



## New Requests for : 50% Thiophanate-methyl fungicide

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	4/29/2025 11:07:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	vera krishchik
<b>Affiliation:</b>	university of minnesota
<b>State:</b>	MN
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Hosta</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Hosta
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> containers
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery co
<b>TradeName:</b>	OHP 6672
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	50% Thiophanate-methyl fungicide
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	40 to 80 fluid ounces per 100 gallon
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Use 8 to 16 oz. of OHP 6672 50 WP per 100 gallons
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3
<b>Application Interval:</b>	Apply every 7-14 days for up to 10 weeks.
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	jumping worms
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Jumping worms are native to Asia (JW; Amyntas and Metaphire spp., Family Megascolecidae, Phylum Annelida) and are an invasive, exotic species that pose a serious threat to plant roots. JW live in the top few inches of the soil in forested areas where they consume the leaf litter and organic matter that is critical for the germination and nutrition of forest plants. Green industry commodities, including container stock, compost, and landscape mulch are known pathways for the spread of JW into natural ecosystems. The proposed research will focus on IPM strategies for managing JW.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none
<b>Comments:</b>	The research methods will be developed in consultation with the USDA IR4 program, so data can be collected that can support adding JW to the labels of existing pesticides (such as nematicide labels based on soapbark saponiins) or pyrethroids.

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## New Requests for : 8.60% Saponins of Quillaja saponaria

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	4/29/2025 11:03:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	vera krischik
<b>Affiliation:</b>	university of minnesota
<b>State:</b>	MN
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Hosta</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Hosta
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> containers
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery co
<b>TradeName:</b>	Monterey nematode control
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	8.60% Saponins of Quillaja saponaria
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	8 floz/6gal/ 1000sqft
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	0.013 floz/gal/sqft for 3gal pot
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3
<b>Application Interval:</b>	Apply every 7-14 days for up to 10 weeks.
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	jumping worms
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Jumping worms are native to Asia (JW; Amynths and Metaphire spp., Family Megascolecidae, Phylum Annelida) and are an invasive, exotic species that pose a serious threat to plant roots. JW live in the top few inches of the soil in forested areas where they consume the leaf litter and organic matter that is critical for the germination and nutrition of forest plants. Green industry commodities, including container stock, compost, and landscape mulch are known pathways for the spread of JW into natural ecosystems. The proposed research will focus on IPM strategies for managing JW.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none
<b>Comments:</b>	The goal of this research is to develop effective site specific IPM strategies for nursery commodities, landscapes, parks, and mulch piles for managing JW and reducing their spread into natural areas. The research methods will be developed in consultation with the USDA IR4 program, so data can be collected that can support adding JW to the labels of existing pesticides (such as nematicide labels based on soapbark saponiins) or pyrethroids.

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## New Requests for : Ammoniated soap, caprylic acid, halosulfuron, SP1190, SP710

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**Date of Request:** 8/25/2025 3:18:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Debalina Saha

**Affiliation:** Michigan State University

**State:** MI

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Abies fraseri*

**Common Name:** Fraser fir

**Plant Stage:** After budbreak

**UseSite:** Field

**TradeName:** Finalsan, Homeplate, SedgeHammer, SP1190, SP7105

**ActiveIngredients:** Ammoniated soap, caprylic acid, halosulfuron, SP1190, SP7105

**Rate Per Application:** 10-16 gal/100gal, 6-9 gal/100gal, 10-20 fl oz/ac, 16-32 fl oz/ac, 24-48 fl

**Volume Per Application:** See label

**Number of Applications:** 2 applications

**Application Interval:**

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Equisetum (Field Horsetail)

**Economic Impact:** In the US, Christmas tree production is \$250 million in sales per year and encompasses nearly 350,000 acres in production. Michigan is the third-largest producer in the nation. Equisetum (field horsetail) is a persistent tough weed issue among the Christmas tree growers, especially in the North Central region. There is no labeled herbicide available currently for Equisetum control in Christmas trees.

**Labeled Products:** None

**Comments:** I have conducted the 2025 North central regional equisetum efficacy trial with Finalsan, Homeplate, Sedgehammer, SP1190, SP7105 and have first-year data (Protocol# 25-021). The first year results are very promising and there is a need to repeat this efficacy trial in the coming 2026-27 year.

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/6/2025 2:46:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Wm. Kyle Natorp	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Natorp's Inc / Wm. A. Natorp Comp	
<b>State:</b>	OH	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Buxus</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Boxwood	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> all	
<b>UseSite:</b>	nursery, residence, cons	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any systemic	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	any	
<b>Research Target:</b>		
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>		
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	total elimination of boxwood from the North American landscape	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none that I know of	
<b>Comments:</b>	Box Tree Moth is systematically destroying boxwoods in the landcsape. The only remedies for homeowners are contact sprays that must be applied many times a season to control the pest which is not feasible. We need a systemic insecticide that can be applied once per season if there is any chance of controlling this pest.	

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/9/2025 1:31:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Manjot Sidhu	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Assistant Professor & Ornamental H	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Ornamentals</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Ornamentals	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Greenhouse/ nursery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Jumping worms	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	The voracious consumption of organic matter and rapid alteration of soil structure by jumping worms directly harm potted plants in nurseries and greenhouses, increase costs for growers, and affect landscape plantings	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None yet	
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/9/2025 1:34:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Manjot Sidhu	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Assistant Professor & Ornamental H	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Ornamentals</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Ornamentals	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Greenhouse/ nursery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any (Chemical pesticide/ Biological control)	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Japanese beetle, flea beetle, thrips	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Beetles and thrips cause significant economic impact to Maine's ornamental horticulture industry through reduced crop quality, increased management costs, and loss of revenue	
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<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## New Requests for : any

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**Date of Request:** 9/9/2025 1:37:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Manjot Sidhu

**Affiliation:** Assistant Professor & Ornamental H

**State:** ME

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Herbaceous Flowering Plant

**Scientific Name:** *Ornamentals*

**Common Name:** Basil, Impatiens, verbena

**Plant Stage:** any

**UseSite:** Greenhouse/ nursery

**TradeName:** any

**ActiveIngredients:** any

**Rate Per Application:** any

**Volume Per Application:** any

**Number of Applications:** any

**Application Interval:**

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Downy mildew

**Economic Impact:** Downy mildew has inflicted significant economic damage on Maine's ornamental horticulture industry, particularly through severe outbreaks of impatiens downy mildew (IDM). The impact is felt through lost revenue from destroyed crops, added management costs, and shifts in consumer demand away from susceptible plants

**Labeled Products:**

**Comments:**

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/9/2025 1:38:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Manjot Sidhu	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Assistant Professor & Ornamental H	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Perennial	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Ornamentals</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Delphinium, verbena	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Greenhouse/ nursery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Powdery mildew	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>		
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/9/2025 1:41:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Manjot Sidhu	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Assistant Professor & Ornamental H	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual/Biennial/Peren	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>nursery crops/ garden</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> nursery crops/ garden	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Greenhouse/ nursery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Horsetail	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	In Maine's ornamental horticulture, horsetail's economic impact is overwhelmingly negative due to its aggressive, hard-to-eradicate growth, which causes increased costs for nurseries and gardeners.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## New Requests for : any

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/9/2025 1:43:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Manjot Sidhu	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Assistant Professor & Ornamental H	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual/Biennial/Peren	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Greenhouse ornamentals</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Greenhouse ornamentals	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any	
<b>UseSite:</b>	INSIDE the Greenhouse	
<b>TradeName:</b>	any	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	any	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	any	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	any	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Algae/ Liverwort/ Moss	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Algae, liverwort, and moss act as weeds in Maine's ornamental horticulture, causing economic damage through direct crop harm and increased production costs.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## New Requests for : Azoxystrobin 22.9%

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 6:53:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Brett Johnson	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Maine Cooperative Ext	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies balsamea</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Balsam fir	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Active growth	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas trees, Nurser	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Quadris Flowable Fungicide	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Azoxystrobin 22.9%	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	15.5 fl oz./acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100 gal/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	21 day interval	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Delphinella shoot blight	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Delphinella shoot blight occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing current season needle necrosis and shoot dieback. Severely infection leads to reduced grade or culling of trees.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>	Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Delphinella shoot blight but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide additional options for resistance management in Delphinella sp. causing Delphinella shoot blight.	

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## New Requests for : Azoxystrobin 22.9%

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 9:05:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Brett Johnson	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Maine Cooperative Ext	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies balsamea</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Balsam fir	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Active growth	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas trees, Nurser	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Quadris Flowable Fungicide	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Azoxystrobin 22.9%	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	15.5 fl oz./acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100 gal/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	21 day interval	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Lirula needlecast	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Lirula needle cast disease occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing severe needle loss leading to reduced grade or culling of trees.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>	Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Lirula needlecast but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide more options for resistance management in Lirula spp. causing Lirula needlecast disease.	

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## New Requests for : Azoxystrobin 22.9%

<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 9:08:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Brett Johnson	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Maine Cooperative Ext	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies balsamea</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Balsam fir	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Active growth	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas trees, Nurser	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Quadris Flowable Fungicide	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Azoxystrobin 22.9%	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	15.5 fl oz./acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100 gal/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	21 day interval	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Delphinella shoot blight	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Delphinella shoot blight occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing current season needle necrosis and shoot dieback. Severely infection leads to reduced grade or culling of trees.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>	Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Delphinella shoot blight but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide additional options for resistance management in Delphinella sp. causing Delphinella shoot blight.	



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## New Requests for : Azoxystrobin 4.6%; Chlorothalonil 46.0%

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**Date of Request:** 9/11/2025 4:30:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Brett Johnson

**Affiliation:** University of Maine Cooperative Ext

**State:** ME

**ProjectType:** ConductCropSafety

**Crop Information:** Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Abies balsamea*

**Common Name:** Balsam fir

**Plant Stage:** Active growth

**UseSite:** Christmas trees, Nurser

**TradeName:** Quadris Opti

**ActiveIngredients:** Azoxystrobin 4.6%; Chlorothalonil 46.0%

**Rate Per Application:** 3.2 pints/A

**Volume Per Application:** 100 gal/acre

**Number of Applications:** 2

**Application Interval:** 21 day interval

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Delphinella shoot blight

**Economic Impact:** Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Delphinella shoot blight occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing current season needle necrosis and shoot dieback. Severely infection leads to reduced grade or culling of trees.

**Labeled Products:**

**Comments:** Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Delphinella shoot blight but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide more options for resistance management in Delphinella sp. causing Delphinella shoot blight.

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## New Requests for : Azoxystrobin 4.6%; Chlorothalonil 46.0%

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**Date of Request:** 9/15/2025 6:40:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Brett Johnson

**Affiliation:** University of Maine Cooperative Ext

**State:** ME

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Abies balsamea*

**Common Name:** Balsam fir

**Plant Stage:** Active growth

**UseSite:** Christmas trees, Nurser

**TradeName:** Quadris Opti

**ActiveIngredients:** Azoxystrobin 4.6%; Chlorothalonil 46.0%

**Rate Per Application:** 3.2 pints/A

**Volume Per Application:** 100 gal/acre

**Number of Applications:** 2

**Application Interval:** 21 day interval

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Lirula needlecast

**Economic Impact:** Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Lirula needle cast disease occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing severe needle loss leading to reduced grade or culling of trees.

**Labeled Products:**

**Comments:** Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Lirula needlecast but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide more options for resistance management in Lirula spp. causing Lirula needlecast disease.

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## New Requests for : Bifenthrin 23.4%

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/11/2025 10:19:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Brett Johnson	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Maine Cooperative Ext	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies balsamea</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Balsam fir	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Active growth	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas trees, Nurser	
<b>TradeName:</b>	OnyxPro	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Bifenthrin 23.4%	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	7.2	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100 gal/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	7 days	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>		
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. The balsam gall midge is one of the most economically damaging insect pest of balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in the Northeastern U.S., reducing grade and marketability. Heavy infestations left unmanaged can lead to widespread culling of trees and losses exceeding 10% of harvest-age trees.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Pradia	
<b>Comments:</b>	Pradia is currently the only product registered in Maine for control of midges in Christmas tree plantations and recent published efficacy data supported its use for control of balsam gall midge. Although balsam gall midge has no documented resistance to insecticides, having an additional product labeled for this use provides a tool for resistance management should resistance occur. OnyxPro is currently labeled for foliar application to Christmas trees for control of Douglas fir needle midge and aphids.	

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## New Requests for : Bifenthrin Nursery 7.9F

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	4/29/2025 11:06:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	vera krishchik
<b>Affiliation:</b>	university of minnesota
<b>State:</b>	MN
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Hosta</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Hosta
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> containers
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery co
<b>TradeName:</b>	Quali-Pro Bifenthrin Nursery 7.9F
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Bifenthrin Nursery 7.9F
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	40 to 80 fluid ounces per 100 gallon
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	0.8 floz/gal
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3
<b>Application Interval:</b>	Apply every 7-14 days for up to 10 weeks.
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	jumping worms
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Jumping worms are native to Asia (JW; Amynthes and Metaphire spp., Family Megascolecidae, Phylum Annelida) and are an invasive, exotic species that pose a serious threat to plant roots. JW live in the top few inches of the soil in forested areas where they consume the leaf litter and organic matter that is critical for the germination and nutrition of forest plants. Green industry commodities, including container stock, compost, and landscape mulch are known pathways for the spread of JW into natural ecosystems. The proposed research will focus on IPM strategies for managing JW.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none
<b>Comments:</b>	The research methods will be developed in consultation with the USDA IR4 program, so data can be collected that can support adding JW to the labels of existing pesticides (such as nematicide labels based on soapbark saponiins) or pyrethroids.

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## New Requests for : chlorantraniliprole

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/14/2025 2:32:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Jean-Marc Versolato
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Bailey Nursery
<b>State:</b>	MN
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Deciduous Tree/Shrub/Vine
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>all</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> all
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Potted liners or bare root liners
<b>UseSite:</b>	nursery container - 2 gal
<b>TradeName:</b>	Acelepryn G
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	chlorantraniliprole
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	TBD
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	unknown
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1 application, incorporation at planting
<b>Application Interval:</b>	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	To control Japanese beetle grubs and flea beetles larva
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Can Acelepryn G be used to control grubs in containers? Neonics have a bad reputation, we do not really want to use them. We incorporate Bifenthrin in our mix to control Japanese beetle, but it does not control flea beetle larva at all.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	
<b>Comments:</b>	Controlling flea beetle adults requires weekly foliar treatments, all season long, and we still get plant damage from the adults feeding on the foliage. Incorporating insecticide is the best option, providing nearly 100% control when using a granular neonic.

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## New Requests for : cyclobutrifluram

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 4:41:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pittosporum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Pittosporum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Post plant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut foliage production p
<b>TradeName:</b>	Trefinti
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	cyclobutrifluram
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	6.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Chemigation to deliver 6.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2 annually
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4-6 months
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes stunt plants and reduce growth, thereby slowing and preventing yield. Infested fields are either abandoned or planted to less valuable crops.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None
<b>Comments:</b>	Florida produces around 90% of cut foliage in the USA and root-knot nematode is the primary soilborne pest on variegated pittosporum, their most high-value crop. Since the deregistration of fenamiphos, cut foliage growers in Florida have no effective treatment options.

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## New Requests for : cyclobutrifluram

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/28/2025 1:58:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Snapdragon
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Pre and post plant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut flower production p
<b>TradeName:</b>	Trefinti
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	cyclobutrifluram
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	6.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Chemigation to deliver 6.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2 annually
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4-6 months
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes reduce yield quantity and quality of cut flower crops in Florida. Currently there are no effective non-fumigant nematode management options and no post-lant options for cut flower production
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Preplant fumigants
<b>Comments:</b>	Trefinti has potentially less environmental impact than fumigants and can be applied both pre and post plant.

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## New Requests for : cyclobutrifluram

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 3:45:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Coleus spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Coleus
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Preplant
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery fiel
<b>TradeName:</b>	Trefinti
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	cyclobutrifluram
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	1.5-6.4fl ounces/100 gal
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	1-2 pints/ ft2
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1
<b>Application Interval:</b>	NA
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes are among the most common soilborne pests/pathogens on annual bedding plants in Florida. Root-knot nematode infestation leads to wilting and stunting, and constant replacement of infected plants.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Several biologicals but to chemical pesticides.
<b>Comments:</b>	None of the labeled biologicals have been found to be effective against root-knot nematode on bedding plants.

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## New Requests for : cyclobutrifluram

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 3:52:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Chrysanthemum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> established
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery fiel
<b>TradeName:</b>	Trefinti
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	cyclobutrifluram
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	1.5-6.4fl ounces/100 gal
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	1-2 pints/ ft2
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1
<b>Application Interval:</b>	NA
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Aphelenchoides spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Foliar nematodes are increasing in importance in Florida nurseries and landscapes, particularly on asters and ferns. Infection by foliar nematodes causes leaf spots that make plants unmarketable.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)
<b>Comments:</b>	Pylon can only be used in enclosed nurseries due to avian effects. Trefinti is not known to have avian effects. Since it has acropetal movement it could be applied to soil and translocated to leaves and control foliar nematodes.

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## New Requests for : ethaboxam

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/21/2025 12:44:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Inga Meadows	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	NC State University	
<b>State:</b>	NC	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>various</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> various	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> transplant and mature	
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse and nursery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Elumin	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	ethaboxam	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	8 fl oz/acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	20-100gal	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	?	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	?	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	phytophthora, pythium	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Phytophthora and Pythium continue to cause losses. In NC, growers estimate about 5 to 10% crop loss due to this disease, and sometimes more.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	unsure	
<b>Comments:</b>	Ethaboxam is registered for fruiting vegetables for downy mildew and phytophthora. Perhaps it can have some efficacy in greenhouse and nursery ornamentals.	

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## New Requests for : Fluazaindolazine

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 4:14:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	William Crow	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida	
<b>State:</b>	FL	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Snapdragon	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Pre and post plant	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut flower production	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Salibro	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Fluazaindolazine	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	30.7-61.4 fl oz/acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Drip injection to deliver 30.7-61.4 fl oz/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2-4	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	2-4 week	
<b>Research Target:</b>		
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes stunt plants and decrease yield quantity and quality of snapdragon	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Fumigants	
<b>Comments:</b>	There are no effective non-fumigant treatments for root-knot nematode management for cut flower production.	

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## New Requests for : Fluazaindolazine

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 4:23:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pittosporum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Pittosporum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Post plant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut foliage production p
<b>TradeName:</b>	Salibro
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Fluazaindolazine
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	61.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Chemigation to deliver 30.7-61.4 fl oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2 annually
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4-6 months
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes stunt plants and reduce growth, thereby slowing and preventing yield. Infested fields are either abandoned or planted to less valuable crops.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None
<b>Comments:</b>	Florida produces around 90% of cut foliage in the USA and root-knot nematode is the primary soilborne pest on variegated pittosporum, their most high-value crop. Since the deregistration of fenamiphos, cut foliage growers in Florida have no effective treatment options.

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## New Requests for : Fluensulphone

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 4:34:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pittosporum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Pittosporum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Post plant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut foliage production p
<b>TradeName:</b>	Nimitz
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Fluensulphone
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	3.5-7.0 fl oz/acre
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Chemigation to deliver 3.5-7.0 fl oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2 annually
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4-6 months
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes are the major soilborne pest of variegated pittosporam, the highest-value cut foliage crop in Florida
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None
<b>Comments:</b>	Since the deregistration of fenamiphos cut foliage growers in Florida have had no effective treatments for root-knot nematodes.

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## New Requests for : Fluopyram

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 4:38:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pittosporum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Pittosporum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Post plant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Cut foliage production p
<b>TradeName:</b>	Velum
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Fluopyram
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	13.7 fl oz/acre
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Chemigation to deliver 13.7 fl oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2 annually
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4-6 months
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Meloidogyne spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Root-knot nematodes stunt plants and reduce growth, thereby slowing and preventing yield. Infested fields are either abandoned or planted to less valuable crops.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None
<b>Comments:</b>	Florida produces around 90% of cut foliage in the USA and root-knot nematode is the primary soilborne pest on variegated pittosporum, their most high-value crop. Since the deregistration of fenamiphos, cut foliage growers in Florida have no effective treatment options.

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## New Requests for : Fluopyram & Trifloxystrobin

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 3:11:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	William Crow	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida	
<b>State:</b>	FL	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Chysanthemum spp.</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Chysanthemum	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Established	
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery fiel	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Broadform	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Fluopyram & Trifloxystrobin	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	4-8 ounces/100 gal	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	until drip	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	14 days	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Aphelenchiodes spp.	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Foliar nematodes are in increasing problem in Florida nurseries and landscapes, particularly on asters and ferns. Infection causes leaf spots that make plants unmarketable.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	
<b>Comments:</b>	Pylon can only be used in enclosed nurseries due to avian toxicity. Broadform is labeled for outdoor use and has no known avian effects.	

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## New Requests for : Geraniol, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Clove oil, Cornmint oil

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/29/2025 11:54:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Troy Whitfield	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Audubon Aquarium	
<b>State:</b>	LA	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Tropical Foliage Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Heliconia rostrata</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Lobster Claw	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> All stages	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Planted indoor gallery	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Essentria IC Pro	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Geraniol, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Clove oil, Cornmint oil	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	2oz/1gal	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	1gal/1000sq ft	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	1 per month	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Spiraling Whitefly, Aleurodicus dispersus	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Potentially high. In my gallery, spiraling whitefly has shown a moderate adaptability to spread and infest a variety of tropical plants. It has been particularly damaging to Heliconia, Banana, Alocasia, Breadfruit, Mango, Guava, and Pothos.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Unknown	
<b>Comments:</b>	I'm in need of control measures that can be safely used inside an aviary. Currently I've been limited to Essentria IC Pro and beneficial insects.	

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## New Requests for : glufosinate + quizalofop

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	7/24/2025 5:21:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Marcelo Moretti	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	OSU	
<b>State:</b>	OR	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Deciduous Tree/Shrub/Vine	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>ACer sp.</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Maple	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> dormant and in season	
<b>UseSite:</b>	field grown	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Zalo	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	glufosinate + quizalofop	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	22 to 43 fl oz/A	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	20	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	30 days	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>		
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	The effects of weed competition in in field grown nursery stock have not been documented to the best of my knowledge, but shoot growth is reduced by over 40% in container.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Zalo Herbicide	
<b>Comments:</b>	The premix can help manage clethodim resistance annual bluegrass and Italian ryegrass	

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## New Requests for : glufosinate + quizalofop

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/25/2025 3:39:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Debalina Saha
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Michigan State University
<b>State:</b>	MI
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies fraseri</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Fraser fir (Christmas tree)
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Dormant
<b>UseSite:</b>	Field
<b>TradeName:</b>	Zalo
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	glufosinate + quizalofop
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	22 to 43 fl oz/A
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	20
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	Before budbreak and around 6 weeks after budbreak
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Christmas trees are grown on over 15,000 farms in U.S., covering 350,000 acres and generating \$250 million in sales. Weed control is extremely important as there can be severe competition between the weeds and the tree during the establishment phase and also in the later stage, weeds can interfere with the tree pruning, shearing, spraying (management practices). In Christmas tree production, there are very limited postemergence herbicides available.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	glufosinate, fluazifop, sethoxydim as singular active ingredient
<b>Comments:</b>	I have conducted a trial with Zalo for weed control efficacy in apple production and have generated very good results especially when Zalo has been combined with other preemergence herbicides. I think Zalo can be a good potential postemergence herbicide even for the ornamental (Christmas) trees in addition to fruit trees.

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## New Requests for : glufosinate + quizalofop

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	7/24/2025 5:38:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Marcelo L Moretti
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Oregon State University
<b>State:</b>	OR
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Christmas tree (Douglas fir)
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> dormant
<b>UseSite:</b>	field grown
<b>TradeName:</b>	Zalo
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	glufosinate + quizalofop
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	22 to 43 fl oz/A
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	20
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	30 days
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Weed control improves moisture availability to trees and seedling tree survival. It also improves tree quality and plants must be weed free for sale. Limited options area available for postemergence weed control in Christmas tree. Herbicide resistance in Italian ryegrass and annual bluegrass reduce viable options.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	fluiazifop, sethoxydim or glufosinate as single active ingredient
<b>Comments:</b>	

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## New Requests for : halauxifen-methyl and florasulam.

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**Date of Request:** 6/16/2025 8:46:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Marcelo Moretti

**Affiliation:** Oregon State University

**State:** OR

**ProjectType:** ConductCropSafety

**Crop Information:** Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

**Common Name:** Christmas tree (Douglas fir)

**Plant Stage:** actively growing

**UseSite:** field

**TradeName:** Quelex

**ActiveIngredients:** halauxifen-methyl and florasulam.

**Rate Per Application:** 0.55 to 0.75 oz/A

**Volume Per Application:** 20 GPA

**Number of Applications:** 2

**Application Interval:** 30

**Research Target:** Phytotoxicity

**Efficacy Target:**

**Economic Impact:** Weed control is essential for Christmas tree survival during dry summers in Oregon. There are currently small number of post-emergence herbicides labeled in Christmas tree that can control wild carrot, cat's ear. These are not selective herbicides.

**Labeled Products:** Mission

**Comments:** We have documented wild carrot resistance to flazasulfuron in Oregon, and additional modes of action (halauxifen-benzyl) can help manage the resistance.

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## New Requests for : Not sure

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 4:03:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Daniel Gilrein	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Cornell Coop Extension of Suffolk Co	
<b>State:</b>	NY	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Buxus spp.</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Boxwood	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> vegetative (late spring/summer) early in infestation	
<b>UseSite:</b>	nursery container, nurse	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Not sure	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Not sure	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	Not sure	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Not sure	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	Not sure	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	boxwood leafminer	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>		
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	abamectin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, bifenthrin, carbaryl, cyantraniliprole, cyclaniliprole	
<b>Comments:</b>	Need alternatives to neonics as restrictions increase. Abamectin appears to work only if timed for adults - difficult. No data seen on bifenthrin, carbaryl. Efficacy poor in one trial with diamide timed for larvae in leaves. Conserve did not work timed for adults. Are there other options worth testing?	

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## New Requests for : Oxathiapiprolin

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 6:18:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Marianne Elliott
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Washington State University
<b>State:</b>	WA
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Christmas trees
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> pre-budbreak and/or during growing season
<b>UseSite:</b>	Field grown Christmas tr
<b>TradeName:</b>	Segovis
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Oxathiapiprolin
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	1.2-9.15 fl. oz/25 gal
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	19.3 fl. oz/acre
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1 or 2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	one application in spring or fall
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Phytophthora root and crown rot
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Phytophthora root disease is increasing due to climate conditions and causes major losses in Christmas tree production in Oregon and Washington. An effective fungicide treatment would be a valuable tool for managing this disease.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Adorn (Fluopicolide), Subdue Maxx (mefenoxam), Sparra (mono- and di-potassium salts of phosph
<b>Comments:</b>	Preliminary results of a field trial indicate that Segovis (oxathiapiprolin) has the potential to control Phytophthora root rot when it is applied in the spring prior to infections.

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## New Requests for : Pherodis species-specific phermones

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**Date of Request:** 9/15/2025 2:00:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Karen Stauderman

**Affiliation:** UF/IFAS Extension Volusia County

**State:** FL

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Fern

**Scientific Name:** *Rumohra adiantiformis*

**Common Name:** Leatherleaf Fern

**Plant Stage:** expanded frond to hardening and fully expanded frond

**UseSite:** In a protective high-tun

**TradeName:** Pherodis by Koppert

**ActiveIngredients:** Pherodis species-specific phermones

**Rate Per Application:** two or four sachets (sachets contains 1 capsule) per hectare

**Volume Per Application:** 4/acre

**Number of Applications:** 4

**Application Interval:** sachet last 6 weeks

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Florida Fern and Fern Leaf-tier Caterpillars (*Callopistria* sp. and *Herpetogramma* sp.)

**Economic Impact:** It is difficult to quantify the monetary damage of these caterpillars on the cut foliage green industry. Currently, they are using insecticides at a frequent rate and resistance is becoming a potential reality. The fronds must be blemish free to be accepted for marketability in the floriculture industry. Growers want to use a better IPM approach to this pest and pheromones traps seem the most economical if they could just test out the products in the field.

**Labeled Products:** *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.sprays), Diflubenzuron (

**Comments:**

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## New Requests for : Pherodis species-specific phermones

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**Date of Request:** 9/15/2025 2:02:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Karen Stauderman

**Affiliation:** UF/IFAS Extension Volusia County

**State:** FL

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Fern

**Scientific Name:** *Rumohra adiantiformis*

**Common Name:** Leatherleaf Fern

**Plant Stage:** expanded frond to hardening and fully expanded frond

**UseSite:** In a protective high-tun

**TradeName:** Pherodis by Koppert

**ActiveIngredients:** Pherodis species-specific phermones

**Rate Per Application:** two or four sachets (sachets contains 1 capsule) per hectare

**Volume Per Application:** 4/acre

**Number of Applications:** 4

**Application Interval:** sachet last 6 weeks

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Florida Fern and Fern Leaf-tier Caterpillars (*Callopistria* sp. and *Herpetogramma* sp.)

**Economic Impact:** It is difficult to quantify the monetary damage of these caterpillars on the cut foliage green industry. Currently, they are using insecticides at a frequent rate and resistance is becoming a potential reality. The fronds must be blemish free to be accepted for marketability in the floriculture industry. Growers want to use a better IPM approach to this pest and pheromones traps seem the most economical if they could just test out the products in the field.

**Labeled Products:** *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.sprays), Diflubenzuron (Adept, Dimilin)

**Comments:**

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## New Requests for : plinazolin

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 3:44:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Daniel Gilrein	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Cornell Coop Extension of Suffolk Co	
<b>State:</b>	NY	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Dendranthema sp</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Chrysanthemum, e.g.	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> vegetative or bloom	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Nursery (container)	
<b>TradeName:</b>	none	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	plinazolin	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	4 - 6 fl oz/100 gal?	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	150-250 gal/A est	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>		
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	thrips, esp. western flower	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>		
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Conserve, abamectin, acephate, acetamiprid, azadirachtin, B. basxiana, pyrethroids, cyantraniliprol	
<b>Comments:</b>	Looking to increase options for outdoor use. Many not v effective for WFT (resistance or other reasons), some phytotoxic, acephate to be cancelled (except trunk injection) and few labeled crops, some restricted due to groundwater concerns (diamides) or other reasons (neonics). Plinazolin appears to be highly effective for WFT and may be a candidate; interested also in other options effective and safe for plants with outdoor-use labeling .	

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## New Requests for : potassium silicate

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/12/2025 2:02:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Stepanie Goesmann
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Alexaner Hay
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	UpdateLabel
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Lilium longiflorum</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Easter lilies
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> any time after potting
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse
<b>TradeName:</b>	sil-matrix
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	potassium silicate
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	7oz/100
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100~ ft^2 for 200~ plants involved in trial
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1-3
<b>Application Interval:</b>	once weekly
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Boron toxicity
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	using potassium silicate can greatly reduce the effect of boron toxicity in easter lilies. this can be used by smaller greenhouses to increase their yield of saleable easter lilies
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none
<b>Comments:</b>	trial was preformed early 2025 based on other research using potassium silicate to negate boron toxicity. spread of boron toxicity was halted after initial treatment, though I did 4 separate treatments to see if there was phytotoxicity, and none was found. Trial reports to be printed in GPN in either oct or feb.

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## New Requests for : Sheep fat

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	4/14/2025 2:30:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	MacKenzie Patton	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	UCCE	
<b>State:</b>	CA	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Deciduous Tree/Shrub/Vine	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , <i>Abies spp.</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Douglas Fir, and firs for Christmas trees	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> seedling	
<b>UseSite:</b>	nursery field	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Trico Pro	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Sheep fat	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	0.13 fl. oz./plant	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	Apply 1.1-2.2 gal./acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	Minimum 28 days	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Deer repellent	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Would help Christmas tree growers with deer issues in the foothills.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Deer Ban, Deer Scram, others	
<b>Comments:</b>	All existing products are oils, dried blood, coyote urine.	

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## New Requests for : Topramezone

<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/21/2025 9:52:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Jatinder Aulakh	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment	
<b>State:</b>	CT	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies species, Picea pungens</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Firs, Colarado blue spruce	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> 4 and 8 weeks after budbreak	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas tree plantatio	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Frequency	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Topramezone	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	4 and 8 floz/acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	20 gallons	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	Two	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	30 days	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Horsenettle	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Horsenettle ( <i>Solanum carolinense</i> ) is being reported as a major weed management challenge by many Christmas tree growers from CT, MA, NY, RI, and VT. Shielded or hooded glyphosate applications have provided inconsistent control and often resulted in Christmas tree injury in the following year due to accidental contact. Frequency is labeled for PRE and POST weed control in Christmas trees but horsenettle is not listed as a weed species controlled or suppressed by Frequency herbicide.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	Glyphosate and triclopyr but no selective herbicide is available.	
<b>Comments:</b>	Research at Windsor Valley laboratory has shown that frequency has the potential to suppress it at the labelled rate (4 floz/acre/application) while a 2x rate can significantly improve its control without injury to most true firs, spruces, and white pine 4 weeks after budbreak or before lammas growth.	



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**New Requests for : Triadimefon 41.67%, Trifloxystrobin 8.33%**

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**Date of Request:** 9/15/2025 9:36:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Brett Johnson

**Affiliation:** University of Maine Cooperative Ext

**State:** ME

**ProjectType:** ConductEfficacy

**Crop Information:** Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Abies balsamea*

**Common Name:** Balsam fir

**Plant Stage:** Active growth

**UseSite:** Christmas trees, Nurser

**TradeName:** Armada 50 WG

**ActiveIngredients:** Triadimefon 41.67%, Trifloxystrobin 8.33%

**Rate Per Application:** 9 oz/acre

**Volume Per Application:** 100 gal/acre

**Number of Applications:** 2

**Application Interval:** 21 day interval

**Research Target:** Efficacy

**Efficacy Target:** Lirula needlecast

**Economic Impact:** Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Lirula needle cast disease occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing severe needle loss leading to reduced grade or culling of trees.

**Labeled Products:**

**Comments:** Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Lirula needlecast but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide more options for resistance management in Lirula spp. causing Lirula needlecast disease.

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## New Requests for : Trifloxystrobin 42.6%

<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 9:29:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
<b>Name:</b>	Brett Johnson	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Maine Cooperative Ext	
<b>State:</b>	ME	
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Broadleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub	
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies balsamea</i>	
	<b>Common Name:</b> Balsam fir	
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Active growth	
<b>UseSite:</b>	Christmas trees, Nurser	
<b>TradeName:</b>	Armada 50 WG	
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Trifloxystrobin 42.6%	
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	9 oz/acre	
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	100 gal/acre	
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3	
<b>Application Interval:</b>	14 day intervals	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Delphinella shoot blight	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Maine is home to at least 238 farms producing Christmas trees and other short rotation woody crops according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Christmas tree and wreath industry is estimated to generate an excess of \$18 million in direct economic impact in Maine and provide nearly 800 jobs. Delphinella shoot blight occurs commonly on balsam and Fraser fir Christmas tree's in Maine, causing current season needle necrosis and shoot dieback. Severely infection leads to reduced grade or culling of trees.	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>	Many products registered for use in christmas tree plantations are recommended for control of Delphinella shoot blight but labels do not currently include the disease. Examples include Echo 90 DF (Chlorothalonil 90%)and Dithane F-45 (Mancozeb 37%). These active ingredients listed previous are protectants. By contrast, Azoxystrobin employs a different mode of action to prevent disease. Adding Christmas tree plantations to use site would provide additional options for resistance management in Delphinella sp. causing Delphinella shoot blight.	



## New Requests for : various

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**Date of Request:** 9/2/2025 5:13:00 PM **Related PRNumbers:**

**Name:** Jeffrey Derr

**Affiliation:** Virginia Tech

**State:** VA

**ProjectType:** ConductCropSafety

**Crop Information:** Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *H. macrophylla, arborescens, paniculata, quercifolia*

**Common Name:** Hydrangea

**Plant Stage:** active growth

**UseSite:** container

**TradeName:** Fortress, Gemini, Biathlon, Fuerte, FreeHand, Snapshot, Barricade

**ActiveIngredients:** various

**Rate Per Application:** as per label

**Volume Per Application:** most are granular, around 25 gal/A for sprays

**Number of Applications:** 2

**Application Interval:** 6 weeks

**Research Target:** Phytotoxicity

**Efficacy Target:**

**Economic Impact:** Hydrangea is a key nursery species. Need to determine tolerance across the 4 major species of hydrangea

**Labeled Products:** Very limited, some labeled for H. macrophylla only

**Comments:**

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## New Requests for Herbicides: diclosulam

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/20/2025 4:55:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Joseph Neal
<b>Affiliation:</b>	NC State University
<b>State:</b>	NC
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies fraseri</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Fraser fir
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Pre budbreak and about 6 weeks after budbreak
<b>UseSite:</b>	Field grown Christmas tr
<b>TradeName:</b>	Strongarm
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	diclosulam
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	0.25 to 0.5 oz/A
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	15 to 40
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	about 6 weeks
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	The need: controlling glyphosate resistant ragweed in Fraser fir production where growers are maintaining a living ground cover. Impacted acres: about 30,000 acres in NC are affected. The alternative, is weed eating, or 2,4-D amine spot treatment with backpack sprayers while shielding the trees. Labor intensive and expensive.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none that are safe after budbreak AND safe to the ground cover
<b>Comments:</b>	An important need for southern Appalachian Fraser fir producers due to the unique growing systems where living ground cover is maintained for erosion control and suppression of most summer annual weeds. We have 2 years of data on the safety and efficacy of this product.

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## New Requests for Herbicides: mesotrione

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/5/2025 10:39:00 AM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Joseph Neal
<b>Affiliation:</b>	NC State University
<b>State:</b>	NC
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Abies fraseri</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Fraser fir
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Pre budbreak and about 6 weeks after budbreak
<b>UseSite:</b>	Field
<b>TradeName:</b>	several
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	mesotrione
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	3 to 9 oz/A
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	see label
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	6 to 8 weeks
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	difficult to determine. Several thousand acres infested with glyphosate resistant lambsquarters.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	none
<b>Comments:</b>	Glyphosate resistant weeds are a growing concern to Christmas tree growers. We have preliminary data on the safety of mesotrione applied at 3 oz/A. Growers have tested it up to 9 oz/A successfully. mesotrione has been effective on lambsquarters and little or no injury to trees. Minor discoloration was temporary and growers accepted. This treatment controlled glyphosate resistant lambsquarters without killing the desirable clover ground cover. Efficacy data on lambsquarters and other weeds is also desirable.

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## New Requests for Herbicides: rimsulfuron

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	6/25/2025 4:24:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Joseph Neal
<b>Affiliation:</b>	NC State University
<b>State:</b>	NC
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductCropSafety
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Perennial
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Paeonia</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> peony
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> established, emerged
<b>UseSite:</b>	field grown cut flowers
<b>TradeName:</b>	several
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	rimsulfuron
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	2 to 4 oz prod / A
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	30GPA +/-
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	2
<b>Application Interval:</b>	4 to 6 weeks
<b>Research Target:</b>	Phytotoxicity
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Two of the largest peony producers in the U.S. are plagued by hedge bindweed. This weed is widespread in the US. This registration may open the possibilities of other uses.
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	None.
<b>Comments:</b>	We need both crop safety and efficacy data. I have preliminary data. Efficacy: IR-4 Protocol #: 23-018 - rimsulfuron controlled bindweed. Crop Safety data generated in 2025. No significant injury to container grown peony plants from over the top foliar application of rimsulfuron 3 weeks after sprouting or 6 weeks after sprouting.

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## New Requests for Insecticides: abamectin

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/6/2025 4:03:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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**Name:** Nate Jameson

**Affiliation:** Brite Leaf Citrus Nursery

**State:** FL

**ProjectType:** UpdateLabel

**Crop Information:** Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Tree/Shrub

**Scientific Name:** *Citrus X sinensis, limon, paradisi, aurantiifolia, reticulata*

**Common Name:** Citrus Nursery Trees

**Plant Stage:** tree propagation

**UseSite:** Greenhouse

**TradeName:** Agrimec, Avid and many others.

**ActiveIngredients:** abamectin

**Rate Per Application:** 4oz/100gallons

**Volume Per Application:** 100 gallons/acre

**Number of Applications:** 3

**Application Interval:** 90 days

**Research Target:**

**Efficacy Target:**

**Economic Impact:** Abamectin is specifically prohibited for use in citrus nurseries based on the idea that use in citrus nurseries increases mite resistance. The challenge with this belief is the mite being controlled in citrus nurseries (Two spot, Broad and Red citrus mites) are not the same mites abamectin is being used to control in orchards. (primarily rust mites)

**Labeled Products:** None labeled for citrus nurseries, many labeled for ornamental nurseries.

**Comments:** I cannot find any scientific reason abamectin should not be allowed for use in citrus nurseries in rotation with other groups of miticides. I am requesting abamectin be relabeled to allow limited use in citrus nursery production. Citrus nursery production in the US is now all inside fully enclosed protected culture systems. Exposure too outside environs is extremely limited and resistance build up is not a concern for field production.

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## New Requests for Insecticides: flonicamid

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 4:21:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Daniel Gilrein
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Cornell Coop Extension of Suffolk Co
<b>State:</b>	NY
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant - Annual/Biennial/Peren
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Impatiens spp. Calibrachoa hybrida</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Impatiens, Calibrachoa
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> vegetative or bloom
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse
<b>TradeName:</b>	Aria
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	flonicamid
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	<20g/100 gal
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	TBD
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	max 240g/A/yr
<b>Application Interval:</b>	1 app
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	aphids (several species)
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	imidacloprid, spirotetramat
<b>Comments:</b>	Interest in drench use for Aria/flonicamid e.g. hanging baskets for aphids. Labeled in Canada as drench not US. Low rates we've tested have been highly effective, not sure how we can go. High rates tried in Canada have been phytotoxic but were excessive. Some phyto issues with spirotetramat, increasing restrictions with neonics.

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## New Requests for Insecticides: Spirotetramat

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	9/15/2025 3:54:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	Daniel Gilrein
<b>Affiliation:</b>	Cornell Coop Ext Suffolk Co
<b>State:</b>	NY
<b>ProjectType:</b>	
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Narrowleaf Evergreen Tree/Shrub
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Douglas-fir
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> soon after budbreak, possibly late spring/summer
<b>UseSite:</b>	nursery field
<b>TradeName:</b>	Movento
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Spirotetramat
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	5 - 10 fl oz/A?
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	200 GPA?
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	1
<b>Application Interval:</b>	
<b>Research Target:</b>	Efficacy
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Douglas-fir needle midge
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	acephate, bifenthrin, thiamethoxam
<b>Comments:</b>	Efficacy data needed.Few products labeled for gall midges; tested acetamiprid (targeting larvae in foliage) with poor results. Expect to lose acephate in few years. Movento already labeled for Xmas trees and (on other plants) for gall midges.

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## New Requests for Insecticides: Spirotetramat

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<b>Date of Request:</b>	8/27/2025 3:31:00 PM	<b>Related PRNumbers:</b>
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<b>Name:</b>	William Crow
<b>Affiliation:</b>	University of Florida
<b>State:</b>	FL
<b>ProjectType:</b>	ConductEfficacy
<b>Crop Information:</b>	Herbaceous Flowering Plant
	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Chysanthemum spp.</i>
	<b>Common Name:</b> Chysanthemum
	<b>Plant Stage:</b> Established
<b>UseSite:</b>	greenhouse, nursery fiel
<b>TradeName:</b>	Kontos
<b>ActiveIngredients:</b>	Spirotetramat
<b>Rate Per Application:</b>	1.7-3.4 ounces/100 gal
<b>Volume Per Application:</b>	until drip
<b>Number of Applications:</b>	3
<b>Application Interval:</b>	14 days
<b>Research Target:</b>	
<b>Efficacy Target:</b>	Aphelenchiodes spp.
<b>Economic Impact:</b>	Infection by foliar nematodes is increasing in Florida nurseries and landscapes, particularly on asters and ferns. Foliar nematodes cause leafspots that make infected plants unmarketable
<b>Labeled Products:</b>	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)
<b>Comments:</b>	Pylon can only be used in enclosed nurseries due to avian effects, However, Kontos can be used outdoors and is not known to have avian effects.

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