants, or enhancers. Syngenta is currently pursuing the registration on peach with a 14-day PHI. [NC: 7/25 DS]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00499	A	BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	Longhorn Beetle (Prionus spp.)	PPWS	Lopez,Lorena (VA)	Admire 2 Flowable; Sivanto Prime; Harvanta; Coragen; Plinazolin; Pridixor

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
	A				A	

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) Per NJ support: White grubs are a significant pest of blueberries damaging roots. New or young plants are the most susceptible. Insecticides are limited to neonicotinoids and timing is critical to coincide with egg hatch. Additional labelled products are needed particularly for newly planted blueberry fields.;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 NC) Prionus beetles are an emerging pest in NC that is devastating blueberry farms, with hundreds of acres being removed due to dead or infested fields with this beetle. Because of the long life cycle of the beetle (3-5 years) feeding on roots and stems of blueberry bushes, it is usually late when fields are diagnosed with Pironus beetle infestation. Currently, there are no insecticides labeled against this beetle nor any other management methods to manage this pest. Thus, there is an urgent need to provide the growers with tools to mitigate the damage caused by these beetles.;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: One commercial grower in Bladen County encountered hundreds of his southern highbush blueberry bushes dying in the spring of 2024. When neighboring healthy bushes were machine-harvested, many wilting plants were uprooted due to their debilitated root systems. Hundreds of longhorn beetle larvae were collected from the plant's crowns, roots, and the surrounding soil within a 1,000 sq ft area in this commercial farm in April 2024. Moreover, hundreds of adult longhorn beetles have been collected using a single panel trap with a commercially available Prionus lure set-up at this location since late April 2024. Similar symptoms and dying bushes have been observed in a commercial farm in Pfafftown in Forsyth County, NC. It is unclear if these beetles are P. imbricornis, P. laticollis, or another Prionus species. This is the first time these beetles are reported infesting highbush blueberries and there are no insecticides labeled for this pest in the crop. Unlike other beetle borer larvae of blueberries that feed on the plant for a few weeks, Prionus beetles feed on blueberry plants for 3-5 years and kill the bushes in the process. Because the larvae of the borer can reach up to 3.5 inches in size, it is unclear if systemic insecticides available will be effective against them. Thus, it is important to evaluate if the systemic insecticides available are effective against different larval developmental stages feeding on blueberry. [NC: 8/24/DS].

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTION: Because the only way to identify infested bushes is by uprooting the plants this proposal is to evaluate the efficacy of products as a lab bioassay using dipping of blueberry good and feeding them to collected larvae from dying/uprooted plants. The maximum rate of the products should be evaluated as well as 0.5, 1.5, and 2 times the rate of the products against multiple stages of larval development. PROPOSED PRODUCTS: 1) Admire Pro (imidacloprid) 2) Coragen (chlorantraniliprole), 3) Harvanta (cyclaniliprole), 4) Plinazolin Technology (isocloseram), 5) Spidoxamat (spidoxamat), 6) Any other suitable systemic AI. [NC: 8/24/DS]. HQ suggests inclusion of Sivanto Prime (flupyradifurone). [NC: 8/24/DS].

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00514	A	BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	White Grub (All species)	PPWS	Spies,Janine (NJ)	

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
A			

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see requestor comments;

PCR Reason For Need White grubs are a significant pest of blueberries damaging roots. New or young plants are the most susceptible. Insecticides are limited to neonicotinoids and timing is critical to coincide with egg hatch. [NJ: 7/25 DS]

PCR Detail Additional labelled products are needed particularly for newly planted blueberry fields. [NJ: 7/25 DS]

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00517	A	BLUEBERRY (SOUTHERN HIGH BUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	Thrips, Chilli	PPWS	Liburd,Oscar (FL)	Beleaf 50 SG; Abba Ultra; Combi Protec; Plinazolin; Exirel; Apta; Transform; Rimon

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Chilli thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis) are an emerging, economically important pest in southern highbush blueberries (SHB), particularly in warm, humid production regions such as Florida. Feeding injury results in bronzing, leaf curling, stunted growth, and reduced yields which threatens crop vitality and quality of berries produced. Current management relies heavily on repeated applications of chemical insecticides, raising serious concerns about resistance development, environmental persistence, and non-target effects, particularly on pollinators and natural enemies. There is a critical need to develop sustainable, reduced-risk, and integrated management strategies that are compatible with IPM programs and effective under field conditions. [FL: 7/25 DS]

PCR Detail This project proposes to evaluate Combi-protec, an adjuvant containing plant extracts and sugars designed to improve insecticide performance, as a foundational component in a rotation-based management strategy for chilli thrips in SHB. While thrips may not be directly attracted to the sugars in Combi-protec, the adjuvant's potential to improve spray coverage, adhesion, and insecticide uptake could increase control efficacy. Field trials will compare Combi-protec alone, four insecticide rotation programs combining Combi-protec with highly effective chemistries from distinct IRAC groups, and an untreated control. The goal is to identify combinations that maximize thrips suppression, reduce injury and feeding damage, delay resistance development, and preserve natural enemies. This study will provide field-validated, data-driven recommendations to improve chilli thrips management and support sustainable IPM strategies in blueberry production systems. Proposed Products: 1) Combi-protec, 2) Exirel (cyantraniliprole - Group 28), 3) Apta (tolfenpyrad - Group 21A) and 4) Transform (sulfoxaflor - Group 4C). Proposed treatments: 1) Combi + Exirel followed by Combi + Apta, 2) Combi + Apta followed by Combi + Transform, 3) Combi + Transform followed by Combi + Exirel, 4) Combi + Apta follow by Combi + Transform, 5) Combi-protec (alone), and 6) Untreated check. [FL: 7/25 DS]

Comments HQ recommends including standalone applications of the proposed conventional pesticides in the study and the consideration of these additional insecticides: 1) Novaluron (see PR13532), 2) Flonicamid (see PR13707), 3) Abamectin which controlled the pest in strawberry (see PR13629), 4) Plinazolin (see PR13983) and 5) Spidoxamat (see PR13826). See IS00026 (SWD / blueberry) where Combi-Protec was explored. [NC: 7/25 DS]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00470	A	GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	Spotted Lanternfly	Organic/P PWS	Lopez,Lorena (VA) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Blaauw,Brett (GA)	Aza-Direct; Brigade 2EC; Danitol 2.4 EC Spray; Mustang Maxx; PFR-97 20% WDG; Sevin XLR Plus; Malathion; BoteGHA ES; Actara; Scorpion 35SL

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Alternative modes of action are necessary that are less disruptive of biological control. Grape growers need to worry about flaring mealybugs, and seasonal max levels from repeated SLF sprays.
VA is looking for synthetic pesticides and biopesticides for both organic and conventional production. For control at the egg stage we are recommending Malathion. For nymphs and adults conventional growers are relying on a lot of broad-spectrum insecticides like Sevin XLR, pyrethorids (e.g. Brigade, Danitol, Mustang Max), and neonics (e.g. Actara, Scorpion). From an organic standpoint we are recommending Aza-Direct (nymphs only), BoteGHA, and PFR-97 [VA: 07/24 drs].

PCR Detail

Comments SLF was first detected in Georgia in the fall of 2024 and was recently detected in South Carolina during the spring of 2025. Identifying effective products for SLF that can be incorporated into the already intensely managed southeastern grape industry will be important [GA: 8/25 AA].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00476	A	STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Two-spotted spider mite	Resis	Liburd,Oscar (FL) ; Lopez,Lorena (VA) ; Aghaee,Mohammad Amir (CA) ; Canas,Luis (OH) ; Nansen,Christian (CA) ; Pecenka,Jacob (CA) ; Lahiri,Sriyanka (FL)	TS201; TS601 (Methylorubrum populi strain NLS0089)

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need The goal is to delay mite establishment to synergize use of predatory mites to keep two spotted spider mite populations close or below threshold from January through May [CA: 7/24 DS].

PCR Detail The requester proposed to screen two products by NewLeaf Symbiotics: 1) the bioinsecticide TS201 (Methylorubrum extorquens strain NLS0042), and 2) the biofungicide TS601 (Methylorubrum populi strain NLS0089). Both products were presented at the 2024 IR-4 Industry Technology Session and are supposed to enhance jasmonic acid and other plant defensive pathways. The requester is proposing to screen these products as a spray, drench, or drip to be applied during the seedling phase (bare-root stage) of strawberry plants and explore if these products make the plant hostile to early development of mites [CA: 07/24 DS].

Comments HQ suggests including biopesticides tested in IS00408 to assess performance improvement of these insecticides when combined with TS201 and TS601 [NC: 08/24/ds]. Products for controlling spider mites in strawberries are needed in Ohio, particularly in hydroponic strawberry production [OH 7/25 AA]. TSSM is the second largest arthropod pest next to chilli thrips we have in strawberries in Florida. We are trying to develop and investigate strategies that will delay mite and thrips development, and ultimately reduce their population [FL (Liburd): 7/25 AA]. Compatibility of miticides with ongoing biological control programs in strawberry to manage Tetranychus urticae and thrips pests needed [FL (Lahiri): 7/25 AA]

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00141	A	CORN (SWEET) (15-22D=CORN (SWEET) SUBGROUP)	Helicoverpa (Helicoverpa spp.)	PPWS	Bessin,Ricardo (KY) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Tonnessen,Brad (CO) ; Ajayi,Olufemi (AL)	Fawligen (foreign product)

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Need for additional control options.

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00456	A	GRASSES (SEED CROP) (17=GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY GROUP)	Symphylan (Centipedes)	Organic/PPWS	Lightle,Dani (OR)	Capture LFR

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: Symphylans are a sporadic pest that are difficult to control and eliminate. They were previously controlled by chlorpyrifos but without that chemistry available, growers have no solutions for symphylan management [OR: 8/23]. Refer to original request for proposed use patterns [JB: 8/23]

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00473	A	AGAVE (22A=STALK AND STEM VEGETABLE SUBGROUP)	Mealybug, Pineapple (Dysmicoccus brevipes)	PPWS	Coughlin,Julie (HI)	PFR-97 20% WDG; Sivanto Prime; TetraCURB; Assail 70WP; Beleaf 50 SG; BoteGHA ES; Movento; MBI-306; Courier

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
				A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Please note that this is a request for work to be done on agave, not pineapple.
Mealybugs attack the crown and roots of the Agave plant. Sooty mold forms and feeding damage can eventually destroy the growing point resulting in plant death. There are no effective insecticides registered on Agave to control mealybugs. The Agave crop cycle from planting to harvest is 7-10 years. Growers can live with a greater than 1 year PHI. There may be a possibility to designate these insecticide uses as non-bearing because PHI's greater than 1 year are considered non-food uses, so tolerances are not required. Further discussions with registrants will be needed to explore registration options.

Assail 30 SG (acetamiprid) - 4.5-5.8 fl oz/A, 50-100 GPA, apply twice as a foliar spray at an interval of 10 days.
Courier (buprofezin) - 9-13.6 fl oz/A, 50-100 GPA, apply twice as a foliar spray at an interval of 7 days.
Beleaf 50 SG (flonicamid) - 2-2.8 oz/A, 50-100 GPA, apply 3 times as a foliar spray at an interval of 7 days.
Sivanto prime (flupyradifurone) - 7-14 fl oz/A, 50-100 GPA, apply twice as a foliar spray at an interval of 30 days.
Movento (spirotetramat) - Use pattern TBD.

HQ suggests considering: BoteGHA Optima (Beauveria bassiana strain GHA), MBI 306 (Burkholderia rinojensis strain A396), TetraCURB Max (castor oil, rosemary oil, clove oil, peppermint oil), PFR-97 10% ES & PFR-97 20% WP (Isaria fumosorosea strain Apopka 97). 07/24/24

PCR Detail Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00407	A	FIG (23B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	Orangeworm, Navel (Amyelois transitella)	PPWS	Britt,Kadie (CA) ; Wilson,Houston (CA)	Intrepid 2F; Verdepryn 100 SL

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
				A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Navel orangeworm, Amyelois transitella, is a damaging pest of fig in California and its biology in the crop is poorly understood. Thus, it is difficult to appropriately time insecticide applications.

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00504	A	AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	Lacebug (Tingidae)	PPWS	Crane,Jonathan (FL) ; Spann,Tim (CA) ; Cox,David (HI)	Entrust SC Naturalyte Insect Control; Sivanto Prime; Beleaf 50 SG; Movento; Plinazolin; Altacor; Magister; Sefina

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need REASONS FOR NEED: Avocado lace bug (ALB), Pseudacysta perseae (Heidemann), was first described in Florida in 1908 from specimens collected in this state over the period 1897-1907. ALB is a true bug with sucking mouth parts in the insect order Hemiptera, family Tingidae. Avocado lace bugs were first detected in California on backyard avocado trees in the Chula Vista and National City areas south of the City of San Diego in Sept 2004. For more than a decade, ALB populations in California were restricted to backyard avocado trees in residential areas of San Diego County, and as such, was not considered a major threat to commercial production. DNA analyses suggested that these populations likely originated from the state of Nayarit in Mexico (Rugman-Jones et al. 2012). In October 2017, well established, reproducing populations of ALB were confirmed as the agents responsible for significant leaf damage in several commercial Hass avocado groves in Oceanside and De Luz, San Diego County, and Temecula, Riverside County. Around the same time similar damage was observed on backyard avocados in Culver City, LA County. More recently, significant populations of ALB have been found causing defoliation in commercial avocado groves in Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County. At this time only imidacloprid and danitol are registered for use against ALB on avocados in California. However, imidacloprid is severely restricted in its use timing to mitigate potential harm to bees, preventing optimal application timing to knock out ALB populations before they have an opportunity to build to damaging levels. Danitol is extremely disruptive to beneficial insects causing flare ups of non-target pests requiring further use of pesticides. Furthermore, no organic pesticides are registered for use against ALB.
[CA: 5/25/DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: A range of pesticides currently registered for use on avocados against various pests may be efficacious against ALB. Additionally, BASF believes their products Sefina Inscalis (afidopyropen) may be an effective tool for control of ALB. We propose a broad spectrum efficacy trial of the products recommended as well as any other products that IR-4 program managers believe may be effective against ALB. This approach would hopefully provide a number of products, both conventional and organic, that could then be moved to the registration process to help the California avocado industry control this increasing pest problem. Some of the products proposed for testing are: 1) Sefina (afidopyropen), 2) Entrust SC (spinosad), and 3) Movento (spirotetramat). [CA: 5/25/DS]

Comments IR4 HQ COMMENTS: Suggest evaluating whether these additional products could be a good alternative for the control of lace bugs too: 1) registered products -but not for lace bugs- such as Sivanto Prime (spidoxamat + flupyradifurone), Altacor (chlorantraniliprole), Magister SC (fenazaquin), and 2) non-registered products such as Plinazolin Technology (isocycloseram) and Beleaf (flonicamid). [HQ: 5/25/DS].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00481	A	LEMONGRASS (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	Borer, Mexican Rice (Eoreuma loftini)	PPWS	Kraus,Emily (CA)	Azatin O; Confirm 2F; Diamond 0.83EC; Captiva Prime; Warrior II; Ventacor

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
				A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need REASONS FOR NEED: Eoreuma loftini (Dyar) Mexican Rice Borer was first noted in Fresno California in lemongrass in November of 2023. It was identified by Gene Hannon with the CDFA. The UC ANR Small Farms Program has continued to monitor this pest. It is being collected from pheromone traps in increasing numbers and locations. It will be vital to lemongrass growers to find solutions to this emerging pest. Damage caused by the larval stage is resulting in yield loss with reports from growers estimating as high as 50%. There is only one variety grown in California, and it is propagated by cutting. This cultural preference has reduced any potential for varietal resistance or utilization of seed treatments. It is also of major importance to note this pest is polyphagous. It will also feed on rice, sugarcane, and a wide variety of weedy grasses. Thus, it presents a serious potential concern for California rice producers. Mitigating its spread and managing infestations in lemongrass will be key to protecting the economically important rice community to the north. There are currently two insecticides registered for lepidopteran insects in lemongrass. Both have unknown modes of action. These products are based on neem, garlic, and canola oil extracts. Due to the borers biology, the efficacy is anticipated to be low and phytotoxicity is unknown. There are no insecticides labeled in lemongrass for the rice borer in California that are anticipated to reduce yield loss to an acceptable level. [CA: 08/24 / DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTION: There are insecticides labeled in Louisiana, in rice and sugarcane, that have been shown to be effective against the borer. It is hoped that these products will be equally as effective in lemongrass given the similarity of the crops. We would like to screen several insecticides so that lemongrass and E. loftini can be added to the label. Four products Vantacor, Diamond, Warrior II, and Confirm 2F have been selected as the most promising products to test. By investigating a range of insecticides with different modes of action (MOA: 28, 15, 3, 18) we hope to identify the most effective product while promoting pesticide stewardship. If more than one MOA is registered growers will have the ability to rotate products and reduce the potential for development of resistance. POTENTIAL PRODUCTS: 1) Ventacor (follow label directions for leeks), 2) Diamond (follow label directions for sugar cane), 3) Warrior II (follow label directions for rice), 4) Confirm 2F (follow label directions for sugarcane), 5) Azatin-O (follow label directions for lemongrass), 6) Captive Prime (follow label directions for lemongrass). [CA: 08/24 / DS]

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00358	A	HEMP, INDUSTRIAL (99=MISC GROUP)	Mite (Acari)	PPWS	Bessin,Ricardo (KY) ; Batts,Roger (NC) ; Stewart,Jane (CO) ; Canas,Luis (OH)	BT 320 Dust; PyGanic Crop Protection EC 5.0 II; Cyclaniliprole

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need This expanding industry needs products to control mites and other greenhouse pests during transplant production. There is a need for for broad mite, russet mite and spider mites [KY: 9/20 HQ]. Need to establish effective rotations [OH: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00362	A	HEMP, INDUSTRIAL (99=MISC GROUP)	Lepidoptera pests	Orgnc	Learn,Katie (NC) ; Ajayi,Olufemi (AL) ; Canas,Luis (OH)	Monterey Garden Insect Spray

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Consumers interested in medicinal grade hemp demand high-quality, organic material free from residual pesticides. Furthermore, there are currently no approved pesticide products for use on industrial hemp in North Carolina [NC: 11/18 HQ]. Rotation products are needed to manage lepidoptera pests on hemp [OH: 05/25 AA]

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00385	A	HEMP, INDUSTRIAL (99=MISC GROUP)	Aphid (Aphididae)	PPWS	Stewart,Jane (CO) ; Canas,Luis (OH)	

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Needed for control of aphids, scale insects and white flies [CO: 7/20 HQ]. Rotation programs need to be established for the control of aphids (including root aphids), whiteflies, and scale insects [OH: 05/25 AA]

PCR Detail Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00387	A	HEMP, INDUSTRIAL (99=MISC GROUP)	Mite (Acari)	Orgnc	Stewart,Jane (CO) ; Canas,Luis (OH)	

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need There is a need for OMRI approved products [CO: 7/20 HQ]. Many greenhouse hemp producers prefer to use products that are OMRI-approved in their facilities. That way they could be compatible with other control tactics [OH: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00441	A	MAPLE SAP (99=MISC GROUP)	Spotted Lanternfly	PPWS	Eshenaur,Brian (NY) ; Walsh,Brian (PA) ; Karns,Gabriel (OH) ; Weikert,Scott (PA) ; Bilek,Gary (PA) ; Field,Joel (PA) ; Hillegas,Kyle (PA) ; Kinter,Andrew (PA) ; Wild,Adam (NY) ; Dewees,Kyle (PA) ; Simisky,Tawny (MA) ; Patterson,Terry (PA) ; Dunn,Glenn (PA) ; Potter-Tioga Maple Producers Association,(PTMPA) (PA) ; Taylor-Ide,Luke (WV) ; Petruzzi,Julie (PA)	Bifenthrin

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) still a neeed.;

PCR Reason For Need Spotted lanternfly is a new invasive insect pest that is spreading through the Eastern US and feeds heavily on Maple in the fall reducing sugar content in the trees. There are no insecticides registered for Maple syrup production.

PCR Detail

Comments

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Entomology

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00485	A	BEEHIVES (99=MISC GROUP)	Mite, Varroa	PPWS	Niño,Elina (CA) ; Bessin,Ricardo (KY) ; Spies,Janine (NJ) ; Hack,Richard (IN)	Apiguard; MBG2X5G Miticide strips; Vadescana; Beauveria bassiana Strain HF23; VarroxSan

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region		Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;(2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: Varroa mites are parasites that are one of the most destructive pests of honey bees. Varroa mites feed on larval and adult bees, which leads to declines in bee populations and a reduction in pollination of high value specialty crops. Available products have limited application windows and/or treatment intervals, allowing mites to reproduce continuously and quickly grow to damaging populations. Furthermore, mites that threaten bee colonies are showing increasing resistance to current industry standards for control. The requester is proposing to screen products that are nontoxic to honeybees and humans that can be used continuously during winter months into the reproductive period of the honeybee even when harvestable honey is being produced. [NC: 8/24/ DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS: 1) MBG2X5G Miticide strips (L-Glutamic acid); one strip for every 4-5 frames with brood evident on both sides near strip, 6 applications, 42-day RTI; 2) Vadescana (RNA-based syrup) a new product by Greenlight Bioscience which was presented at the IR-4 2024 Industry Technology Session and was submitted to the EPA for review in 2023. [NJ: 8/24/ DS]. A request for MBG2X5G Miticide strips exists in Residue & Product performance under PR# 13885. HQ suggests inclusion of Beauveria bassiana Strain HF23 formulations by Jabb of the Carolina's (See PR#13859). [NC: 8/24/ DS]. We are testing two formulations that can be considered final which is dependent upon efficacy results. One formulation is a dust and one a liquid for application to a surface and placed in hives. Duration and re-application needs to be finalized [IN: 05/25 AA].

Comments Vita Bee Health suggests rotation with Apiguard (thymol) and VarroxSan (oxalic acid) and/ or Apiguard followed by VarroxSan treatments. Two years of excellent efficacy of follow up-therapy (Apiguard and VarroxSan) were generated in France. Manufacturer suggests checking efficacy on adults but also counting mites in floors (at least in a few colonies per group), checking brood pre and post, bee population and winter survival. [HQ: 6/25 DS]

Total A Nomination 34