2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

Weed Science/PGR

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00418	A	CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	Weeds, Annual (General)	Orgnc	Chaudhari,Sushila (MI) ; Dittmar,Peter (FL) ; Gannett,Maria (MA)	Axxe; Avenger; HomePlate

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
	A				B		

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

PCR Reason For Need Limited knowledge for efficacy of various organic herbicide when used in stale bed situation; Avoid use of organic herbicides due to higher cost; due to weather flame weeding can be missed and then always big challenge to manage weeds in carrot.

PCR Detail Comments Maria Gannett (MA) supported IS00418 & IS00450 on 07/22/24.

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00453	A	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	Weeds, Annual (General)	Mitig	Stoddard,Scott (CA) ; Smith,Cole (NC) ; Robbins,Chanz (NM)	Dual-Magnum

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
					B		A

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

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: There is concern that export markets are reducing MRLs. This would severely impact the NC and US sweetpotato market. S-metolachlor is used on >75% of NC sweetpotato acres. Around 50% of NC's sweetpotato crop is exported. Refer to original request for proposed use pattern [HQ: 8/23 JPB]; Metolachlor needs to be available to CA growers as a weed management option regardless of market. But we do sell into Western Canada. [CA: 08/23 JPB]. Growing production interest in Reg 09 of NM. Would help exportability and grow market potential in NM [NM: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00520	A	BEAN (LIMA,SNAP,COWPEA) (06-22ACE=EDIBLE PODDED, SUCCULENT SHEELED, PULSES DRIED SHELLED BEAN EXCEPT SOYBEAN SUBGROUP)	Broadleaf weeds, Biennial	PPWS	Sosnoskie,Lynn (NY) ; Sano,Nathan (CA)	

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 NY) In New York, pigweed species (Amaranthus spp.) are among the most problematic weeds in edible bean production, including snap, succulent peas and dry beans. These species are highly competitive, emerge throughout the growing season, and can significantly reduce yield and quality. Current management options are limited, with few registered herbicides available for use in beans. Furthermore, crop rotation restrictions and herbicide label limitations complicate sequential or multiple applications, leaving growers with insufficient tools to control pigweed populations effectively.

To address these challenges, an integrated solutions approach is necessary. This includes the exploration of novel herbicide screening strategies, coupled with cultural tactics such as altered planting densities and row arrangements (e.g., narrow rows) to suppress weed growth and improve crop competitiveness. In addition, emerging technologies such as electric weeders offer the potential for precise, labor-sav;(2025 CA) same;(2025 NJ) Many PR # for evaluation of new herbicides for bean production could be evaluated under this ISO #;

PCR Reason For Need There is currently limited materials available for weed control in dry beans, specifically blackeye peas [CA: 7/25 DS]

PCR Detail The requester is suggesting to test herbicides new materials for weed control. [CA: 7/25 DS]

Comments The specific biennial weeds will need to be ironed out in order to determine potential products to test [HQ: 7/25 DS]. Pigweeds are a major issue in NE specialty beans, with limited control options. Most herbicides have significant rotation restrictions, making effective and flexible weed management difficult for growers [NY: 8/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00421	A	CROP GROUP 11-10 (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fruit thinning	Orgnc	Adaskaveg,Jim (CA) ; Tonnessen,Brad (CO)	ACCEDE; Triton X77; Ammonium Nitrate + Triton X-77; Tergitol TMN-6

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Manual labor costs are becoming prohibitive for fruit thinning, A PGR for thinning flowers could be very beneficial to the industry.

PCR Detail

Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00450	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Oriental Bittersweet	PPWS	Sosnoskie,Lynn (NY) ; Brunharo,Caio (PA) ; Gannett,Maria (MA) ; Lentz,Evan (CT) ; DeGenring,Liza (NH) ; Clements,Jon (MA) ; Basedow,Michael (NY) ; Muehlbauer,Megan (NJ) ; Wallis,Anna (NY) ; Rosovsky,Judy (VT)	Garlon 4; Roundup UltraMAX II

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 NY) Oriental bittersweet is a perennial, climbing, and highly invasive weed that presents serious challenges for orchard management, threatening both productivity and long-term sustainability. Growers in the Northeast face few effective strategies for managing oriental bittersweet and poison ivy, which are particularly problematic in apple orchards. The issue is exacerbated in high-density plantings, where birds perch on trellis wires and spread seeds widely. At present, the primary method of control is manual cutting, which is labor-intensive, must be carefully timed, and often provides only temporary relief. Orchardists in northern New York and neighboring regions continue to contend with these persistent weeds and are seeking additional management options beyond glyphosate and 2,4-D. Although herbicides such as Garlon have potential, they are not currently labeled for use on pome fruits in New York. These circumstances underscore the need for a coordinated, integrated approach to managi;(2025 MD) See previous comments;(2025 NJ) Need more effective solution for controlling perennial weeds in NJ apple orchards, not only Oriental bittersweet, but other troublesome perennial woody species (Virginia creeper, mulberry, smilax...). Triclopyr should be evaluated for crop safety in apple production systems of the Northeast region.;

PCR Reason For Need Apple and peach growers have been battling Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus) in Pennsylvania. This is a difficult to control perennial plant, with vines climbing on trees [PA: 8/23]. Refer to original request for proposed use patterns [JB: 8/23].

PCR Detail

Comments The perennial, vining, and invasive nature of this weed poses significant challenges to orchard production, compromising long-term food security and creating unique management challenges. [CT: 7/25 AA] There are limited options for growers to manage oriental bittersweet and poison ivy and these are serious problems in NH apple orchards. [NH: 7/25 AA] Oriental bittersweet control has become particularly problematic in hi-density apple tree plantings where birds perch on wires and distribute seeds. No suitable control exists other than cutting which is labor-intensive and time-sensitive. [MA: 7/25 AA] Growers I work with in northern NY also struggle with these difficult to control perennial weeds, and are looking for additional tools to work with outside of just roundoup and 2,4-D. Garlon is a promising material, but doesn't have a pome fruit label in NY as far as I'm aware of [NY 7/25 AA].

Invasive perennial vines like oriental bittersweet threaten orchard productivity. Control options are limited, labor-intensive, and ineffective, highlighting the urgent need for better management tools [NY: 8/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00398	A	PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	Fruit thinning	PPWS	Crisosto,Carlos (CA) ; Sarkhosh,Ali (FL) ; Melgar,Juan Carlos (SC)	ACCEDE

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 NJ) Need more effective solution for controlling perennial weeds in NJ peach orchards, not only Oriental bittersweet, but other troublesome perennial woody species (Virginia creeper, mulberry, smilax...). Triclopyr should be evaluated for crop safety in apple production systems of the Northeast region.;

PCR Reason For Need (9/2/2020) Carlos H. Crisosto: The historical alternative has been hand thinning. Hand thinning is a high contributor to the already high stone fruit production cost . Me-too comment, Fruit thinning low chill peaches in Fl. It has been a very costly cultural practices for growers. Me-Too, Juan Carlos Melgar, SC; On top of the increase in production costs, the extensive acreage that needs to be thinned and the limited number of workers, also causes delays for many orchards; thinning late also affects fruit size, which also has an effect on farm productivity and sales.

PCR Detail Comments Accede (ACC) is now registered for fruit thinning in peach 05/24/drs

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00451	A	PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	Oriental Bittersweet	PPWS	Brunharo,Caio (PA) ; Gannett,Maria (MA)	Garlon 4; Roundup UltraMAX II

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see previous comments;

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: Apple and peach growers have been battling Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus) in Pennsylvania. This is a difficult to control perennial plant, with vines climbing on trees [PA: 8/23]. Refer to original request for proposed use patterns [JB: 8/23]

PCR Detail Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00401	A	RICE, ORGANIC (15-22F=RICE SUBGROUP)	Weeds, Annual (General)	Orgnc	Brim-DeForest,Whitney (CA)	Suppress

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
			A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need This is the only herbicide registered in organic rice in California. However, it is non-selective and cannot be applied once rice has emerged. This project would provide data to support a pre-plant usage of the product.

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00489	A	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	Flower Reduction/Elimination	PPWS	Nicholson,Don (NC) ; Martinez Rojo,Jocepascual (NC)	ACCEDE; Ethephon; Super Boll

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
		A	

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: Reduction or elimination of premature flowers that negatively affect the yield and quality of the stevia crop. Premature flowering in stevia results in the crop going into reproductive mode, lowering the level of steviol glycosides, which is the portion of the crop that is extracted and used to make the final product associated with the crop, and the overall amount of yield in pounds per acre. [NC 8/24/DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED PRODUCTS: For Ethephon: Beginning at flower bud formation, make two broadcast foliar applications, 7-10 days apart, of Ethephon 2SL (or similar product) at 500 ppm of active ingredient, with the last application at least 14 days prior to stevia harvest.
For ACC: Beginning at flower bud formation, make two broadcast foliar applications, 7-10 days apart, of Accede at 200 to 500 ppm of active ingredient, with the last application at least 14 days prior to stevia harvest. [NC: 8/24 / DS] Supporting request from NC suggests addition of Super Boll (etephon) as a broadcast spray; follow most appropriate label directions. [NC 8/24/DS]

Comments

Total A Nomination 9