2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

All Disciplines

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]

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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

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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	A	Southern Region		Western Region	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].

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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
IS00428	A	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	Wireworm	Organic/P PWS	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].

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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

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00513	A	ONION (DRY BULB) (03-07A=ONION, BULB SUBGROUP)	Fusarium Diseases (Fusarium spp.)	Orgnc	Tonnessen,Brad (CO)	TerraMG (A & B); TS601 (Methylorubrum populi strain NLS0089); Biotrinsic X19

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
				A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Recently, in both Utah and Western Colorado, we have noticed an increase in incidence of Fusarium diseases in dry bulb onion crops. We believe to have diagnosed the pathogen as Fusarium proliferatum. Currently, organic producers' management strategies are not successful in mitigating this disease. We are interested in identifying organic solutions to this issue.

PCR Detail We hope to employ the usage of organic agricultural products, cultural methods, and soil moisture sensing to identify solutions. Antifungal products will include biologicals that include species such as Trichoderma. We also know that water management can have a profound effect on disease severity. Thus, irrigation scheduling and amount will need to be monitored based on consumptive use.

Comments HQ suggest including the following products in the study if feasible: TerraMG (Natural ATIC), Biotrinsic X19 (Kosakonia cowanii), TS601 (Methylorubrum populi); trials must conducted in historically infested fields [NC: 6/25 DS]

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00491	A	ONION (03-07AB=ONION BULB AND GREEN SUBGROUPS)	Stemphylium spp.	Resis	Cochran,Kimberly (TX) ; Heck,Daniel (NY) ; Woodhall,James (ID)	MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf; PHC25279

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 Resistance has developed in many of the fungicides in several regions throughout the US including New York, Michigan, Idaho and Eastern Oregon. Severe losses occurred in the last two states (collectively known as the Treasure Valley) in 2023 which also resulted in secondary bacterial bulb rots.As Stemphyllium has only occurred since 2019 in Idaho and Eastern Oregon there is limited trial data for cultural and chemical control. Presently Pristine and Luna fungicides. The Treasure Valley of Idaho and Eastern Oregon is the leading onion producing area in the US accounting for up to 30% in yield. Typically the dry and warm climate is conducive to onion production but since 2020 there have been outbreaks of Stemphyllium leaf blight (SLB). In 2020 this outbreak infected the leaf tips and caused defoliation resulting in yield losses. In 2023, infection occurred later closer to harvest, this resulted in onion leaves dying effectively 'standing up'. This enabled secondary bacterial rots to establish in the bulbs resulting in significant quality losses and lack of storability. Control of SLB is typically through chemical control, notably using Pristine and Cabrio– which are used routinely for Botrytis anyway. However, resistance to these products have been observed in the Treasure Valley and elsewhere (New York and Michigan) for SLB. SLB is a relatively new issue to the Treasure Valley, therefore there is limited trial data investigating both cultural and chemical control options. With fungicide resistance present in the key chemical options, field trials for cultural control as well as alternative fungicides with a view to resistance management is required. [ID: 8/24/DS]

PCR Detail Requester would like to test products only.

Comments HQ suggests exploring the following options: 1) PHC 25279 (PDHP25279) and 2) MycoV43 (a natural product extract from an estuarine bacterium) [HQ: 8/24/DS]. Prothioconazole has also demonstrated very good results. Preliminary data available on PDMR reports. Most of FRAC 7 and 11 products are not effective to manage this disease. Most labeled FRAC 3 have shown decrease in efficacy [NY: 7/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00347	A	LEAFY VEGETABLES (04-16=LEAFY VEGETABLE GROUP)	Cercospora Diseases (Cercospora spp.)	Orgnc	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Scheufele,Susan (MA) ; Misbakhul,Munir (MS)	Serenade Opti

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region

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

PCR Reason For Need (8/18/2020) McGrath,Margaret: Common disease. Double Nickel and LifeGard are additional potential products.

PCR Detail

Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00304	A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	Downy Mildew (All species)	Orgnc	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Matheron,Michael (AZ)	LifeGard WG; SP2700 (In development)

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

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

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments

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

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00434	A	LETTUCE (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	Viruses (General)	Organic/P PWS	Clarke,Jennifer (CA) ; Gebiola,Marco (CA) ; Cadby,Jeana (CA)	

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Impatiens necrotic spot virus is threatening the CA lettuce industry. Max allowable sprays of Lannate insecticide for thrips vectors are the only control available. Priming plant defenses with chitin/chitosan-based inducers is a viable alternative [CA: 08/22 AA]. Thrips and INSV can be an issue in greenhouses and move to the field in transplanted lettuce. Can this request be expanded to the field as well? [CA: 05/25 AA]. Opportunities to control and prevent the spread of INSV are critical. Limited materials are available to control INSV and improving efficacy of existing products or identifying alternatives would support the industry greatly [CA 05/15 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00509	A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	Fusarium Diseases (Fusarium spp.)	PPWS	Heck,Daniel (NY) ; Tamayo,Evan (CA)	RootShield Plus WP; Ongard; Plant and Soil Pro-2

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region	A

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

PCR Reason For Need Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) is the fourth most valuable agricultural commodity in California, contributing nearly $4 billion annually in farm gate value (Davis et al., 2023). Intensive production has facilitated the emergence and spread of Fusarium wilt of lettuce, caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lactucae (FOL). This soilborne fungal pathogen is now widespread across all major lettuce production regions in California and Arizona and is regarded by growers and researchers alike as one of the most serious disease threats to the crop. [CA 05/25/ds]

PCR Detail Evaluate the combined effects of a microbial fungicide, soil-applied biostimulant, and foliar-applied protein hydrolysate under field conditions that reflect real production challenges. The cornerstone of the disease management program is RootShield® Plus WP (Trichoderma harzianum strain T-22 and Trichoderma virens strain G-41). These fungal strains are known for their ability to suppress soilborne pathogens through mechanisms such as mycoparasitism, competition, and activation of induced systemic resistance. However, the success of Trichoderma-based products depends heavily on their ability to establish and colonize the rhizosphere early in crop development. To improve colonization and enhance rhizosphere conditions, Plant & Soil Pro 2, a plant-based organic biostimulant will be co-applied via chemigation with RootShield at 24 gal/acre, split between irrigation events. This product promotes microbial activity and root zone health, enriching the environment in which Trichoderma species must establish. A transplant drench with RootShield® Plus WP at 2 lb/A will be administered to ensure early root colonization, a critical period when the lettuce plant is most vulnerable to Fusarium wilt infection. Additionally, ONGard, a foliar-applied protein hydrolysate, will be included in the program to improve systemic plant defenses and support overall vigor. Protein hydrolysates have been shown to enhance nutrient uptake, root development, photosynthesis, and tolerance to stress conditions. ONGard will be applied at 16 fl oz/acre and 32 fl oz/acre at key vegetative growth stages to maximize physiological performance and resilience against disease. This product combination has shown strong promise in prior field applications for managing Fusarium wilt in other susceptible crops, such as celery. [CA: 05/25 DS]

Comments FW is difficult to manage, even for conventional systems. It is present in NY and there are no effective products available. The suggested program is promising [NY: 7/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00486	A	SOYBEAN (06-22=LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED) GROUP)	Fusarium luffae	PPWS	Solanki,Shyam (SD)	TerraMG (A & B); MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf; Azoxystrobin; Penthiopyrad; Vismax

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: The requester has recently identified an occurrence of Fusarium luffae in South Dakota soybean fields. This pathogen has been identified for the first time in the USA by his lab in South Dakota, and currently, no product or biocontrol is labeled for it. Previously, Fusarium luffae was identified in China; however, he noted a more severe disease-causing isolate from USA fields. This isolate's symptoms resemble herbicide injury, making it very hard to identify in the early stages of plant growth. Currently, no fungicide is specifically labeled for it. At this point, there may not be a widespread occurrence of the pathogen, but Fusarium is notoriously known for scaling up rapidly. Considering soybean is an important rotation crop in the Midwest USA, there is an urgent need to test the available chemistry and biocontrols that can effectively be used against this pathogen species. [SD: 8/24/ DS].

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTION: The requester is proposing to test chemicals and biological peptides to determine their efficacy on collected isolates of Fusarium luffae on different commercially available soybean varieties. The proposed treatments include different concentrations of: 1) Azoxystrobin, 2) Penthiopyrad, and 3) Vismax (Flg22-Bt Peptide). [SD: 8/24/ DS].

Comments HQ suggests including these additional treatments: 1) Mycov-43, and 2) TerraMG (Natural AITC). [HQ: 8/24/ DS].

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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].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00524	A	BEAN, LIMA (SUCCULENT & DRIED SHELLED) (06-22CE=SUCCULENT SHELLED, PULSES DRIED SHELLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN SUBGROUPS)	Nematode, Root Knot (Meloidogyne spp.)	PPWS	Betts,Alyssa (DE)	TerraMG (A & B); PHC68949; YSY; MBI-306 EP; Biostate 10% WP; Velum rise; BiointrinsicZ15; RevoCURB; Vydate; Salibro

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see requestor comments;

PCR Reason For Need Root knot nematode populations are very high across lima bean production acreage in DE. The wide host range of RKN further complicates management as populations have continued to increase. RKN is the major issue for lima bean growers and without new solutions will continue to lead to reduced acreage in production [DE: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail Open to trying any combination or product that looks promising. Have heard some grower interest in Vydate, not sure if registrant is looking to add more crops. Requester suggest testing the following projects: 1) Vydate (Oxamyl): 4 pt/A in furrow (with 5-10 GPA in spray volume in furrow) at plant or broadcast spray (with 15-20 GPA); 4 applications; 7-day retreatment interval, 2) Salibro (Fluazaindolizine): 30.7 to 61.4 fl. oz/A soil directed spray in 15-20 GPA followed by irrigation; Max 2 applications at 14-day interval or 61.4 fl. oz per calendar year [DE: 7/25 DS].

Comments Vydate L / Vydate C-LV and Salibro appear to not be registered on beans at present. HQ suggests to also consider the following products for testing: 1) PHC68949: Contact registrant for use pattern, 2) MBI-306 EP (Inactivated Burkholderia rinojensis strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media) is registered for use on Lima bean for management of RKN so this can be used as Reg std as well as in integrated approach. Follow the label direction for the use pattern depending on appropriate application method, 3) Biostate 10% WP (Purpureocillium lilacinum strain PL11): 2 lb/A; Can be applied as drip, flood/furrow applications, banded spray or drench at and after planting at 7-day interval; Thoroughly wet soil into the root zone with sufficient water during or immediately after application, 4) Velum rise (Fluopyram + Penflufen): 13 fl. oz/A in-furrow application before seed is covered. Max one application, 5) YSY: Contact MFG for use pattern, 6) TerraMG: Contact MFG for use pattern, 7) BiointrinsicZ15 (Streptomyces sp. strain SYM00257): Registered for use on Lima Bean for suppression of RKN. Seed treatment rate of 1.14 oz/cWT seeds. Need to make sure resources are available for seed treatment, 8) OMRI listed RevoCURB (Thyme, Clove, Garlic & Cinnamon oil): 5 gallons/A; Soil broadcast spray or soil incorporated in min of 300 GPA water volume: irrigate with water to achieve 6-12 inches of product penetration [NC: 7/25 DS].

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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	B	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	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

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	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	

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].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00050	A	FRUITING VEGETABLES (08-10=FRUITING VEGETABLE GROUP)	Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici)	PPWS	Zhang,Shouan (FL) ; Aglave,Balaji (FL) ; McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Higgins,Doug (VA) ; Robbins,Chanz (NM) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region	A

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

PCR Reason For Need Important disease.

PCR Detail Guarda is a new product to consider evaluating.

Comments Phytophthora is constant threat and occasional issue in NM [NM: 05/25 AA]. Tennessee is a major producer of fruiting vegetables in the Southeast. Phytophthora is a major issue for growers in Tennessee [TN: 7/25 AA]. Phytophthora capsici is a devastating oomycete infecting fruiting vegetables in FL and other areas, esp. during the days with heavy rainfall. There are no resistant cultivars commercially available for these crops. Even fungicide treatments cannot save these crops under conducive conditions [FL: 8/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00099	A	FRUITING VEGETABLES (08-10=FRUITING VEGETABLE GROUP)	Bacterial Diseases	Orgnc	Zhang,Shouan (FL) ; McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Ivey,Melanie (LA) ; Sanabria-Velazquez,Andres (OH) ; Shantharaj,Deepak (AL)	Double Nickel LC; BacStop; Procidic

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	

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

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments Managing bacterial diseases remains one of the greatest challenges to tomato growers. Their management largely relies on copper bactericides. However, control by copper is often marginal or ineffective due to the conducive weather and resistant strains. This is even worse for organic production [FL: 8/25 AA]. In Alabama, field-grown tomatoes yield 8,000–16,000 lb/acre through integrated pest management. Bacterial speck, spot, and canker persist due to a lack of host resistance and copper pesticide resistance [AL: 8/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00089	A	TOMATO (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	Bacterial Diseases	Resis	Zhang,Shouan (FL) ; McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Hausbeck,Mary (MI) ; Higgins,Doug (VA) ; Heck,Daniel (NY) ; Sanabria-Velazquez,Andres (OH) ; Shantharaj,Deepak (AL)	SP2480 (In development); BW165E; PHC25279

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region

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

PCR Reason For Need More data needed? P10713 PPWS Bacterial Diseases / Fruiting Vegetables (GH Transplants): After a two year study, at 15 locations; the only effective products were antibiotics. Also see Biopesticide project results, tested in the field. Extremely difficult to register antibiotics at this time, on annual crops. Looking for other new solutions. SPOT is the key problem. Efforts start in the GH (8/16/2020): These diseases are hard to manage with copper. Speck and Canker are most important in Northeast. [NY: N/A / DS]

Copper products have consistently shown low to no efficacy in managing bacterial specks in tomatoes. Growers excessively apply copper-based products without results. Efficacy data for new products are needed. [NY: 07/24 / DS]. HQ suggest inclusion of BW165E WP (Ulocladium oudemansii strain U3), SP2480, PHC25279 (PDHP 25279). [NC 8/24/ DS].

PCR Detail

Comments Managing bacterial diseases in tomato remains challenges esp. in areas like FL with moist warm weather. Resistant cultivars are not commercially available. Management largely relies on copper. However, control by copper is often marginal or ineffective due to weather and resistant pathogens [FL: 8/25 AA]. There are really few products available for bacterial diseases. In Ohio, there has been observed an increase in the resistance to cooper products [OH: 8/25 AA]. In Alabama, field-grown tomatoes yield 8,000–16,000 lb/acre through integrated pest management. Bacterial speck, spot, and canker persist due to lack of host resistance and copper pesticide resistance [AL: 8/25 AA].

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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

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

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00095	A	PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	Orgnc	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Sanabria-Velazquez,Andres (OH) ; Shantharaj,Deepak (AL)	Double Nickel LC; BacStop; Procidic

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region

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

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments In Alabama, Bell pepper yields range 18-46 tons per acre with integrated pest management strategies. Bacterial spot disease persists due to a lack of host resistance and resistance to copper pesticide [AL: 8/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00098	A	CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (09=CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP)	Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas; Erwinia carotovora)	PPWS	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Cochran,Kimberly (TX)	

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region

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

PCR Reason For Need few options (8/18/2020) McGrath,Margaret: Important disease. Guarda is a new potential product.; This is a significant problem in TX pickle cucumber production.[TX, 08/23]. JPB 08/23;The request is for fusarium root rot.

PCR Detail

Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00097	A	CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (GH) (09=CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP)	Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas; Erwinia carotovora)	Orgnc	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Shantharaj,Deepak (AL)	Double Nickel LC; BacStop; Procidic

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
	B				A	

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

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments Alabama growers cultivate squash and pumpkin year-round, but angular leaf spot remains a challenge due to lack of host resistance and copper pesticide resistance [AL: 8/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00126	A	CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (09=CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP)	Blight (All species)	Orgnc	Straw,Allen (VA)	

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
					A	

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See previous comments.;

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00302	A	CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (09=CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP)	Phytophthora blight	Orgnc	Zhang,Shouan (FL) ; McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Sciarrotta,Laura (NJ) ; Sanabria-Velazquez,Andres (OH)	

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	

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

PCR Reason For Need Important disease. There are other projects on this disease [NY: 8/20 AA].

PCR Detail

Comments Phytophthora capsici is a devastating oomycete infecting fruiting vegetables in FL and other areas, esp. during the days with heavy rainfall. There are no resistant cultivars commercially available for these crops. Even fungicide treatments cannot save these crops under conducive conditions [FL: 8/25 AA]. Phytopthora is one of the most important and devastating diseases in cucurbits in Ohio. Very few products are avaialable for organic growers [OH: 8/25 AA].

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	B	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	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

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00521	A	CUCUMBER (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	Anthracnose (Colletrotrichum spp.)	PPWS	Rahman,Mahfuz (WV)	Badge SC; Aprovia

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
A			

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see requestor comment;

PCR Reason For Need Existing fungicidal recommendations are not effective especially on cultivars having low/no resistance [WV: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail Requester is suggesting to explore an integrated approach that will include treatment rotations, drip irrigated plastic mulched beds or other mulch options, resistant varieties and more effective control products. Requester suggested testing Aprovia (Benzovindiflupyr); 7 fl. oz/A in 100 GPA; 3 applications at 10-day re-treatment interval [WV: 7/25 DS].

Comments Aprovia appears not registered for cucumbers at present but it is labeled for the control of anthracnose in other crops. HQ suggest these additional products for consideration: 1) Badge SC (Copper hydroxide + Copper Oxychloride): Registered product, can be used as std. control and in an integration with other control tools. Use 2.5 pints/A; Max application rate/year: 18.4 pints/A; 7-day retreatment interval; Begin application before disease development [NC: 7/25 DS].

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	Western Region
		A	

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]

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00092	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Scab, Apple (Venturia inaequalis)	PPWS	Green,Thomas (WI) ; Futrell,Sue (WI) ; Cooley,Daniel (WI)	CheckMate CM; Isomate-C Plus; Kaligreen; Serenade Opti; Regalia; Avenger

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
			A				

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00140	A	PEAR (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	Orgnc	Peter,Kari (PA) ; Birmingham,Deirdre (WI) ; Frank,Daniel (VA)	

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
	B						A

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

PCR Reason For Need

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00324	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	PPWS	Green,Thomas (WI) ; Futrell,Sue (WI) ; Cooley,Daniel (WI) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	Kaligreen; Serenade Opti; Regalia

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
			A		A		A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) SAME;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need few options

PCR Detail

Comments

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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].

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	A	Southern Region	Western Region

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].

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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
IS00452	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Bitter Rot (Colletotrichum spp.)	Orgnc	Acimovic,Srdan (VA)	Howler; Theia; Nutriphite Magnum; Kendal Fertilizer & Biostimulant; Brexil CA

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
	A		

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: To identify fungicide materials with new effective modes of action against Colletotrichum species so as to implement them in summer spray programs and thus prevent resistance development to currently effective strobilurin fungicides (FRAC 11) [VA 8/23]. Refer to the original request for details on the proposed use patterns [JB 8/23].

PCR Detail Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00465	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	Orgnc	Acimovic,Srdan (VA) ; Robbins,Chanz (NM)	NSTKI-028; NSTKI-043

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
	A		A

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

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: Implementing alternatives for avoiding antibiotic resistance (streptomycin, oxytetracycline) [VA: 8/23]. Refer to original request for the proposed use patterns [JB: 8/23]. This is an issue in organic production in Norther NM [NM: 05/25 AA].

PCR Detail Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00466	A	PEAR (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	Orgnc	Acimovic,Srdan (VA)	NSTKI-028; NSTKI-043

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: Implementing alternatives for avoiding antibiotic resistance (streptomycin, oxytetracycline) [VA: 8/23]. Refer to original request for the proposed use patterns [JB: 8/23].
Pest updated from Early Blight to Fire Blight 07/24/ds

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00469	A	APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	Fire Blight (Erwinia amylovora)	Resis	Zeng,Quan (CT)	Benzisothiazolinone; RejuAgro

NorthEast Region	B	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region		Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) SAME;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 MD) ;

PCR Reason For Need Traditionally fire blight was controlled by antibiotics such as streptomycin and oxytetracycline, however, the pathogen has developed resistance and the resistant pathogen populations have been spread to many regions in the U.S. Growers in regions where streptomycin resistant Erwinia amylovora is widely present are desperate to find control alternatives for fire blight. It was shown that strep resistant Erwinia is susceptible to Benzisothiazolinone due to the difference in modes of action. Therefore, it provides an excellent tool for managing streptomycin resistance in E. amylovora. 06/24/drs
The Chinese manufacturer of benzisothiazolinone is can be found at http://www.htteam.com/pro_l.aspx?id=52
The MFG must be capable of obtaining the required approval to get the unregistered pesticide in the U.S. before Benzisothiazolinone can be considered for IR4 testing. Alternative resolutions may be considered 07/24/drs
RejuAgro added to potential products list as an HQ suggestion 07/24/ds

PCR Detail

Comments

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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

All Disciplines

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

All Disciplines

Print Date: 9/2/2025

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

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

All Disciplines

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00487	A	PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	Cytospora	Orgnc	Tonnessen,Brad (CO) ; Cochran,Kimberly (TX) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	Tenet WP; Asperello T34; SilMatrix; RootShield Plus WP; BlueGold Silica; Volcanic Tuff

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region		Western Region	
			A		A

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

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: Increasing incidence of drought and unseasonable freeze events are exacerbating the spread of Cytospora canker on peach trees. The pathogen, Cytospora plurivora, infects injured above-ground bark tissue caused by pruning or micro fissures caused by freezing. Losses are currently estimated at 15-20% per year. Mitigating Cytospora canker damage is a priority for growers in the region, and there is currently no effective treatment. In organic production, the fungicidal treatment Lime Sulfur (NovaSource, Calcium Polysulfide) serves as a disinfectant to temporarily prevent infection. This application can diminish beneficial organism populations and promote fungicide resistance. Since this is the only current solution for organic growers, there is a need for diversification of products and approaches. [CO: 8/24/ DS].

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTION: In recent exploratory studies at the Western Colorado Research Center – Rogers Mesa, we have discovered promising new treatments of both biorational and host defense priming categories. The biorational approach involved introduction of spores from a Trichoderma spp. isolated from bark in a local peach orchard. The subsequent inoculation of C. plurivora 24-hours later resulted in less disease compared to positive controls (Water treated, inoculated). Additionally, we tested compounds that are known/hypothesized to induce plant defenses (Silica (Volcanic Tuff), Seaweed Extract A. nodosum, Crustacean meal, Regalia (Marrone Bio Innovations)). These were applied one week prior to inoculating with C. plurivora to test residual effectiveness. Of each compound tested, Silica exhibited a statistically significant reduction in lesion size, comparable to the industry standard fungicide, Lime Sulfur. Currently, products containing silica or Trichoderma are not labelled for peach cytospora canker.

PROPOSED TREATMENTS: 1) RootShield Plus WP (Trichoderma harzianum strain T-22 + T. virens strain G-41), 16-32 oz/A, broadcast spray at post petal-fall & early dormancy stages, 14-day RTI; 2) Tenet WP [Trichoderma asperellum (ICC012) + T. gamsii ICC080)], 3.75 lb/A in 10-100 GPA broadcast spray at post petal-fall & early dormancy stages; 7-day RTI, 3) Asperello [Trichoderma asperellum strain T34], 7 oz/A foliar application in 50-107 GPA, apply at post petal-fall & early dormancy stages, 7-day RTI; 4) SilMatrix [Potassium silicate], 62.5% solution foliar application in 50-250 GPA at post petal-fall & early dormance stages, 7-day RTI; 5) BlueGold Silica [Silicon Dioxide], 20 oz/A foliar application in 21 GPA at post petal-fall & early dormancy stages; 6) Volcanic Tuff [Silicon Dioxide], 7 LB/A foliar application at post petal-fall & early dormancy stages. [CO: 8/24/ DS].

Comments Texas peach production has been challenged by extreme drought and freezing cycles the past several years, leaving them vulnerable [TX: 05/25 AA] Peaches are a small, but growing commodity in Tennessee. Better control options for Cytospora are needed. [TN 7/25 AA]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

All Disciplines

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

All Disciplines

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00484	A	BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	Anthracnose (All species)	Resis	Isaacs,Rufus (MI)	JetAg; SilMatrix; Parka

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
A			

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see previous comments;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: The most challenging diseases during harvest season for blueberries include Anthracnose fruit rot. There is evidence for resistance to pesticides, and there have been high economic impacts from it. Biopesticides, sterilants, and berry cuticle enhancers are being used by growers, or have been evaluated by MSU with promising results. These approaches can have multiple benefits, to delay resistance development, improve pest control, and reduce residues in relation to MRLs. [MI: 8/24/ DS].

PCR Detail PROPOSED RESOLUTION : The most challenging diseases during harvest season for blueberries include Anthracnose fruit rot. There is evidence for resistance to pesticides, and there have been high economic impacts from it. Biopesticides, sterilants, and berry cuticle enhancers are being used by growers, or have been evaluated by MSU with promising results. These approaches can have multiple benefits, to delay resistance development, improve pest control, and reduce residues in relation to MRLs. PROPOSED RESOLUTION: Use of sterilants such as JetAg and Oxidate can reduce pathogens to berries, greatly increasing fruit quality. SilMatrix and Parka have also been shown to reduce SWD infestation. These products need to be tested in combination with conventional programs to determine their potential for reducing residues, resistance, and infestation. These will also provide organic growers with information to support their fruit quality. PROPOSED USES: 1) JetAg (peroxyacetic acid) as a broadcast spray at 1 gal / 100 gal, 20-50 gpa, 4 applications, 3-day RTI, 0-day PHI; 2) SilMatrix (potassium silicate) as a broadcast spray at 1 gal / 100 gal, 20-50 gpa, 4 applications, 3-day RTI, 0-day PHI; 3) Parka (phospholipid blend) as a broadcast spray at 1 gal/A, 50 gpa, 4 applications, 0-day RTI, 3-day PHI. [MI: 8/24/ DS].

Comments HQ suggests integration of proposed testing materials with local conventional control programs. [HQ: 8/24/ DS]

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

All Disciplines

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

All Disciplines

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

All Disciplines

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

All Disciplines

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00522	A	BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	Phomopsis Twig Blight	PPWS	Miles,Timothy (MI)	Sovran; Aprovia Top; Luna Tranquility; Aprovia; Quadris Top; Endura Pro; Rally 40WSP

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Chlorothionil is a product that primarily controls almost all Phomopsis diseases in blueberries. Due to EPA restrictions on vulnerable soils we need alternative products to be labeled to control Phomopsis [MI: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail Vulnerable soils are essentially a blueberry field as defined by the EPA, since chlorothionil is restricted we need products in FRAC 7 and 11 to fill the void. FRAC 3 materials are important but overlap with current mummy berry management. The purpose of this request is to identify effective 7 and 11 products on phomopsis twig blight. Requester is proposing the following treatments for testing: 1) Aprovia (Benzovindiflupyr): Foliar applications; 7 fl. oz/A in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval; 2-4 applications, 2) Aprovia Top (Benzovindiflupyr + Difenoconazole): 13 fl. oz/A foliar application in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval; Max 4 applications, 3) Quadris Top (Azoxystrobin + Difenoconazole); 14 fl. oz/A foliar applications in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval, 4) Sovran (Kresoxim-methyl): 4.8 oz/A foliar applications in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval, and 5) Endura Pro (Mefentrifluconazole + Boscalid): 20 fl. oz/A foliar applications at 7-day interval [MI: 7/25 DS].

Comments Aprovia and Aprovia Top are registered for blueberry lowbush only; Quadris top appears to be registered on blueberry for diseases other than Phomopsis twig blight; Sovran and Endura Pro appear not registered in blueberry. HQ suggests the following additional treatments for consideration: 1) Rally 40WSP (Myclobutanil): 5 oz/A foliar applications in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval, 2) Luna Tranquility (Fluopyram + Pyrimethanil): 27 fl. oz/A foliar applications in 40-80 GPA at 7-day interval; 7-day PHI (This is registered for lowbush blueberry). Also, HQ recommends testing rotations of the proposed fungicides [NC: 7/25 DS].

2025 Integrated Solutions 'A' Priority Nominations

All Disciplines

Print Date: 9/2/2025

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00512	A	KIWIFRUIT (13-07E=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT GRAPE)	Canker (All species)	Organic/P PWS	Reyes,Clarissa (CA)	BIO-TAM; Vintec; Lalitha 21; Oxidate 5.0

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need Fungal canker pathogens infect their hosts via pruning wounds during the dormant pruning season during precipitation (rain, dew, and heavy fog). Following precipitation events, fungal spores (sexual and asexual) become airborne and colonize exposed wood vessels caused by pruning. Total disease control is virtually unattainable because of the huge number of wounds made on an individual kiwifruit vine and extended period of wound susceptibility but one mitigation practice is to apply a protectant to exposed pruning wounds. Pruning wound protection is essential to prevent the infection of these pathogens. So far, no studies have addressed this on the kiwi crop in California.

PCR Detail Test bio-fungicides that are already labeled for use in grapevine after pruning to provide an organic control strategy to protect pruning wounds in kiwifruit against fungal pathogens associated with kiwi trunk diseases.

Comments HQ suggests including Oxidate 5.0 in the study if feasible; fungal canker is caused by Neofusicoccum spp., Diplodia spp., Diaporthe spp. (formerly Phomopsis), Phaeoacremonium spp., and Fusarium spp.; trials may be possible only with specific kiwifruit growing regions (mostly CA & limited West Oregon locations) [NC: 6/25 DS]

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00012	A	GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	Black Rot (Guignardia bidwellii)	Orgnc	Schilder,Annemiek (MI) ; Rahman,Mahfuz (WV) ; Hu,Mengjun (MD) ; Demchak,Kathy (PA) ; Mizuho,Nita (VA)	

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region

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

PCR Reason For Need (8/28/2020) Rahman,Mahfuz: Lime sulfur is often recommended by us, but there is no data available on the efficacy. Application of lime sulfur in pre-budbreak stage and Pristine during bloom should be evaluated for integrated option.

PCR Detail

Comments Black rot is a major barrier to the organic production of grapes on the eastern US. Several OMRI approved products have been labelled for its control, but efficacy data is limited. BR infection is known to occur during bloom until 6 weeks postbloom, which help narrow down timing of applications [MD: 9/20 AA]. Combinations of cultivar (including table grapes), cultural practice, and OMRI-certified fungicide use need to be investigated [VA: 08/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00414	A	GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	Bitter Rot (Colletotrichum spp.)	PPWS	Rahman,Mahfuz (WV) ; Frank,Daniel (VA) ; Mizuho,Nita (VA)	

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MD) see requestors comments;

PCR Reason For Need Testing Tebuconazole combined with different cultural practices such as effect of pruning, debris removal and application of lime sulfur prior to bud break. Many smaller growers do not want to buy more expensive chemistries due to cost considerations.

PCR Detail

Comments Currently, only captan and QoI fungicides are recommended; thus, other MOAs need to be tested [VA: 8/25 AA].

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].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00516	A	GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	Downy Mildew (All species)	PPWS	Higgins,Doug (VA) ; Holtappels,Dominique (NY)	

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
	A				A	

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need Downy mildews are devastating oomycete pathogens affecting grapevines, cucurbits, lettuce, and other crops globally, causing more than $7.5B in crop losses each year. Plasmopara viticola, commonly known as grapevine downy mildew, causes significant damage to grapevine foliage, reducing photosynthetic capacity, grape quality, and yield. Management strategies rely on fungicides, cultural practices, and resistant grapevine cultivars. Emerging fungicide resistance and environmental concerns are driving the need for novel approaches with the serviceable obtainable market size for a new control solution valued at over $520M. [NY: 7/25 DS]

PCR Detail Innatrix combines state-of-the-art artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) aided design, innovative biochemical production, and iterative real-world testing. The team has generated peptides and small proteins to safely, efficiently, and affordably combat P. viticola. As proof of concept, Innatrix has used modeling of the interaction between an affinity octapeptide and its target protein, oomycete cellulose synthase 2 (CesA2), to identify an improved peptide that shows control of downy mildew under lab conditions. A commercially viable product of this type will be made stable for field use, control disease at lower concentrations, and be produced at scale, inexpensively. [NY: 7/25 DS]

Comments Innatrix has confirmed that the proposed experimental products are still in the early stages of development. More finalized formulations and preliminary data will be needed before testing can be considered. HQ also suggests considering GWN12036 and GWN12025 for inclusion in the study [NC: 7/25 DS]. Downy mildew can be a severe problem in Georgia wine grape production [GA: 8/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00526	A	GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	Black Rot (Guignardia bidwellii)	PPWS	Henn,Alan (MS) ; Miles,Timothy (MI) ; Cato,Aaron (AR)	Excalia; Proline; AC203; Tilt; Quash; Endura Pro; YSY; Funibiol Gold

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
	A		A		A		

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

PCR Reason For Need Increased restriction of the use of EBDCs from multiple fronts - EPA impending restrictions, restrictions from wineries and processors. We need additional solutions for black rot control for both organic and conventional use [MI: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail The requester suggests screening the following products: 1) Tilt (Propiconazole): Foliar applications; 4 fl. oz/A in 40-80 GPA; Max 4 applications at 7-day interval, 2) Proline (Prothioconazole): 5 fl. oz/A foliar applications in 40-80 GPA; Max 4 applications at 7-day interval, 3) Quash (Metconazole): 4 fl. oz/A; Foliar applications; Max 4 applications, 4) Endura Pro (Mefentrifluconazole + Boscalid): 20 fl. oz/A Foliar applications; Max 5 applications at 7-day interval [MI: 7/25 DS].

Comments HQ suggests considering the inclusion of the following products in the study: 1) Funibiol Gold, 2) YSY, 3) AC203 [NC: 7/25 DS]. PHI is critical as disease increases approaching harvest. I prefer more modes be incorporated (e.g. the Funibiol Gold) and mefentrifluconazole mixes to reduce FRAC 3 tolerance. Are neutralized micronized sulfur (e.g. Microthiol Disperss) mixes safe on bunch/wine grapes in hot, humid, growing areas? Also suggest screening Excalia (inpyrfluxam) as suggested in PR#14048 [MS: 8/25 AA]. Black Rot is the primary disease concern of several hundred acres of wine grape, table grape, and muscadines in Arkansas. Options are currently limited for successful control and many growers struggle to find success currently in wet years, especially when considering table grapes [AR: 8/25 AA].

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00115	A	STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Rhizoctonia Diseases (Rhizoctonia spp.)	PPWS	Schilder,Annemiek (MI) ; Miles,Timothy (MI) ; Cochran,Kimberly (TX)	Sovran; Velum Prime; Rhyme; Pyraziflumid 20 SC

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region	
			A		A		A

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

PCR Reason For Need Few options; transplant production:sanitation efforts for clean stock field/other production:In TX&US, a major problem-lives many years in the soil&broad host range, which limits cultural control & creates a reliance on chemical/biologics Look at existing labels but with a different mode of action? New products?[TX 08/23] JPB, 08/23;

PCR Detail

Comments Proposed technologies to consider for testing by MI: 1) Rhyme (Flutriafol): 7 f. oz/A drench applications at 14-day interval; 2-4 applications in 40-80 GPA; PHI: 0-day and 2) Sovran (Kresoxim-methyl): Foliar applications; 6.4 oz/A; 2-4 applications at 7-day interval in 40-80 GPA. [MI: 7/25 DS] HQ suggests to also consider the following technologies: 1) Velum Prime (Fluopyram): 6.84 fl. oz/A; Drench/chemigation; RTI: 7 days; PHI: 0 days and 2) Pyraziflumid 20 SC (Pyraziflumid): Contact MFG for details. A PCR for Velum Prime (Fluopyram) / Strawberry (PR#13713) was received but for a different use pattern than what IR4 is proposing for this IS project. Flutolanil (FRAC code 7) has been tested under PR# 09102 with good E/CS results. [NC: 7/25 DS]

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00471	A	STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Fruit Rot (Botrytis cinerea and Colletotrichum spp.)	Organic/P PWS	Henn,Alan (MS) ; Hu,Mengjun (MD) ; Cato,Aaron (AR) ; Heck,Daniel (NY)	TerraMG (A & B); MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	A	Western Region	A

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

PCR Reason For Need A significant challenge for many strawberry growers is fruit rot caused by Botrytis cinerea (gray mold) and Colletotrichum spp. (anthracnose). Current management strategies rely heavily on chemical fungicides. However, stringent regulatory restrictions on the use of synthetic chemicals due to concerns about environmental impact, human health, and the development of fungicide-resistant pathogen strains are limiting the options available to farmers for managing these crops. The available biofungicide options that are equivalent in efficacy, cost, and convenience are limited to none, posing an imminent threat to the sustainability of the livelihoods of these farmers. Using grant funding from NSF and USDA SBIR phase I programs, Mycologics has developed their proprietary biofungicide development platform called MycoV-43TM. One product from this platform, MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf, is a foliar spray that has shown success in treating Cercospora leaf infections in sugar beet crops under greenhouse conditions (field trials are in progress at the University of Idaho and at USDA-ARS-Idaho). The product has also shown reduction in the growth of Botrytis cinerea and other plant pathogens in plate assays performed at USDA-ARS-Idaho. Based on these preliminary data, it would be interesting to test/validate the efficacy of MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf in combating Botrytis and Colletotrichum infections in strawberry crops on open research plots. The total area of the experiments will be less than 5 acres, thereby meeting the <10 acre requirement for the EPA's Experimental Use Permit (EUP) waiver.
HQ suggests considering TerraMG (AITC) for this study too. [07/24/MD, 07/24/ds]
This project offers a potential alternative to fruit rot management in strawberries; preliminary data on MycoV-43TM is promising. [NY: 07/24, 08/24 ds].
We recently tested for resistance and several sites exhibited resistance to all single-site fungicides commonly used including Switch and group 7 fungicides which is common across the South [AR: 05/25 AA]. 2024 fungicide assays of Botrytis isolates from six Mississippi strawberry fields showed reduced efficacy or resistance to six common FRAC groups. Anthracnose samples from three fields showed reduced sensitivity to all tested FRAC groups. New approaches to managing these diseases need development [MS: 5/25 AA]

PCR Detail

Comments

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00474	A	STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Nematode (Nematoda)	Organic/PPWS	Desaeger,Johan (FL)	

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
		A	

Nomination Justification

(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) Nematode pressure (sting and root knot) is very high in strawberry fields in FL and they are very difficult to manage without fumigants, e.g. in organic fields. To ensure organic strawberries have a future in Florida, better nematode management programs are absolutely essential. Previous experiments have shown that an in-crop management approach is not enough. Any effective non-fumigant approach will have to be an integrated program, including pre-plant practices, cover crops and in-season program of different products.;

PCR Reason For Need

There is an increasing demand for organic strawberries from Florida, which produces almost all winter strawberries in the US. One of the greatest obstacles for organic strawberry production in Florida are nematodes, esp. sting (and root knot) nematodes. We have tested many different OMRI approved nematicides, but a product-based approach is not sufficient and other tactics such as summer cover cropping, pre-plant soil amendments/treatments, cultivar choice and transplant treatments may have to be included to be more successful. Therefore, this proposal would not just involve in-crop product evaluations but will require both in and off-season practices. We would not so much be comparing products but rather programs (which could include products).

This PCR is for testing an integrated program to manage sting nematodes. It will include the following treatments: 1) May-June: summer cover crop with sunn hemp vs no cover crop, 2) August-September: terminate cover crop & prepare strawberry beds, 3) Septembe -October: transplant steam treatment (to sanitize) for two cultivars (vs no steaming), 4) October-March: post-plant nematicide drip application programs starting 2 weeks after planting when overhead irrigation is turned off with A) Chitin/chitosan-based products, B) Bacillus-based products (B. amyloliquefaciens and others), C) Fungus-based products (Purpureocillium lilicanum) and (D) fermentation and plant-based products (Burkholderia extract, essential oils, plant extracts).07/24/ds

PCR Detail Comments

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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]

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00502	A	STRAWBERRY (FIELD & GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Neopestalotiopsis	Resis	Cato,Aaron (AR) ; Adhikari,Tika (NC) ; Hayter,Jensen (TN)	Actinovate AG; Manzate Pro-Stick; Serenade ASO; Switch; RootShield Plus WP; Thiram SC; Aviv; Double Nickel WDG; Double Nickel 55 LC

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) also a need in NER;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: The North Carolina strawberry industry faced one of its most devastating economic crises this past fall in 2024, likely the worst since the anthracnose outbreaks that devastated the NC strawberry nursery industry in the mid-1980s. The new invasive fungal pathogen, Neopestalotiopsis spp. (known as Neo-P), affects the fruit, leaves, crown, and roots of strawberry plants. Neopestalotiopsis in strawberry is still not very well understood. No effective control measures are available at present. It is compelling to explore IPM tools to manage this disease in strawberries. [NC] 05/25/ds

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: This new disease is difficult to control, highlighting the need for an integrated disease management approach for the strawberry nursery and production industries. This approach should combine chemical controls and host plant resistance. Some producers may try to grow plants from infested tips during the nursery phase. While some plants may look healthy, producers must cull any unhealthy plants received from suspected nurseries, especially those known to have Neo-Pestalotiopsis infections. Although this may seem wasteful, the levels of Neopestalotiopsis inoculum are linked to future disease levels; thus, removing unhealthy plants before planting is essential for a successful crop. The first strategy is to plant healthy plugs and use fungicides or biopesticides to reduce disease spread. Some strawberry varieties like 'Florida Beauty' and 'Florida Brilliance' are highly susceptible to Neo-P, while 'Sensation' and 'Festival' show moderate resistance. There is limited information about their susceptibility in North Carolina, and Neopestalotiopsis sp. in North Carolina represents a new challenge, therefore it is suggested to conduct greenhouse trials to compare fungicides and biopesticides and the susceptibility of different strawberry cultivars to Neopestalotiopsis sp. Assessing available cultivars and emerging lines will enable to recommend options with resistance or tolerance to NeoP as part of growers' integrated disease management program. This approach can reduce risks and support successful crops while informing breeding programs and private companies about resistance levels in their cultivars. Cultivars Florida Brilliance, Florida Sensation, Camino Real, and Florida Radiance from Florida, as well as Rocco and Liz from NC, are proposed for evaluation in the greenhouse and field. [NC] 05/25/ds

Comments Tennessee growers saw significant loss to NeoP in the 2024 season. Many indicated that the current fungicide recommendations are only moderately effective [TN: 7/25 AA]. NeoP is the primary threat to AR field and plug strawberry producers. Inoculum is introduced to nurseries and field operations and there are no effective management plans for control [AR: 8/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00515	A	STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	Anthracnose (Colletrotrichum spp.)	PPWS	Cato,Aaron (AR) ; Kodati,Srikanth (CT)	Pristine; Tesaris; Adavelt

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
	A				A	

Nomination Justification (2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need During the summer seasons of 2023 and 2024, strawberry fields across multiple locations in the state experienced widespread symptoms of severe wilting and crown rot. Subsequent diagnostic assessments confirmed that it was anthracnose crown rot. Given the extent of the damage and the lack of effective control strategies, there is an urgent need to develop management options to mitigate the impact of this disease on strawberry production. [CT: 7/25 DS]

PCR Detail An integrated disease management approach would be ideal that include usage of mulches, resistant cultivars, and combination of fungicides from group 11 and group 7. Proposed products: 1) Pristine (Pyraclostrobin): Use as registered control following label directions and 2) Tesaris (Fluxapyroxad): Conduct broadcast applications at 9.1 fl. oz/A, 14-21 day interval and 0-day PHI (Different product rate suggested by IR4). Tesaris is registered for strawberry but the target pest is not on the label. Using muches would reduce the spread of the disease. [CT: 7/25 DS]

Comments HQ suggests to also consider the following product: Adavelt (Florylpicoxamid) [NC: 7/25 DS]. Anthracnose crown rot is a great concern for Arkansas Strawberries in some years, including 2024/2025. Currently strategies such as dips foliar sprays are used. These are not effective and may stunt plants. More products are needing for both strawberry plug and field production [AR: 8/25 AA].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00511	A	PECAN (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	Pecan Downy Spot	Resis	Jo,Young-Ki (TX)	Absolute 500 SC; Miravis; Regev; Tesaris; Velum Prime; Abound 2.08F; Aframe; Sovran 50WG; Cevya; Quash 50WG; Stratego 1.04F; Headline 2.09F; Adament 50WG; Ziram 76DF; Elisys; Revylok

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region

Nomination Justification (2025 FL) See requestor comments.;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: The need for a fungicide study for pecan downy spot disease due to the recent increasing prevalence of this pathogen, Mycosphaerella caryigena, and severe outbreaks have been observed in Texas pecan orchards. Despite the extensive use of fungicides for pecan disease management, there has been little information on the efficacy of the newer chemicals against downy spot. Recent observations suggest that downy spot may already have developed insensitivity to commonly used fungicides, necessitating an Integrated Solution approach to determine the most effective fungicide program. Our fungicide field trials will help pecan orchard managers effectively control downy spot and add new labels to current available fungicides. [TX: 06/25 DS]

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: Demethylation inhibitors (DMI) and organotins, which are common fungicides used for Texas pecan orchards, have shown a significant decline in effectiveness in downy spot. We would like to evaluate new succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI) fungicides for controlling downy spot disease. Our field trials conducted in Texas pecan orchards will test SDHI active ingredients, such as fluopyram, fluxapyroxad, and pydiflumetofen, for downy spot disease. The success of SDHI fungicides would improve the current management and update the fungicide labels for the downy spot pathogen which has not yet developed resistance to these chemicals.

PROPOSED PRODUCTS: 1) Velum prime (Fluopyram); registered for the control of diseases other than downy spot in pecan; 4 fl. oz/A in 120 GPA spray volume; use agricultural sprayer guns for applications; begin application at bud break and continue until shell hardening; minimum of 30-day interval, 2) Tesaris (Fluxapyroxad); registered for the control of diseases other than downy spot in pecan; 4 fl. oz/A in 120 GPA spray volume; use agricultural sprayer guns for applications; begin application at bud break and continue until shell hardening; minimum of 30-day interval, 3) Miravis (Pydiflumetofen); not registered on pecan; 4 fl. oz/A in 120 GPA spray volume; use agricultural sprayer guns for applications; begin application at bud break and continue until shell hardening; minimum of 30-day interval [TX: 06/25 DS]
These products are registered on pecan but they are not labeled for the control of downy spot: Abound 2.08F or Aframe (azoxystrobyn), Regev (Difenoconazole + Tea Tree Oil), Sovran 50WG (Kresoxim-methyl), Cevya (mefentrifluconazole), Quash50 WG (metconazole), Stratego 1.04F (Propiconazole + Trifloxystrobin), Headline 2.09F (Pyraclostrobin), Absolute 500 SC or Adament 50WG (Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin), Ziram 76 DF (Zinc Dimethyldithiocaramate), Elisys or Revylok (Mefentrifluconazole + Fluxapyroxad) [TX: 6/25 DS].

Comments

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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	Western Region
		A	A

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

PCR Reason For Need Need for additional control options.

PCR Detail

Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00523	A	CORN (SWEET) (15-22D=CORN (SWEET) SUBGROUP)	Fusarium root rot (Fusarium oxysporum)	PPWS	Solanki,Shyam (SD) ; Higgins,Doug (VA)	TerraMG (A & B); MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf; TS601 (Methylorubrum populi strain NLS0089); BiotrinsicX19; YSY

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
	A	A	

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

PCR Reason For Need Sweet corn is a small-scale, yet high-value specialty crop. Its nationwide farm-gate value is ~ $890 million. In South Dakota, nearly 100 farms grow sweet corn, mostly on specialty crop and organic operations. However, producers face several challenges that include but are not limited to nitrogen (N) deficiency, availability of appropriate cultivars, and seedling diseases (Fusarium root rot) that hinder yield and profitability. Unlike large-scale commodity corn, sweet corn has not benefited from extensive cultivar optimization, the effect of native soil rhizosphere microbiome on nutrient availability, advanced field monitoring using precision ag tools, and product testing, including bio-stimulants and their efficacy [SD: 7/25 DS].

PCR Detail To address these challenges, we aim to integrate research on microbial bioproducts, assess the role of native soil microbiomes in supporting sweet corn development and nitrogen availability, and evaluate early-season diseases such as Fusarium root rot, which impacts stand establishment. Our integrated approach will help identify and promote drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, and nitrogen-efficient sweet corn varieties tailored for South Dakota and other U.S. production regions. Specific resolution includes: 1. Identification of genotype-soil microbial interactions that influence the root-microbial nutrient acquisition in selected sweet corn varieties. 2. Testing of Bio-stimulants that reduce the fertilizer application use and and suitable for organic cultivation. 3. Monitoring sweet corn health, stress, and yield using high-throughput precision agriculture-enabled plant phenotyping. The requester is suggesting to test Pivot Bio Proven 40 (Microbial nitrogen): This product is like a microbial nitrogen fertilizer. It may help reduce Fusarium incidence, as plants become healthier using the fertilizer. [SD: 7/25 DS].

Comments Requester agrees to incorporate the testing of any of the following fungicides in the study: 1) Mycov-43 Proleaf, 2) TerraMG, 3) IntrinsicX19, 4) YSY, 4) TS601 [NC: 7/25 DS]. Stand establishment issues with supersweet type varieties, seed treatment options needed. Difference in variety tolerance present but not well characterized [VA: 8/25 AA].

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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
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

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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

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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

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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].

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00505	A	AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	Avocado Branch Canker	PPWS	Spann,Tim (CA)	Pristine; Quadris Ridomil Gold SL Co-Pack; Switch; Tilt; Quash

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A

Nomination Justification (2025 CA) same;

PCR Reason For Need REASON FOR NEED: Avocado branch canker (ABC) is a fungal disease of avocados that occurs on twigs and branches. Previously, this disease was commonly referred to as Dothiorella branch canker. However, recent research has revealed that the causal agent is several different species of fungi all from the Botryosphaeriaceae family. Thus, the current common name of Botryosphaeria branch canker, or simply avocado branch canker. Twenty-one avocado groves in the major producing regions of California were surveyed in 2018 and 2019. Monthly inoculations of wounded, green, and lignified branches of 'Hass' and 'Lamb Hass' were conducted. Botryosphaeriaceae were the predominant fungi recovered from cankered tissues collected across the surveyed traditional and high-density orchards and caused symptoms on all six sampled cultivars. A total of 15 Botryosphaeriaceae species were isolated from avocado tissue, including Botryospharia dothidea, five species of Diplodia, Dothiorella plurivora, Lasiodiplodia theobromae, L. citricola, and six species of Neofusicoccum. These fungi were also recovered in asymptomatic twigs and other organs and thus exist as a potential reservoir for future infections. In their 2022 publication, Avenot et al. summarized the avocado branch canker issue: "In the long term, Botryosphaeriaceae prevalence in avocado orchards could become problematic for the avocado industry, considering the absence of registered fungicides for treating pruning wounds and the difficulty of controlling these fungi once inside the plant." Effective control measures for this disease are urgently needed for avocado nurseries and in commercial orchards [CA: 5/25/DS].

PCR Detail PROPOSED APPROACH: Twizeyimana et al. (2013) conducted in vitro screenings of 12 fungicides for efficacy against avocado branch canker related pathogens. However, only preliminary field trials and no nursery trials were conducted to determine the in situ effectiveness of these fungicides in controlling avocado branch canker. Thus, a comprehensive field and nursery study is needed to evaluate previously screened fungicides, as well as any new chemistries that have been brought to market since 2013, to determine if any of these products are effective and should be advanced to registration. [CA: 5/25/DS].

Comments Use pattern details for the proposed products can be found in the original copy of the PCR [5/25/DS]

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IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00057	A	BASIL (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	Downy Mildew (All species)	PPWS	Gu,Mengmeng (TX) ; Zhang,Shouan (FL) ; McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Quesada-Ocampo,Lina Maria (NC) ; Heck,Daniel (NY)	

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region		Western Region
	A		A		A	

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

PCR Reason For Need Several registrations for conventional and biopesticide/organic products (Ranman, OXTP, Reason, Presidio, Phosphorous Acid, Revus, mefenoxam, azoxystrobin, oxidate, Milstop, Actinovate, Trilogy, Procidic, Regalia) but no highly efficacious biopesticide/organic products available. Me Too Request: 07/21; In basil cultivation, managing downy mildew is challenging. Products have lost efficacy over time, which highlights the pathogen's ability to evolve. Regional fungicide efficacy trials are needed to better understand which products are still effective against basil DM [07/24/NY, 08/24/DS]

PCR Detail Comments

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00124	A	BASIL (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	Downy Mildew (All species)	Orgnc	McGrath,Margaret (NY) ; Deyoung,Alan (IL) ; Scheufele,Susan (MA) ; Heck,Daniel (NY)	Actinovate AG; MilStop; Prophyt; Cueva; Regalia; Basic Copper 53; Nu-Cop HB; Badge X2; MycoV-43TM Pro-Leaf; Lalstop G46; LalStim Osmo; Timorex Act

NorthEast Region		NorthCentral Region		Southern Region	Western Region
	A		A		

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

PCR Reason For Need Me Too request 07/21; New variants of downy mildew have recently supplanted resistant cultivars and pose a new challenge for organic production. Potential biofungicide programs, which include testing new compounds and rotation among plant extracts with commercially available biofungicides, would be extremely beneficial. Combinations/rotation of Lalstop G46 (Clonostachys rosea strain J1446) +Milstop (Potassium bicarbonate), Lalstop G46 (Clonostachys rosea strain J1446)+LalStim Osmo (Glycine betaine), Actinovate (Streptomyces lydicus)+Timorex Act (extract of the tea tree plant), Badge (copper oxychloride +copper hydroxide)+ProPhyt (Potassium phosphite) and MycoV-43 (a natural product extract from an estuarine bacterium). [NY 07/24, DS 08/24]

PCR Detail Comments

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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

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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	A	Western Region

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

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

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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

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

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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	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
A			

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

IS Number	Priority	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	Pest	Problem	Requstor Name	Potential Products
IS00457	A	FIELD PENNYCRESS (OIL SEED) (99=MISC GROUP)	White Mold (All species of Sclerotinia)	PPWS	Solanki,Shyam (SD)	Genetic Mutants

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region
	A		

Nomination Justification (2025 MI) See Prev;

PCR Reason For Need Reason for need: Pennycress is a potential winter annual cover and oilseed bioenergy crop. However, its high susceptibility to white mold is a concern for its cropping system integration. Transgenic lines are being developed for resistance testing [SD: 8/23]

PCR Detail

Comments

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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 86