



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14187	FLUOPYRAM + PENFLUFEN (BAYER)	* CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Nematodes, rhizoctonia, white mold, alternaria spp. Primary: Rhizoctonia. These pests are of economic importance to MI growers. Rhizoctonia has a broad host range and crops used in rotation. Alternaria radicina is an emerging and expanding problem. Current technologies: The strobilurin products are currently used for Rhizoctonia. Growers with white mold issues have not been successful with replacements for benomyl and thiophanate methyl:06/26;

REQ STATES MI CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Velum Rise; 13.68 fl. oz/A; 1 in-furrow applicaiton as a spray with 4 to 16 gallons of water at planting

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This product includes two active ingredients and is a different FRAC group than the strobilurins. This project is also of interest to Canada and they may have additional data:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14160	FLURIDONE (SEPRO)	* CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Pigweed species and other annual broadleaf weeds. Primary: redroot pigweed. Carrot growers have very limited herbicide options for pigweed control. Current programs rely mainly on pendimethalin and S-metolachlor preemergence, followed by linuron and other PSII inhibitors postemergence. However, resistance to PSII inhibitors is already widespread in pigweed species in the region. Resistance to Group 3 and Group 15 herbicides has not been confirmed locally yet, but cases have been reported in the US, so additional moa are needed to protect these tools. Current technologies used: Growers currently rely mainly on pendimethalin and S-metolachlor preemergence, followed by linuron and other PSII inhibitors postemergence. These options are limited, and pigweed control can be inadequate when resistance is present or when residual activity breaks down:06/26; FL:resistance mgmt:08/26; OR:new moa for resistance mgmt in carrot & carrot seed production. Resistance to PSII inhibitors is present in common groundsel and pigweeds:08/26;

REQ STATES MI FL OR

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Brake On! as a pre-emergence soil application once AT 21-43 fl oz/A (the original request is for 21-42 fl oz/A but label max is 43 fl oz/A)

HQ Comments:

EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MI) See previous;(2026 MD) desire for addition MOA;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Carrot growers have limited options for controlling redroot pigweed and other annual broadleaf weeds, with current programs relying heavily on PRE pendimethalin and S-metolachlor and POST PSII inhibitors such as linuron, highlighting the need for additional modes of action as herbicide resistance increases.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Fluridone would provide carrot growers with an additional preemergence option for pigweed control, addressing a limited herbicide toolbox and increasing concerns about resistance to currently used herbicides.

IPM Fit Note: Very good IPM fit. Fluridone adds a different mode of action that can be integrated with existing residual and postemergence programs, diversify selection pressure, and help preserve currently available herbicides.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Fluridone would fit well in carrot IPM because it would add another preemergence herbicide option with activity on pigweed species and a different mode of action from many current carrot herbicides. It could be integrated with existing practices while helping manage resistant pigweed populations and reduce reliance on PSII inhibitors:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: adding a new tool. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: Very good fit; fluridone would provide an additional PRE mode of action for pigweed control and help reduce reliance on PSII inhibitors.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Fluridone can be integrated with existing residual and postemergence programs, diversify selection pressure, and help preserve/protect/extend the efficacy of currently available herbicides.: Lynn Sosnoskie

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Miranda, Joshua

P26-MI-DMP

RECD

Preemergence fluridone (BrakeOn! at 32 or 64 fl oz/A) applied to 'Belgrado' carrots in Benona sand soil provided superior, extended pigweed control (88–90% at 56 DAT) and lower pigweed density compared to the grower-standard PRE program (Prowl H2O + Dual Magnum; 57% control at 56 DAT), and while fluridone caused moderate early crop bleaching (18–20% injury at 14–28 DAT), the injury was transient with full crop recovery by 42–56 DAT.



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PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14034 *	METAMITRON (ADAMA,BAYER)	* CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Pigweeds, lambsquarters, other weeds. Pigweeds in NYS and other locations have confirmed resistance to linuron, a key herbicide. Herbicides for use in carrots are limited:06/25; NJ: Limited herbicide options for effective residual weed control in carrots grown in the Northeast region, with increasing presence of challenging herbicide resistance weed species (pigweed, ragweed):09/25;

REQ STATES NY NJ WI

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 3 broadcast applications of metamiltron at 1.03 lb ai/a. The first shall be made preemergence (PRE) after seeding but prior to crop emergence, while the second and third shall be 7-10 days apart, beginning when weeds are in cotyledon stage. Alternatively, the PRE application may be 1.25 lb ai/a followed by postemergence applications of 0.94 lb ai/a. A total postemergence program is also allowed; three applications at 1.03 lb ai/a, 7-10 days apart, beginning when weeds are cotyledon stage. Registrant advice is needed on appropriate adjuvant(s) for postemergence applications.

HQ Comments:

EPA CAUTION:08/25; during the 2025 FUW, Adama supports as Potential: E/CS Before Approval for Residue:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 NY) Carrot production faces significant challenges from pigweeds, lambsquarters, and other problematic weed species. Of particular concern is the increasing resistance of pigweeds to linuron, a key herbicide currently used in carrot production. Herbicide options for carrots are already limited, making this resistance issue critical. Research is warranted to evaluate the crop safety of metamiltron in carrots, determine optimal application timing, and assess its efficacy against linuron-resistant and other problematic weed species. This work is essential to support sustainable weed management and maintain carrot crop productivity.:(2025 NJ) Herbicide options for this crop are limited, with few products currently labeled for use. Weed management is particularly challenging in regions such as the Mid-Atlantic, where herbicide-resistant populations of horseweed (Conyza canadensis) and pigweed (Amaranthus spp.) exert significant pressure. Resistance to linuron has been confirmed for both species in New Jersey. This active ingredient demonstrates high efficacy against these problematic weeds, including populations resistant to both PSII and acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicides.:(2026 MI) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Metamiltron could provide carrot growers with a much-needed additional option for control of pigweeds and other broadleaf weeds, particularly where resistance to linuron limits current programs.

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IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; growing need to investigate the potential of metamiltron herbicide for use in carrot production, particularly in light of increasing pigweed resistance to linuron, a key herbicide currently used in the crop. This shares structural similarities with metribuzin, which is labeled for postemergence use in carrots after the crop has developed 5 to 6 true leaves. Further research is warranted to evaluate crop safety, application timing, & eff against problematic weed species:06/25; GF:NY:alternative chemistries can reduce the selective pressure placed on linuron & VGF:NJ: excellent crop safety on red beets grown on NJ sandy soils demonstrated in 2024 trials, but addl research is needed to confirm crop safety on carrot under these edaphic conditions, as carrots exhibit greater sensitivity to herb injury during early dev stages & may respond differently to soil-applied herb due to their distinct root morphology & slower initial growth rate compared to beets-add'l info in IR-4 files:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Metamiltron could diversify carrot weed management, reduce reliance and selection pressure on linuron, and provide an additional option for managing herbicide-resistant weed populations.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13723	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: WEEDS. Annual grassweeds, Broadleaf weeds, Weeds are a persistent problem for carrot production as carrots are poor competitors. Herbicides are essential for carrot production as high-density planting limits the use of mechanical options. Therefore, carrot growers have long relied on herbicides like metam, trifluralin, and linuron. New regulatory restrictions along with loss of crop tolerances and costly environmental monitoring studies may lead to the loss of some good herbicides:08/23; NY/Carrots are in critical need of novel weed control options, particularly with the evolution of linuron resistance in pigweed species:09/23; OH:Need it in carrots for residual weed control activity on Muck soils:08/26; WI: need if the ecs data looks acceptable:08/26; OR:A new moa can help with resistance mgmt of resistant weeds like common groundsel and pigweeds in carrot & carrot seed production. The chemigation method would also be of interest to the Columbia Basin region:08/26;

REQ STATES CA NY OH WI OR

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Zidua SC formulation. Make one or two broadcast applications at 3.5 fl oz/a. The first application should be made after carrot seeding but before crop emergence. The second application, via ground sprayer or through chemigation, should be made at least 30 days after the first, but no later than row closure of crop canopy (layby). Applications should not be made within 21 days of carrot harvest.

HQ Comments:

Data under XH498 (rec'd 2/2014) is variable and was converted with this new request. Original supporting data did not include sequential applications of treatments, though sequential applications are desired, and a more complete report has been requested. Requester may also desire a chemigation option for preemergence application.08/23/rbb/sb; Category changed per MFG to Potential, MFG Requires E/CS Data Before Residue Study, 09/23 JPB; Performance protocol signed, status changed from "Potential: E/CS before approval for residue study" to "E/CS ongoing" 02/24/drs; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) same;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Carrot growers need additional residual weed-control options because carrots are poor competitors, current herbicide choices are limited, and resistance and regulatory pressures threaten key existing tools.

Very good IPM fit. This treatment would provide an additional residual option that can be selected based on known field weed pressure, diversify weed management programs, and reduce reliance on linuron and other limited herbicides.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; (1)Carrots are poor weed competitors, especially early in the season, (2) This would be an alternative to fumigants and linuron, (3) Growers do have knowledge of the weed seed bank and weed spectrum in their fields so pre-plant herbicide applications are not entirely prophylactic, and (4) Carrots are grown in sandy soils but this chemistry has low leaching potential:08/23; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. This treatment would provide an additional residual option that can be selected based on known field weed pressure, diversify weed management programs, and reduce reliance on linuron and other limited herbicides.: Lynn Sosnoskie

BATTS	Zandstra, Dr. Bernard H.	P13-MI-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.09 AND 0.18 LB AI/A PRE ON HOUGHTON MUCK SOIL; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE
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BATTS	Zandstra, Dr. Bernard H.	P13-MI-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.033 LB AI/A POST; MODERATE INJURY, YIELD LESS THAN PROMETRYN.
BATTS	Bellinder, Dr. Robin	P13-NY-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.1 LB AI/A PRE ON MUCK SOIL; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE
BATTS	Bellinder, Dr. Robin	P13-NY-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.08 LB AI/A PRE ON HOWARD GRAVEL LOAM SOIL; SEVERE STUNTING AND HIGH YIELD LOSS
BATTS	Zandstra, Dr. Bernard H.	P15-MI-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.089, 0.111, 0.159, 0.179, 0.223 AND 0.267 LB AI/A PO1 (3-4 LF) FOLLOWING LINURON PRE ON HOUGHTON MUCK SOIL; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE.
BATTS	Zandstra, Dr. Bernard H.	P17-MI-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.133 AND 0.267 LB AI/A PRE ON HOUGHTON MUCK SOIL; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE.
BATTS	Sosnoskie, Lynn	P24-NYP04		NONE	The 2024 trial failed and will be repeated in 2025 09/24/ds; 2025 trial lost due to excessively wet spring, and will be repeated in 2026:10/25/ds
BATTS	Sidhu, Jaspreet	P24-CAP06	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied at 2.5 or 5.0 fl oz/a (0.081 or 0.16 lb ai/a) preemergence (PRE) and/or postemergence (POST) to 'Topcut' carrots seeded into a sandy loam soil. POST applications were made 39 days after planting. All Zidua PRE treatments caused 100% stand loss and POST treatments provided no weed control. Yield data was not collected due to severe stand loss in most of the trial.
BATTS	Sidhu, Jaspreet	P25-CAP09	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied at 2.5 or 5.0 fl oz/a (0.081 or 0.16 lb ai/a) postemergence (POST) to 'Crispy Cut' carrots 34 days after planting (DAP) into a sandy loam soil. The entire trial received a preemergence (PRE) application of linuron at 0.5 lb ai/a two DAP. In this trial, linuron PRE did not provide any weed control, so impact of pyroxasulfone could not be adequately evaluated. Lack of linuron PRE efficacy may be due to weed spectrum and/or possible linuron leaching from frequent irrigation needed for June-planted crop. Yield data could not be collected.



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13947	CYROMAZINE (GOWAN)	* CARROT (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: cabbage maggot. Need new products for integrated control of cabbage maggot in root crops. We are seeking the crop group carrot/radish so that we can also get turnip and rutabaga labeling:05/25; OH: Maggots remain one of the most destructive pests of root vegetable (turnip, carrot, radish) in Ohio. Additional management options are urgently needed, as current tools are insufficient to reliably curb infestations:08/25;

REQ STATES OR MI OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	B	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 6 soil directed applications of Triguard at 2.66 ounces formulated product per Acre, retreatment interval 17 days. PHI 7 days Spray volume minimum 10 GPA.

HQ Comments:

This request is for the rep crop in 1B, Root Vegetables except sugar beet subgroup. Pest is significant on turnip, radish, and rutabaga. 05/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26/sb; during the 2025 FUW, Gowan supported as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Gowan advised only crop safety is needed (not efficacy):05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; compatible with pest monitoring, cultural management:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13271 *	CYAZOFAMID (ISK)	* RADISH (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: WE'RE REQUESTING THE CROP GROUP BECAUSE OF NEEDS FOR CLUB ROOT CONTROL IN RUTABAGA AND TURNIP, AND CAVITY SPOT IN PARSNIP. REFERENCE THE FOLLOWING PRS: PARSNIP, 13018; TURNIP, 13015; RUTABAGA, 13016; OR: Request use pattern to do banded over row application at planting. It saves time and labor for growers:06/26; MI:Downy mildew is of interest to MI growers:08/26;

REQ STATES OR OH

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

HQ Comments:

REQUEST IS FOR RADISH TO GET CROP GROUP 1B; AT 16 FL.OZ/A, CYAZOFAMID DOES NOT CONTROL CLUB ROOT. NEED CONTROL OF DOWNY MILDEW, WHITE RUST OR BLACK ROOT THAT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO ADD TO THE COMMERCIAL LABEL. ISK SUGGESTS ONE SOIL INCORPORATION APPLIC RATE AT THE 0.52 LB AI/A RATE AND A SECOND FOLIAR APPLIC ON RADISH AT CARROT RATE TO CONTROL TARGETED FOLIAR DISEASES:07/21; during ISK mtg, it was confirmed this product "does" control Club Root:06/26/sb; ISK requires only crop safety data before approval for residue study 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2021 CA) See previous;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) same;(2026 MI) See previous comm;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, GOODFIT; NO ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE; COMPATIBLE WITH CURRENT CULTURAL CONTROLS; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; GOOD FIT: SEE PREVIOUS COMMENTS.: SOR



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14184	FLUOPYRAM + PENFLUFEN (BAYER)	* RADISH (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Rhizoctonia, nematodes. Primary: Rhizoctonia per confirmation from requester. Additional actives needed for this crop.
Current technologies used: Strobilurins:06/26;

REQ STATES MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>		<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Velum Rise; 13.68 fl. oz/A; 1 in-furrow application as a spray to the seed and soil.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Very Good Fit; Offers a different FRAC code than the strobilurins. This product is of interest to Canada and they may have additional data:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13949	CYROMAZINE (GOWAN)	* RADISH (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: cabbage maggot. limited registered products for root vegetables and very high pest pressure for lengthy periods of growing cycle:05/25; OH: Maggots remain one of the most destructive pests of root vegetable (turnip, carrot, radish) in Ohio. Additional management options are urgently needed, as current tools are insufficient to reliably curb infestations:08/25;

REQ STATES OR MI OH

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	B	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 soil directed applications of Triguard at 2.66 ounces formulated product per Acre, retreatment interval 17 days. PHI 7 days Spray volume minimum 10 GPA.

HQ Comments:

This request is for the rep crop in 1B, Root Vegetables except sugar beet subgroup. Pest is significant on turnip, radish, and rutabaga. 05/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26; during the 2025 FUW, Gowan supported as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Gowan advised only crop safety is needed (not efficacy):05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see requestor comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; application timing and pest monitoring, compatible with culture management:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14033	METAMITRON (ADAMA,BAYER)	BEET (GARDEN) (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: WEEDS. Pigweed species (AMAXX), common lambsquarters (CHEAL), other weed species. CHEAL needs PRE control options, AMAPA control demonstrated in sugar beet. There are few beet herbicides, they have narrow spectrums of control, and are often used at low rates, which can limit performance:06/25; NJ: Limited herbicide options for effective residual weed control in table beets grown in the Northeast region, with increasing presence of challenging herbicide-resistant (pigweed, ragweed) or troublesome (lambsquarters) weed species:09/25;

REQ STATES NY NJ WI

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region		Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

After reviewing the Goltix label from the United Kingdom and discussing with requester, IR-4 suggests the following: Make 3 broadcast applications of metamiltron at 1.03 lb ai/a. The first shall be made preemergence (PRE) after seeding but prior to crop emergence, while the second and third shall be 7-10 days apart, beginning when weeds are in cotyledon stage. Alternatively, the PRE application may be 1.25 lb ai/a followed by postemergence applications of 0.94 lb ai/a. A total postemergence program is also allowed; three applications at 1.03 lb ai/a, 7-10 days apart, beginning when weeds are cotyledon stage. Registrant advice is needed on appropriate adjuvant(s) for postemergence applications.

HQ Comments:

XH198 dmp only was converted to this new pr# 14033. Metamiltron 24c labels exist for preemergence use in sugarbeets in parts of CO, ID, NE, OR and WY; EPA CAUTION:08/25; during the 2025 FUW, Adama supports as Potential: E/CS Before Approval for Residue:09/25/sb; Status changed to E/CS DATA ON-GOING 03/26/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds; EPA Green:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MD) see requestor comment;(2025 NY) This herbicide is registered for use in beet crops (sugar, table, forage) in other countries (such as NZ) where the performance is well known. It has also received emergency registrations for use in US sugar beets (for pigweed management). NY and NJ trials (red beets) have also demonstrated efficacy and safety. Herbicides are limited in red beets and all currently available products have narrow spectrums of control. This active ingredient is a critically needed tool for both PRE and POST weed management.:(2025 NJ) This herbicide is registered for use in table beet in Europe and New Zealand, where it has demonstrated excellent crop safety. A 2024 field trial in New Jersey evaluated a formulation containing metamiltron and ethofumesate (Torero) on table beet at 1X and 2X application rates. When applied preemergence on loamy sandy soil, the treatment showed excellent crop safety and no yield reduction compared to the standard cycloate treatment (Up-beet).

Weed control efficacy was =90% for multiple problematic species, including common lambsquarters (Chenopodium album), oakleaf goosefoot (C. glaucum), redroot pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus), common purslane (Portulaca oleracea), hairy galinsoga (Galinsoga quadriradiata), carpetweed (Mollugo verticillata), and Polygonum species. Postemergence applications also demonstrated excellent crop safety when applied at the 2- to 4-leaf crop stage to weeds shorter than 4 inches. Additionally, this herbicide has received Section 18 emergency use authorizations for sugar beet production in the United States, further supporting its safety profile in beet crops.:(2026 MI) See Previous;(2026 MD) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; exceptionally good fit for beets. few beet herbicides, they have narrow spectrums of control & are often used at low rates, which can limit performance. Prelim data from NY and NY demonstrate weed control & crop safety when used PRE (0.70-2.30 kg ai/ha, 0.62-2.05 lb ai/A) & POST (0.70 kg ai/ha, 0.62 lb ai/A) as a pre-mix with ethofumesate. The use of metamiltron could provide eff & safe weed control, which may reduce number of sprays during the season:06/25; VGF:NER, NY:adds a new ai to toolbox, which relieves selective pressure on currently labeled a.i.s. This provides pre & post activity & can strengthen early season weed suppression. Pre & post use allows for tank-mixing & diversifies sequential application programs & VGF:NJ - add'l info in IR-4 files:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

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BATTS	Brandenberger, L.	P04-OK-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	1.4 AND 4.3 LB AI/A POST; RELATIVELY SAFE, EQUAL TO PHENMEDIPHAM; GENERALLY EQUAL CONTROL OF WEEDS (PIGWEEED, GOOSEGRASS, CARPETWEED AND HENBIT)
BATTS	Brandenberger, L.	P04-OK-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	11.4 LB AI/A PRE; RELATIVELY SAFE, EQUAL TO PYRAZON; EQUAL CONTROL OF WEEDS (PIGWEEED, GOOSEGRASS, CARPETWEED AND HENBIT), LOWER YIELD.
BATTS	Sosnoskie, Lynn	P23-NY-DMP	RECD	NONE		Metamitron (as a component of Terero) was PRE and/or POST to 'Ruby Queen' beets growing in a Honeoye loam. Metamitron was applied PRE at 1.46, 2.2, or 2.92 lb ai/a with and without s-metolachlor. Each metamitron PRE treatment was followed with a postemergence grower standard. Sequential metamitron treatments included 1.0 lb ai/a applied PRE with or without s-metolachlor followed by metamitron POST at 1.0 lb ai/a. Metamitron POST did not injure beets. Stunting from metamitron applied PRE without s-metolachlor ranged from 0 to 19% three weeks after planting (WAP). The addition of s-metolachlor with the two lower rates of metamitron significantly increased crop injury 3WAP, but was still only 16% or less. All herbicide treatments provided excellent levels of weed cover reduction and yields were generally equal across herbicide treatments.
BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P24-NJ-DMP	RECD	NONE		Metamitron (as a component of Terero) was PRE and/or POST to 'Ruby Queen' beets growing in a Honeoye loam. Metamitron was applied PRE at 1.46, 2.2, or 2.92 lb ai/a with and without s-metolachlor. Each metamitron PRE treatment was followed with a postemergence grower standard. Sequential metamitron treatments included 1.0 lb ai/a applied PRE with or without s-metolachlor followed by metamitron POST at 1.0 lb ai/a. Metamitron POST did not injure beets. Stunting from metamitron applied PRE without s-metolachlor ranged from 0 to 9% three weeks after planting (WAP). The addition of s-metolachlor with the higher rates of metamitron significantly increased crop injury 3WAP to 24 and 28%. All herbicide treatments provided excellent levels of weed cover reduction and yields were not statistically different across herbicide treatments.
BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P26-NJP04		NONE		
BATTS	Miranda, Joshua	P26-MIP06	RECD	NONE		Metamitron (as Goltix 700SC) was applied PRE, POST, or sequentially PRE followed by POST at rates up to 2.92 lb ai/a (64 fl oz/a) to 'Bohan' garden beets growing in a Marlette fine sandy loam. Metamitron caused only minor, transient crop injury (0 to 5%) with no stand or yield reduction, performing comparably in crop safety and yield to the Dual Magnum + Nortron standard (which caused up to 8% early injury) and the weed-free control. All metamitron programs provided excellent pigweed and common lambsquarter control (~99%, outperforming Dual Magnum + Nortron's 90-96% control), though programs with sequential POST applications maintained better late-season foxtail control (77-88%) than PRE alone (63%), whereas Dual Magnum + Nortron provided the highest overall foxtail control at 96%.



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BATTS	Becerra-Alvarez, Aaron	P26-ORP20	NONE
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BATTS	Yadav, Ram	P26-OHP08	NONE
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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14097	CHLORANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	BEET (GARDEN) (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Various types of Armyworm. This is needed to control armyworm as soon as the plants begin to germinate as armyworm can cause a lot of damage to young plants, sometimes making them unmarketable:02/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one soil application at planting or germination/ emergence of 7.5 fl oz of Coragen /A (0.098 lb ai/A) for control of armyworms.

HQ Comments:

Use pattern, crop, pest and rate registered for foliar application but not for soil application:02/26; Per meeting with FMC, status changed to "Researchable, Residue and E/CS data needed" 06/26/ds; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This would be a great fit to an IPM program as it could avoid having to spray early which would lead to drift potentially harming beneficial insects. With this application method, the chemical stays in the soil and is taken up by the plant, providing early control against heavy flights of armyworm. Application would be timed with anticipated armyworm flights:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14015 *	METAM-SODIUM (AMVAC,TKI)	GINSENG (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Weed and soil-borne pathogens, suppression of nematodes. This product has been a 24C label for several years and a label is needed:06/25;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one preplant shank injection at 37.5 to 75 gallons per treated acre under smooth soil 14 to 21 days prior to seeding. See Vapam label and current WI 24c label that targets Cylindrocarpus destructans for further information.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, China, Korea; An SLN exists in WI for root rot control at slightly lower use rates. AMVAC supports as researchable, "Need E/CS Data Only". They are willing to support only 24(c) registrations and that they currently hold a 24(c) label in Wisconsin for root rot control in ginseng that is supposed to expire in 2029:07/25/sb; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Fair Fit; Overall, fumigants can impact beneficial organisms however, this fumigant's action is primarily against weed species. Following fumigation,the soil is rapidly recolonized by various beneficial organisms including Pseudomonads. Use of this preplant fumigant reduces the need for some pesticides:06/25;



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13950	CYROMAZINE (GOWAN)	TURNIP (ROOTS) (01AB=ROOT VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: cabbage maggot. limited registered products for root vegetables and very high pest pressure for lengthy periods of growing cycle:05/25; OH: Maggots remain one of the most destructive pests of root vegetable (turnip, carrot, radish) in Ohio. Additional management options are urgently needed, as current tools are insufficient to reliably curb infestations:08/25;

REQ STATES OR OH

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

B

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 6 soil directed applications of Triguard at 2.66 ounces formulated product per Acre, retreatment interval 17 days. PHI 7 days Spray volume minimum 10 GPA.

HQ Comments:

This request is covered by the rep crops Carrot (13947) and Radish (13949) for 1B Root Vegetables except sugar beet subgroup. Pest is significant on turnip, radish, and rutabaga. 05/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26; it was noted during the 2025 FUW that if carrot & radish are prioritized it will cover this project:09/25/sb; Gowan supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:05/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Gowan advised only crop safety is needed (not efficacy):05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see requestor comments;(2026 CA) prefer crop group;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; application timing and pest monitoring, compatible with cultural management:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14047 *	InnaLB PEPTIDE (INNATRIX)	* POTATO (01C=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Potato late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). Current chemical fungicides face challenges including resistance development, environmental toxicity, and limited selectivity. InnaLB, as a biological fungicide with a targeted mode of action, offers a sustainable alternative with low toxicity to beneficial organisms and compatibility with integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. This use supports reduced chemical inputs, helps manage resistant pathogen strains, and facilitates faster market access for innovative biological solutions:06/25; NM: *Phytophthora* sp. can be devastating pathogens for solanaceous crops in NM that occasionally present with favourable monsoon / climatic conditions:08/25; ME: ME potato growers have extensively used chemicals to "safe"-protect plants from potential late blight epidemic. however, in most years, no late blight occurred in the field. this results in unnecessary use of fungicides that costs environmental concerns. Using this new product can be alternative"06/26; CA:on wet winters:08/26;

REQ STATES WI NM ME CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use InnaLB; Foliar application; Refer to registrant for use pattern. The formulations are not yet finalized:08/25;

HQ Comments:

Chemical may need to be updated as we understand this is a product name; Innatrix supports as researchable, needing e/cs data only:07/25;sb

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Product is designed to be specific for the target and would be nontoxic to beneficial microorganisms. The mode of action is different than other products currently in use. This could lead to more difficulty of new pathogen strains to develop resistance to products:06/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14118	PSEUDOMONAS ORYZIHABITANS STRAIN SYM23945 (INDIGOAG)	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne spp.) and particularly Meloidogyne enterolobii. Few effective products are available for root-knot nematode management in sweetpotato (and especially for Meloidogyne enterolobii)05/26; MS: In MS, RKN (M. enterolobii has NOT been found as of now) is mostly outcompeted by Reniform, but they can still be a significant problem in scattered fields:06/26; DE: Sweet potato production is limited in the region, but root knot neamtodes (to date southern root knot nematode) can be a serious challenge for growers and any new options are of great interest:06/26;

REQ STATES NC MS DE

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Nemora; Consult with registrant for Use Pattern

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Europe;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Good Fit; This is a biological product that likely does not have off target effects and reduced risk for phytotoxicity to sweetpotato:05/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13482	FLURIDONE (SEPRO)	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: PALMER AMARANTH (BIG PROBLEM IN MISSISSIPPI) AND OTHER ANNUAL WEEDS; LIMITED HERBICIDES ARE AVAILABLE FOR EFFECTIVE PALMER AMARANTH CONTROL APPLIED PREEMERGENCE PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING SWEETPOTATO. FLUMIOXAZIN IS CURRENTLY REGISTERED BUT SOME GROWERS FEEL THAT THEY ARE SEEING A REDUCTION IN YIELD FROM FLUMIOXAZIN. IN ADDITION, FLURIDONE REGISTRATION WOULD PROVIDE ANOTHER MODE OF ACTION IN SWEETPOTATO.

REQ STATES NC MS NJ

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

BRAKE; DOSAGE 16 - 32 OZ/A, PREPLANT AFTER BED FORMATION AND DRAGOFF AT 1,7,14,AND 21 DAYS BEFORE TRANSPLANTING, 1 APPLICATION; MAKE 1 PREPLANT APPLICATION AT A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE RATE AND TIMING TO THE PERFORMED BED PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING

HQ Comments:

THIS NEW REQUEST PROVIDES A DIFFERENT USE PATTERN THAN PR# 11775; Status updated from "Potential" to "E/CS ongoing" 12/24/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2022 FL) See previous comment. Supporting request MS: Palmer Amaranth is a challenging weed in Mississippi sweet potato production. In some instances growers have had to hire hand weeding crews. This product also suppresses yellow nut sedge, which is a another problem without a good solution.;(2022 MD) see database comments;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) See previous comment.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Increasing issue with Palmer amaranth in the mid-Atlantic region, fluridone will provide satisfactory control of Palmer;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD FIT; FLURIDONE WOULD CONTROL PALMER AMARANTH RESISTANT TO GLYPHOSATE AND FLUMIOXAZIN. ALTHOUGH DATA IS NOT PROVIDED NOW. SEVERAL STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED IN THE PAST AND ARE INCLUDED WITH PR 11775:08/22; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24;

BATTS	Miller, Donnie	P25-LAP01	RECD	NONE	SP1182 (1.2 lb fluridone/gal) was applied at 8, 16, or 32 fl oz/a (0.075, 0.15, or 0.3 lb ai/a) 7 or 2 days prior to transplanting 'Orleans' sweetpotatoes into a Gigger silt loam. Each rate/timing combination was applied with and without immediate irrigation of 0.67 to 0.7" per acre. No crop injury was observed from any treatment through 28 days after planting (DAP). Leaf area indices were not different between treatments at 41 DAP. Fluridone did not impact root yield, regardless of rate, timing, or irrigation regime.
BATTS	Jennings, Katie	P25-NCP04	RECD	NONE	In a field trial evaluating 16 treatments—which included non-treated weed-free checks alongside preplant applications of Fluridone (Brake®) applied at 8, 16, or 32 fl oz/a at either 7 or 0 days before transplanting (DBT), with or without 0.5 inches of simulated irrigation—Fluridone caused minimal foliar injury (up to 3%) and had no statistically significant impact on sweetpotato stand counts or storage root yields.



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BATTS	Jennings, Katie	P25-NCP05	NONE
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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13380 *	SULFENTRAZONE (FMC)	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	TOL EST; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST

Reasons for need: CURRENTLY THE LABEL DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO SWEET POTATO THE FOLLOWING SEASON; BEING ABLE TO USE SULFENTRAZONE IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD; IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SWEET POTATO AND IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; NJ/Sulfentrazone is one the few herbicides that can provide control of yellow nutsedge which remains a major issue in sweet potato:09/23; NC: would be beneficial to reduce the rotation restriction in sweetpotato:08/26;

REQ STATES DE AR MS NJ NC

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region** A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

SPARTAN 4L, NUMEROUS FORMULATIONS, AT 6-12 FL OZ, SOIL APPLIED FOR SOYBEAN WITH 1 APPLIC; APPLY WITH THE EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS; MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH LATE PLANTED SOYBEAN

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN 08/22; Per meeting with FMC, efficacy data not required 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments.;(2022 FL) See previous comments.;(2023 MD) could likely include other crops requested in the protocol;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER, A VERY GOOD FIT; ALLOWS FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; IS EFFECTIVE ON AMARANTHUS SPECIES TO ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SWEET POTATO AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; VGF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: diversifies rotation options. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13508 *	SULFENTRAZONE (FMC)	SWEET POTATO (01CD=TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUPS)	TOL EST; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST

Reasons for need: PERENNIAL NUTSEDGE SPECIES; YELLOW NUTSEDGE IS THE SECOND MOST TROUBLESOME WEED BEHIND PALMER AMARANTH AND THIRD MOST COMMON WEED IN NORTH CAROLINA SWEETPOTATO BEHIND PALMER AMARANTH AND CARPETWEED. S-METOLACHLOR IS THE ONLY HERBICIDE REGISTERED FOR CONTROL AND IT DOES NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE CONTROL. HALOSULFURON AND EPTC WERE PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED FOR USE IN SWEETPOTATO BUT THEY ARE NO LONGER REGISTERED;

REQ STATES NC NJ KY AR MS

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

SPARTAN; DOSAGE 2.25 OZ/A, 1 APPLICATION PREEMERGENCE TO THE WEED APPLIED OR POST EMERGENCE OVER THE TOP OF THE CROP AFTER TRANSPLANTING

HQ Comments:

NEED E/CS VALIDATION FROM SEVERAL TRIALS BEFORE RESIDUE WORK CAN BEGIN; Per meeting with FMC: Status changed from "Potential, E/CS data before approval for residue study" to "Tol Est, Needs E/CS Data to add crop/pest", FMC supports pre-emergence use only and requires only crop safety data (not seeking a CA registration) 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 FL) See requestor comments.;(2022 MD) see database comments;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 NJ) Currently, no PPO-inhibiting herbicides (WSSA Group 14) are labeled for use on sweet potato production. This gap limits growers' options for managing herbicide-resistant broadleaf weeds, particularly pigweed species that have developed resistance to existing herbicide programs. Expanding the available modes of action would significantly strengthen herbicide resistance management by providing alternative control mechanisms and enabling effective rotation sequences. The addition of Group 14 chemistry would offer sweet potato growers a valuable tool for controlling resistant weed populations while reducing overreliance on currently available herbicides.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Very Good Fit; this preplant after bed formation could be applied in fields with known nutsedge populations. Even with as few as 15 yellow nutsedge plants per square yard two weeks after sweetpotato transplanting, predicted marketable yield loss is as much as 35 percent less than weed-free sweetpotato:08/22; VGF:NER. VGFLSOR; VGF:SOR & NER:08/24; VGF:SOR, NER & NJ: adding a new moa to the sweet potato herbicide toolbox is especially critical for sweet potato production, which has fewer labeled herbicide options compared to major field crops, making each add'l moa particularly valuable for sustainable weed mgmt.:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13923 *	LINURON (TKI)	* ONION (DRY BULB) (03-07A=ONION, BULB SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Broadleaf Weeds. Control of invasive broadleaf weeds specifically white campion in the West Michigan growing area:01/25; OH: Has a great potential to Ohio Muck growers:07/25; NM: Though white champion is not the main focus in NM, it would still be very effective against other labeled weeds and an added tool to the onion herbicide toolbox:08/25; NY: delayed pre suppresses white campion with minimal injury. Useful tool for broadleaf weed control, including pigweeds:08/25; WI:Would greatly extend pre control for multiple broadleaves:08/26;

REQ STATES MI OH NM NY WI

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make one delayed preemergence broadcast application of Linex 4L at 24 fl oz/a over seeded onions that have sprouted but not yet emerged.

HQ Comments:

Although this request is for a different use pattern, a tolerance can be covered by the ongoing study under PR12816, linuron / onion (dry bulb) where linuron is applied broadcast postemergence over 2-4 leaf onions and this request is primarily for use in onions grown in muck soils:01/25/sb; Per meeting with TKI, project is supported as "Needs ECS data only" 05/25/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2025 NY) This herbicide could be an effective tool for managing Palmer amaranth in muck soils in Orange County, NY, and Powell amaranth in muck-grown onions in Central and Western New York. White campion is also becoming a significant problem in NY muck crop production.:(2025 NJ) See previous comments. Onion production faces substantial challenges from pigweed species, including rapidly spreading populations of Palmer amaranth. Linuron is effective for pigweed control as well as common Imbsquarters, galinsoga and purslane.:(2026 MI) See previous;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Linuron would provide onion growers with an important additional option for broadleaf weeds, including white campion and problematic pigweed species, where existing programs (including oxyfluorfen) can provide inadequate control.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Very Good Fit; Delayed pre provided satisfactory control of white campion & an acceptable amount of injury. This product is used in celery which is a rotational crop of onions & controls white campion in celery. This spray was integrated with a "regular" spray program that would be applied in onions & had effects that would enhance yield in onion due to weed control. VGF:WSR, SOR, NJ & NY:adds flex to the onion herbicide toolbox incorporating into an IPM program could provide eff control of palmer amaranth, as demonstrated in cornell gh trials, & complement existing onion herbicide programs, which are frequently applied but often insufficient against other pigweed species. Using a diverse set of herbicide tools reduces selection pressure on currently relied-upon materials, helping to manage resistance dev. Many pre & post herbicides can injure the crop, reducing plant vigor, competitiveness, & ultimately yield quantity & quality; this could help mitigate those risks:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Linuron would expand the limited onion herbicide toolbox, complement existing pre- and postemergence programs, and diversify weed management options to manage weeds that are not effectively controlled with current programs (i.e. pigweeds with oxyfluorfen) and help reduce selection pressure on currently relied-upon herbicides.: Lynn Sosnoskie

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Date: 8/26/2026

Hoekstra, Jordan

P24-MI-DMP

RECD

Linex 4L applied at 24 fl oz/a (0.75 lb ai/a) as a delayed preemergence 10 days after planting 'Stanley' dry bulb onions in a muck soil. Linuron caused significant crop injury 30 days after application (DAA) compared to the nontreated but was not different from injury from bromoxynil control. Ground cover of white campion 43 DAA was significantly reduced by linuron, compared to the nontreated. Yield data not collected from this trial.



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13938	FENPYROXIMATE (NAI)	* ONION (DRY BULB) (03-07A=ONION, BULB SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Acarid mites (bulb mite). Currently there are not any miticides registered for use in seedling onions that are effective in controlling the pest:04/25; ID-recd rpt of bulb mites in SW Idaho:05/25; NM-onion producers on drip fields are increasing and drip fields have increasing issues with bulb mites:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

REQ STATES

NV ID NM

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Requester aligned with the following: Use Tyoga: make 2 irrigation applications, 2 pints per acre, 7 day RTI, 60 day PHI (or shorter), incorporate with 0.1 to 0.25 acre-inches of water.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets are Canada & Mexico; NM also submitted a request, but further indicated need was for drip irrigation only, not flood irrigation, so this PR# 13938 would be appropriate:05/25/sb; Nichino supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown; Currently there are not any miticides registered for use in seedling onions that are effective in controlling the pest:04/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14141	ACETOCHLOR (BAYER,CORTEVA)	* ONION (03-07AB=ONION BULB AND GREEN SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: pigweed, annual grasses, suppression of primrose and other winter annuals. Primary: pigweed, annual grasses, and primrose (when in mixture with Nortron). Dacthal (DCPA) was removed from the market, Nortron (ethofumesate) has little activity alone but when mixed with Warrant is a quite effective replacement for Dacthal. Current technologies being used: Nortron is our only at plant herbicide for the control of weeds and it is most often ineffective when applied alone:06/26;

REQ STATES GA

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Warrant twice every 10 days at 12 to 24 oz/A for loamy sand soils for seeded production (rate may be able to be higher for heavier soils); 60 day PHI. The PCR is to support a preemergence use in seeded production, a postemergence use in seeded production, and a postemergence use in transplant production.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: likely some to Canada. Requester clarified this is for seeded production, & would like to have a pre-emergence application followed by a post-emergence application about 14 days later. For transplant production, the application would be made after transplanting so ultimately it would be a postemergence application to the transplants for residual weed control:08/26/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) minimal weed control options for seeded onion production.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Pigweed, annual grasses, and primrose are key weeds, with Nortron alone often inadequate and Nortron + Warrant serving as a replacement for Dacthal.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Acetochlor would provide onion growers with a much-needed residual option for pigweeds and annual grasses, particularly on mineral soils where ethofumesate alone provides inadequate control. The performance of acetochlor on nutsedge should also be explored.
;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The addition of Warrant would aid growers in potentially moving from transplant production to seeded production requiring much less labor, fuel, input costs, hand weeding, etc:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments.: Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: See comments from past requests: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Acetochlor would strengthen residual weed-control programs, complement ethofumesate, diversify the limited onion herbicide toolbox, and potentially reduce reliance on hand weeding and other higher-input control measures.: Lynn Sosnoskie

Culpepper, A. Stanley

P18-GA-DMP

RECD

When applied preemergence (PRE) in combination with Dacthal at 4 pt/A, Warrant 3L (acetochlor) at 12 oz/A caused minimal initial crop injury (up to 3.3%), did not reduce seeded onion stand counts, and maintained plant heights comparable to the non-treated control throughout the season. However, this combination provided no control of wild radish (0.0% at 14 DA-C) and poor late-season control of cutleaf evening primrose (0.0% at 55 DA-C).

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Culpepper, A. Stanley	P20-GA-DMP	RECD	When Warrant 3L (acetochlor) at 2 pt/A was included in sequential post-transplant herbicide programs, tank-mixed with Prowl 3.8L and Goal 2L in either December or January following an initial 2 DAT application, observed visual onion injury ranged from 16.1% to 21.3%, which was primarily attributable to Goal rather than Warrant. Warrant had no negative effect on plant height. Additionally, herbicide programs incorporating Warrant provided excellent overall weed suppression, achieving 100% control for wild radish (RAPRA), cutleaf evening primrose (OEOLA), and swinecress/pepperweed (LEDPI) at late-season evaluations.
Culpepper, A. Stanley	P20-GA-DMP	RECD	A single preemergence (PRE) broadcast application of acetochlor (Warrant 3L) at 12 or 24 oz/A provided up to 100% henbit control and moderate control of primrose (76%) and swinecress (75%) without impacting onion stand or height compared to the untreated control (0% control), whereas the higher 36 oz/A rate improved swinecress control (89%) but caused significant crop injury and stand reduction.
Culpepper, A. Stanley	P25-GA-DMP	RECD	In a trial evaluating a multi-application herbicide program across six timing stages (PRE through 7-leaf), a single preemergence (PRE) broadcast tank-mix application of Warrant 3L (acetochlor) at 12 or 24 oz/A plus Nortron 4L (ethofumesate) at 16 oz/A provided superior season-long weed control (up to 83% for cutleaf eveningprimrose and 91% for swinecress) compared to the untreated control (0% control) and single-product PRE applications (<40% early control), while maintaining minimal crop injury (up to 10%) and no negative impact on seeded onion stand or height.
Culpepper, A. Stanley	P16-GA-DMP	RECD	A single preemergence (PRE) broadcast application of Warrant 3L (acetochlor) at 12 or 24 oz/A caused no crop injury (<4%) and had no negative impact on seeded onion stand count or plant height compared to the non-treated control, but it provided poor overall control of wild radish (up to 53.3% at 44 DAT).
Culpepper, A. Stanley	P16-GA-DMP	RECD	A single postemergence (POST) broadcast application of Warrant 3L (acetochlor) at 12 or 24 oz/A caused minimal crop injury (up to 3.3%) and had no negative impact on seeded onion stands or plant heights compared to the untreated control, but provided poor postemergence control of emerged wild radish (up to 50% at 24 DAT).



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13957	BROMOXYNIL (ALBAGH,BAYER,NUFARM)	* ONION (SEED CROP) (03-07AB=ONION BULB AND GREEN SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: postemergence herbicide options. Lack of current available options for green onion seed production. Product registered in dry bulb onion crops in other regions but not for western Oregon. Current label states "Do not use this product on onions grown under low light intensity, in areas such as Oregon, west of the Cascades.":05/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of Maestro 4EC at 0.5 to 0.75 pt/a over 2 to 5 leaf green onions. See Maestro 4EC label for further application guidance.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market likely in EU. Phytotoxicity not expected: supporting data, which included 0.21 to 1.3 pt/a, caused little to no crop injury 05/25/ds. The commodity listed is onion (seed crop), but the request is specifically for green onion seed production 05/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Increase the diversity of tools available for weed control in onion seed production which will allow for greater rotations of herbicide modes of action:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

Becerra-Alvarez, Aaron

P22-OR-DMP

RECD

Maestro 4EC applied at 3.45, 6.9, 13.8, or 20.7 fl oz/a (0.108, 0.216, 0.431, or 0.647 lb ai/a) over three green onion varieties at the 2 or 4 leaf stage. Crops were growing in a silty clay loam. Little to no crop injury observed through 40 days after application, regardless of rate or timing. Onion biomass was not impacted by bromoxynil treatments. Control of weeds in the trial from bromoxynil was reported as poor.

Becerra-Alvarez, Aaron

P24-OR-DMP

RECD

Maestro 4EC applied at 3.99, 11.97, or 24.0 fl oz/a (0.1258, 0.375, or 0.75 lb ai/a) over 2 or 4 leaf stage. Researcher commented that weed control from early timings was better than later timings, but was not great from any treatment in the trial. Crop injury from bromoxynil was not different from the weed-free check. Crop biomass was variable within herbicide treatments and were not different from each other, though all were significantly lower than the weed-free.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13935 *	FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM, VALENT)	* GREENS (MUSTARD) (SEED CROP) (04-16=LEAFY VEGETABLE GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: brassica weeds. To control brassica weeds in brassica seed crops like shepherd's purse and mustard weeds with charcoal band. Brassica seed crops are high-value (\$25M industry) and require fields clean of weed to achieve pure seed products. Growers in the western Oregon area are familiar with charcoal banding since it is commonly used in grass seed crops with Fierce EZ:04/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of Fierce EZ Herbicide, at 3.0 fl oz/A, as a broadcast treatment over the seed rows that have the activated carbon band above them. The activated carbon over the seed row will adsorb Fierce EZ Herbicide and allow the seed beneath to germinate. Apply activated carbon at 25 lb/A in a 1 inch band (equal to a 300 lb/A broadcast application) at planting. Apply to smooth, crop residue-free seedbeds

HQ Comments:

One request was received for "brassicas grown for seed", so 3 pr#s were created from the request based on the rep crops: 13933/Broccoli (Seed Crop), 13934/Cabbage (Seed Crop) & Greens (Mustard) (Seed Crop); Key Export Market: EU; This request matches a labeled Chateau EZ use for grasses grown for seed:04/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Good Fit; Brassica seed crop growers are limited on herbicides available to use. Brassica weeds like shepherd's purse have become more prevalent in fields in recent years and control options are very limited. An additional herbicide like Fierce with carbon seeding would allow for greater rotation on herbicides and control of brassica weeds. The application with charcoal band will allow for improved establishment of the crop and may allow for reduced need of herbicides later in the season; therefore, reducing overall herbicide applications in the season:04/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13386 *	HALAUXIFEN-METHYL+FLORASULAM (CORTEVA)	* SPINACH (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: LABEL CURRENTLY DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO SPINACH THE FOLLOWING SEASON; BEING ABLE TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD; IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFF WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SPINACH & IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; NY-Effective weed control in crops with few herbicide options will require the development of systems approaches that support effective weed suppression in preceding years. Current label plantback restrictions may prevent the development of strong crop rotation programs:07/24/sb;

REQ STATES DE NY NJ

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region** **Reduced Risk**

PCR Use Pattern:

QUELEX AT 0.75 OZ WT APPLIED POSTEMERGENCE IN WHEAT WITH 1 APPLIC; APPLY WITH THE EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS; NOT CERTAIN OF THE LIMITATIONS

HQ Comments:

CORTEVA CONSIDERING USING CONFINED ROTATIONAL DATA TO SUPPORT THESE REQUESTS WITHOUT RESIDUE STUDIES:06/22;; EPA GREEN: 08/23; Per meeting with Corteva, only crop safety data needed 06/26/ds

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

MFG just needs crop safety data: 6/23 JPB;

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments. My not be necessary to gather data for less than 30 days preplant.;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 MD) could likely include other requested crops in protocol;(2024 NY) If new herbicide active ingredients will not be registered for use in specialty crops, we need to shorten the rotation restrictions to allow for specialty crops to follow agronomic commodities that have effective weed control options.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Diversification of MoA for better overall weed control in systems with limited crop rotation;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 NJ) Crops with limited herbicide options require systems-based weed management approaches that suppress weed populations in preceding years to reduce pressure on the vulnerable crop. However, current herbicide plantback restrictions can prevent effective crop rotation programs by limiting herbicide selections in rotational crops, undermining the multi-year weed suppression strategies these systems depend on.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER, VERY GOOD FIT; ALLOWS FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; ALLOWS FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SPINACH AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-NER:08/24; NY: Good fit: allows for a more diverse herbicide rotation over 2-yr period; allows farmers to achieve effective weed control prior to planting spinach and improve overall weed control:08/24; NJ: good fit: diversification of moa for better overall weed control in systems with limited crop rotation;08/24; VGF-NER & GF:NJ:GIVEN THE LIMITED LIKELIHOOD OF NEW HERBICIDE REGISTRATIONS FOR SPECIALTY CROPS, REDUCING PLANTBACK RESTRICTION INTERVALS BECOMES ESSENTIAL TO ENABLE SPECIALTY CROP PRODUCTION FOLLOWING AGRONOMIC COMMODITIES THAT UTILIZE EFFECTIVE WEED MGMT PROGRAMS:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Pena, Marco

P20-AZ-DMP

RECD

NONE

ELEVORE APPLIED BROADCAST TO CLAY SOIL AT 1 FL OZ/A (0.0045 LB AE/A)
ONE DAY PRIOR TO PLANTING. MINOR CROP INJURY (5%) OBSERVED 23
DAYS AFTER PLANTING.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13375 *	SULFENTRAZONE (FMC)	* SPINACH (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: CURRENTLY THE LABEL DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO SPINACH THE FOLLOWING SEASON; BEING ABLE TO USE SULFENTRAZONE IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD; IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SPINACH AND IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; TX: This would be a good option to help control lambsquarter and purselane, which we struggle with in the TX winter garden:07/26;

REQ STATES DE NJ NC TX

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region**

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

SPARTAN 4L, NUMEROUS FORMULATIONS, AT RATE OF 6-12 FL OZ, SOIL APPLIED FOR SOYBEAN WITH 1 APPLIC; APPLY WITH EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOYBEAN; MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH LATE PLANTED SOYBEAN

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN 08/22; Per meeting with FMC, efficacy data not required. FMC does not support pre-plant applications 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments.;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in spinach for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 NJ) Crops with limited herbicide options require systems-based weed management approaches that suppress weed populations in preceding years to reduce pressure on the vulnerable crop. However, current herbicide plantback restrictions can prevent effective crop rotation programs by limiting herbicide selections in rotational crops, undermining the multi-year weed suppression strategies these systems depend on.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester, a Very Good Fit; allows for a more diverse herbicide rotation over 2-yr period; is eff on amaranthus species to allow farmers to achieve eff weed control prior to planting & improve overall weed control; Fair Fit:reduce rotational restrictions: WSR; VGF: NER. VGF:NER & SOR & GF:NJ:given the limited likelihood of new herbicide registrations for specialty crops, reducing plantback restriction intervals becomes essential to enable specialty crop production following agronomic commodities that utilize effective weed mgmt programs:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Pena, Marco

P20-AZ-DMP

RECD

NONE

ZEUS APPLIED BROADCAST TO CLAY SOIL AT 5 FL OZ/A (0.156 LB AI/A) ONE DAY PRIOR TO PLANTING. 100% CROP INJURY OBSERVED 23 DAYS AFTER PLANTING.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13970	FENAMIDONE (GOWAN)	LETTUCE (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora. It is being developed in Canada and need to have USA labels of harmonization:08/25; GA-Greenhouse and controlled environment grown leafy greens encounter oomycetes as a major problem. Having more product options will be helpful:06/25;

REQ STATES FL GA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Reason; 8.2 fl. oz/A; foliar or drip; 2 to 3 applications at 7-14 day interval; PHI: 2-3 day.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; interest is for both head and leaf lettuce; PMC (25-009) is conducting 4 residue & 1 efficacy in 2025 (with 2 more efficacy in 2026 targeting phytophthora):06/25/sb; during the 2025 workshop Gowan supported as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; Canada has 4 res & 1 efficacy (2025) & 2 (2026):09/25/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Gowan advised only crop safety is needed (not efficacy):05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Lettuce (GH) is a fast-growing sector for greenhouse production. Very few products are registered for GH in USA:06/25; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14157 *	ISOSETAMID (ISK)	LETTUCE (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Powdery mildew. TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

REQ STATES FL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 13-15 fl. oz/A; 2-4 foliar applications; 10-14 day application interval; 0-3 days PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ISK supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Res:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; GOOD IPM FIT AS IT IS ALSO A TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14105	NK 138 (NKC)	LETTUCE (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mites, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miner (fly). NK 138 is needed for resistance management and is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26;

REQ STATES FL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) interest in crop safety from field perspective;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Not harmful to many of the Biological Control Agents use for pest control in greenhouse vegetable crops:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14111	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	LETTUCE (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Aphids, Whiteflies, leafhoppers. Aphids are becoming more difficult to control. Hemiptera like leafhoppers have very few control materials for GH use. Spectrum of pests great fit of lettuce:05/26; GA: Need addl chemistries for whitefly and thrips on GH leafy greens:06/26;

REQ STATES FL GA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>		<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2-3 foliar/ growing media applications of Kinrayza (2.9 to 8.6 fl oz/A) with 7-14 days retreatment interval and 0-3 day preharvest interval for control of aphids, whiteflies, and leafhoppers.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This is a new material and Corteva list it as "Compatible with beneficial insects" and a "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" in their presentation to IR-4 in 2025:06/25;05/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13801	CYAZOFAMID (ISK)	LETTUCE (LEAF) (GH) (04-16A=LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Pythium, Phytophthora, Growing segment and need this key product:02/24; GA-Pythium and Phytophthora is a major problem I have noticed in Georgia CEA facilities (hydroponic and greenhouse transplants):06/25; OH: Pythium, Phytophthora,are important pathogens of leafy greens in Ohio:08/25;

REQ STATES FL VA GA OH

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Ranman 400 SC; 0.072 lbs/A; Direct prodcut into the root zone; 3 applications @ 7-10 RTI; 0 PHI

HQ Comments:

PCR notes Canada as a key export market:02/24/sb; ISK will support as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:02/24/sb; EPA GREEN:08/24 & 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor's comments.;(2024 FL) Very good fit; Pythium and Phytophthora are significant pests in lettuce. This is a good fit with our IPM programs:02/24;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Very good fit; Pythium and Phytophthora are significant pests in lettuce. This is a good fit with our IPM programs:02/24; VGF-SOR:08/24; FL:vgf; pythium & phytophthora are signifacant pess in lettuce. this is a good fit with our ipm programs:08/24; FL: (Pythian) is a concern for our growers in FL:06/26; VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14145	FLUOXAPIPROLIN (BAYER)	COLLARD (04-16B=BRASSICA LEAFY GREENS SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Hyaloperonospora brassicae. Limited fungicide options are available. Currently technologies used: Rely on Phosphite, Mandipropamid:06/26;

REQ STATES GA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Requester confirmed (with biologist) the following use pattern he is looking for should be: Use Xivana; 7-10 fl. oz/A; 3 foliar applications; 7-day application interval; 7-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Yes.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; use is compatible with cultural pest management practices; pesticide plays a significant role in an existing IPM program. FRAC 49 fungicide:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14095	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* BROCCOLI (05-16=BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLE GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Few herbicide options are available and challenges with glyphosate and paraquat highlight the importance of making this tool available for farmers:02/26; TN: broadleaf weeds, limited herbicide options:06/26; TX: Broccoli producers struggle with weed control, particularly ragweed, amaranth, and morning glory:07/26;

REQ STATES GA TN MS TX NC

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Liberty Ultra. Make up to 3 apps per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row mid sprays in bareground/plastic mulch systems. In plastic mulch systems, make 1 or 2 apps preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a max of 2 hooded apps, again not to exceed 3 apps in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single apps & no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Apps should be at least 14 days apart & no closer than 14 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia fruiting veg for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types, requirements for removing product from mulch surface, & minimum distance between row mid spray solution & crop. BASF supports proposed use pattern preplant burndown (PPB) targeting 0.40 lb ai/A of Glufosinate-P (use rate of LIBERTY ULTRA at 29 fl ozs/A). BASF requests at least 3 crop safety trials in prominent broccoli growing areas (AZ, CA, FL, GA, muck ?) when glufosinate-P is applied PPB at exaggerated rates

HQ Comments:

BASF supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed, with the proposed use pattern added to PCR Use Pattern field:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

The PCR also mentions "hooded postemergence row middles application". BASF is fully supportive of the PPB application, but is hesitant to fully support row middles application because no crop safety data has been made available for that particular application in broccoli. The crop safety data developed for this PCR will need to include the row middles application (targeting a 1X use rate of LIBERTY ULTRA at 29 fl ozs/A):06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see database comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Broadleaf weeds, particularly ragweed, amaranth, and morningglory, are difficult to control due to limited herbicide options and increasing challenges with glyphosate and paraquat.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Glufosinate-P would provide broccoli growers with a needed option for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses where currently available herbicides are limited.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program;02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold; Very Good Fit: this herbicide would expand limited weed management options and support more sustainable vegetable weed management programs.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would expand limited weed-management toolboxes, provide an additional option for rotating and diversifying herbicide programs, and complement cultural, mechanical, and other chemical tactics while reducing reliance on a small number of existing herbicides.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13933 *	FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM, VALENT)	* BROCCOLI (SEED CROP) (05-16=BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLE GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: brassica weeds. To control brassica weeds in brassica seed crops like shepherd's purse and mustard weeds with charcoal band. Brassica seed crops are high-value (\$25M industry) and require fields clean of weed to achieve pure seed products. Growers in the western Oregon area are familiar with charcoal banding since it is commonly used in grass seed crops with Fierce EZ:04/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of Fierce EZ Herbicide, at 3.0 fl oz/A, as a broadcast treatment over the seed rows that have the activated carbon band above them. The activated carbon over the seed row will adsorb Fierce EZ Herbicide and allow the seed beneath to germinate. Apply activated carbon at 25 lb/A in a 1 inch band (equal to a 300 lb/A broadcast application) at planting. Apply to smooth, crop residue-free seedbeds

HQ Comments:

One request was received for "brassicas grown for seed", so 3 pr#s were created from the request based on the rep crops: 13933/Broccoli (Seed Crop), 13934/Cabbage (Seed Crop) & Greens (Mustard) (Seed Crop); Key Export Market: EU; This request matches a labeled Chateau EZ use for grasses grown for seed:04/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Good Fit; Brassica seed crop growers are limited on herbicides available to use. Brassica weeds like shepherd's purse have become more prevalent in fields in recent years and control options are very limited. An additional herbicide like Fierce with carbon seeding would allow for greater rotation on herbicides and control of brassica weeds. The application with charcoal band will allow for improved establishment of the crop and may allow for reduced need of herbicides later in the season; therefore, reducing overall herbicide applications in the season:04/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14096	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* CABBAGE (05-16=BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLE GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Few herbicide options are available and challenges with glyphosate and paraquat highlight the importance of making this tool available for farmers:02/26; TN: Broadleaf weeds, limited herbicide options:06/26; MS: The stated weeds are challenging in the entire crop group and 4-16B:06/26;

REQ STATES GA TN MS FL

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Liberty Ultra. Make up to 3 apps per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row mid sprays in bareground/plastic mulch systems. In plastic mulch systems, make 1 or 2 apps preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a max of 2 hooded apps, again not to exceed 3 apps in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single apps & no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Apps should be at least 14 days apart & no closer than 14 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia fruiting veg for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types, requirements for removing product from mulch surface, & minimum distance between row mid spray solution & crop. BASF supports proposed use pattern preplant burndown (PPB) targeting 0.40 lb ai/A of Glufosinate-P (use rate of LIBERTY ULTRA at 29 fl ozs/A). BASF requests at least 3 crop safety trials in prominent cabbage growing areas (AZ, CA, FL, GA, muck ?) when glufosinate-P is applied PPB at exaggerated rates

HQ Comments:

BASF supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed, with the proposed use pattern added to PCR Use Pattern field:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

The PCR also mentions "hooded postemergence row middles application". BASF is fully supportive of the PPB application, but is hesitant to fully support row middles application because no crop safety data has been made available for that particular application in cabbage. The crop safety data developed for this PCR will need to include the row middles application (targeting a 1X use rate of LIBERTY ULTRA at 29 fl ozs/A):06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see database comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Broadleaf weeds, particularly morningglory, amaranth,and ragweed, are major challenges across the crop group in the Northeast, with limited herbicide options and increasing constraints on paraquat creating a need for additional effective modes of action.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Glufosinate-P would provide growers across multiple crops with an important additional option for broadleaf and annual grass control where herbicide choices are limited or existing tools face efficacy, resistance, safety, or availability concerns.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requetser: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold; Very Good Fit: this herbicide would expand limited weed management options and support more sustainable vegetable weed management programs.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would expand limited weed-management toolboxes, provide an additional option for rotating and diversifying herbicide programs, and complement cultural, mechanical, and other chemical tactics while reducing reliance on a small number of existing herbicides.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13934 *	FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM, VALENT)	* CABBAGE (SEED CROP) (05-16=BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLE GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: brassica weeds. To control brassica weeds in brassica seed crops like shepherd's purse and mustard weeds with charcoal band. Brassica seed crops are high-value (\$25M industry) and require fields clean of weed to achieve pure seed products. Growers in the western Oregon area are familiar with charcoal banding since it is commonly used in grass seed crops with Fierce EZ:04/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of Fierce EZ Herbicide, at 3.0 fl oz/A, as a broadcast treatment over the seed rows that have the activated carbon band above them. The activated carbon over the seed row will adsorb Fierce EZ Herbicide and allow the seed beneath to germinate. Apply activated carbon at 25 lb/A in a 1 inch band (equal to a 300 lb/A broadcast application) at planting. Apply to smooth, crop residue-free seedbeds

HQ Comments:

One request was received for "brassicas grown for seed", so 3 pr#s were created from the request based on the rep crops: 13933/Broccoli (Seed Crop), 13934/Cabbage (Seed Crop) & Greens (Mustard) (Seed Crop); Key Export Market: EU; This request matches a labeled Chateau EZ use for grasses grown for seed:04/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Good Fit; Brassica seed crop growers are limited on herbicides available to use. Brassica weeds like shepherd's purse have become more prevalent in fields in recent years and control options are very limited. An additional herbicide like Fierce with carbon seeding would allow for greater rotation on herbicides and control of brassica weeds. The application with charcoal band will allow for improved establishment of the crop and may allow for reduced need of herbicides later in the season; therefore, reducing overall herbicide applications in the season:04/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13387 *	HALAUXIFEN-METHYL+FLORASULAM (CORTEVA)	* BEAN (SNAP) (06-22A=EDIBLE PODDED BEAN SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: LABEL CURRENTLY DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO SNAPBEAN THE FOLLOWING SEASON; BEING ABLE TO USE HALAUXIFEN + FLORASULAM IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD; IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFF WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SNAPBEAN & IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; NY-Effective weed control in crops with few herbicide options will require the development of systems approaches that support effective weed suppression in preceding years. Current label plantback restrictions may prevent the development of strong crop rotation programs:07/24/sb; NJ: The narrow range of herbicides available for snap bean systems makes it imperative to achieve thorough weed management in rotational crops, thereby reducing the soil weed seed bank and limiting future weed establishment pressure:09/25;

REQ STATES DE MD NY NJ

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

QUELEX AT 0.75 OZ WT POSTEMERGENCE IN WHEAT, WITH 1 APPLIC; APPLY WITH THE EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS; NOT CERTAIN OF LIMITATIONS

HQ Comments:

CORTEVA CONSIDERING USING CONFINED ROTATIONAL DATA TO SUPPORT THESE REQUESTS WITHOUT RESIDUE STUDIES:06/22; Per meeting with Corteva, only crop safety data needed 06/26/ds

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

MFG just needs crop safety data: 6/23 JPB;

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments. Corteva looking to see if they are covered for 30 days;(2023 MD) Could likely include other requested crops in the protocol;(2024 NY) Effective weed control in crops with few herbicide options will require the development of systems approaches that support effective weed suppression in preceding years. Current label plantback restrictions may prevent the development of strong crop rotation programs.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in snap beans for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control, which can impact yield and harvestability;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NJ) Crops with limited herbicide options require systems-based weed management approaches that suppress weed populations in preceding years to reduce pressure on the vulnerable crop. However, current herbicide plantback restrictions can prevent effective crop rotation programs by limiting herbicide selections in rotational crops, undermining the multi-year weed suppression strategies these systems depend on.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER, A VERY GOOD FIT; ALLOWS FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; ALLOWS FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SNAPBEAN AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL;VGF-NER; VGF-NER:08/24; NY: Very good fit: the inability to follow crops with strong herbicide programs puts more selection pressure on the limited herbicides available in specialty crops:08/24; VGF-NER & GF:NJ:GIVEN THE LIMITED LIKELIHOOD OF NEW HERBICIDE REGISTRATIONS FOR SPECIALTY CROPS, REDUCING PLANTBACK RESTRICTION INTERVALS BECOMES ESSENTIAL TO ENABLE SPECIALTY CROP PRODUCTION FOLLOWING AGRONOMIC COMMODITIES THAT UTILIZE EFFECTIVE WEED MGMT PROGRAMS:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13367 *	SULFENTRAZONE (FMC)	* BEAN (SNAP) (06-22A=EDIBLE PODDED BEAN SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: CURRENTLY THE LABEL DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO SNAPBEANS THE FOLLOWING SEASON. BEING ABLE TO USE SULFENTRAZONE IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD. IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING SNAPBEANS AND IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; NJ: Given the restricted herbicide options available for snap bean production, implementing comprehensive weed management strategies in preceding crops becomes essential to minimize weed seed bank contributions and reduce subsequent weed emergence pressure:09/25; TN: Current use of sulfentrazone in lima bean and edamame is limited due to rotation concerns. Allowing for an earlier rotation to snap bean following application would provide a much needed weed control option to be used in edamame and lima bean in TN:06/26;

REQ STATES DE OH NJ TN FL

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region** **Reduced Risk**

PCR Use Pattern:

SPARTAN 4L, APPLY AT 6 TO 12 FL OZ TO SOIL FOR SOYBEAN, WITH 1 APPLICATION. APPLY WITH THE EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS. MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH LATE PLANTED SOYBEAN.

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN 08/22; Per meeting with FMC, efficacy data not required. FMC does not support pre-plant applications 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments.;(2022 MI) same;(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 MD) Could likely include other requested crops in the protocol;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in snap beans for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control, which can impact yield and harvestability;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NJ) Specialty crops with limited herbicide options require systems-based weed management that suppresses weed populations in preceding crop years to reduce pressure on the vulnerable crop. However, herbicide plantback restrictions—ranging from 4 to 18+ months—significantly limit effective crop rotations by constraining herbicide selections in rotational crops. This forces growers to use suboptimal weed control in preceding agronomic crops, undermining the multi-year suppression strategies that specialty crop systems depend on.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester, Very Good Fit. This allows for a more diverse herbicide rotation over 2-yr period. Is eff on amaranthus species to allow farmers to achieve effective weed control prior to planting & improve overall weed control. VGF:NER. VGF:NER & FG:NJ:given the declining likelihood of new herb registrations for specialty crops due to high regulatory costs & limited market returns, reducing current plantback restriction intervals becomes essential. Shortening these restrictions—which can extend beyond 18 months—would enable specialty crop growers to follow well-managed agronomic rotations that eff suppress weed populations & seed banks. This approach leverages the extensive herb toolboxes available in commodity crops like corn & soybeans to benefit specialty crop production, compensating for the limited chemical options available in these vulnerable cropping systems:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13731	LINURON (TKI)	* BEAN (EDIBLE PODDED & SUCCULENT SHELLED) (06-22AC=EDDIBLE PODDED AND SUCCULENT SHELLED BEAN SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: NY-Broadleaf weeds in general. Palmer amaranth is expanding its range into NYS. Other amaranth species are widespread. In the absence of resistance, this a.i. could be an effective tool against them:09/24;

REQ STATES HQ NY

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

HQ Comments:

This was an initial study under PR# 11772 but due to analytical concerns the study will need to be repeated. Therefore, this new PR# was created and will have to be reprioritized to assure there is still a need:08/23/sb; TKI supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:07/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/24 & 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 NY) Pigweeds are a significant concern in snap beans and the other available actives (such as fomesafen) have significant use/rotation restrictions. The evaluation of this product in beans would be valuable to growers with limited options.:(2024 MI) PRODUCT IS EFFECTIVE UNDER HIGH WEED PRESSURE.:(2024 NY) Pigweeds are a significant concern in snap beans and the other available actives (such as fomesafen) have significant use/rotation restrictions. The evaluation of this product in beans would be valuable to growers with limited options.:(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in snap beans for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control, which can impact yield and harvestability. Great tank-mix partner for complementing and improving the weed control spectrum of currently labeled herbicides.:(2025 NY) This request supports the evaluation and potential registration of a herbicide with a unique mode of action for use in snap beans, a crop with limited effective weed control options. Pigweeds remain a major issue in snap beans. Existing options like fomesafen have significant use and crop rotation restrictions, reducing flexibility and complicating long-term management. This product would offer valuable utility in fields where few other tools are effective.:(2025 NJ) This registration request aims to introduce a new herbicide mode of action into snap bean weed management programs, targeting deficiencies in current control strategies for this specialty crop.It is important to note that several existing PRE herbicides labeled for bean use in the Mid-Atlantic region are only available through 24(c) special local need registrations (Reflex, Spartan) or carry restrictions on specific bean varieties (Command, Eptam, Pursuit). Pigweed infestations represent persistent management challenges in snap bean production systems. Available herbicides such as fomesafen carry substantial use restrictions and rotational limitations that compromise operational flexibility and hinder long-term weed management planning. Approval of this herbicide would deliver critical control capabilities for production scenarios where existing tools provide inadequate suppression.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Good Fit: has a unique mkoa from currently used products, so would be helpful to manage weed resistance, alone or in a tank mix (NCR):08/24; NY:VGF:08/24; VGF:NY: few herbicides available. Greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve overall weed control, yield, and harvest efficiency. This product is also viewed as a strong tank-mix partner, enhancing the spectrum of control when used with currently labeled products & NJ:bean producers in NJ urgently require innovative weed mgmt solutions, as pigweeds & d ragweed consistently rank among most problematic species threatening legume crop productivity. Incorporating linuron into current herbicide programs would enhance moa rotation strategies & help reducing the number of herbicide applications by incl a strong tank-mix partner to existing residual herbicide options:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12530	FLUENSULFONE (ADAMA)	* BEAN, LIMA (SUCCULENT) (06-22C=SUCCULENT SHELLLED BEAN SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SOUTHERN ROOT KNOT NEMATODE; VERY FEW NEMATOCIDES ARE AVAILABLE FOR DELAWARE LIMA BEAN GROWERS; WE HAVE A 24C FOR MOCAP EC, AND THE GRANULAR MOCAP IS AVAILABLE; THERE ARE FEWER GRANULE APPLICATORS AVAILABLE, AND THE PRODUCT IS VERY HAZARDOUS; MOST NEMATOCIDES ARE NOT LABELED FOR LIMA BEANS; DELAWARE'S SANDY SOILS ARE GOOD HABITAT FOR ROOT KNOT NEMATODES, AND MANY LIMA BEAN GROWERS GROW PEAS OR SOYBEANS, SOMETIMES ON THE SAME GROUND WITH LIMITED ROTATION; IN ADDITION, ROOT KNOT NEMATODE HAS A BROAD HOST RANGE AND ROTATING OUT OF A LEGUME, WHILE HELPFUL, DOES NOT ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF DAMAGING NEMATODES NEXT TIME A LEGUME IS PLANTED; EFFICACY TESTS COMPLETED IN 2016 BY UD PERSONNEL AND A GRADUATE STUDENT INDICATED THAT THIS A.I. IS VERY EFFICACIOUS ON ROOT KNOT NEMATODES; PER MD ME-TOO REQUEST, THIS IS ALSO NEEDED IN MD, WHERE ROTATION IS NOT AN OPTION DUE TO THE WIDESPREAD HOST RANGE OF THIS NEMATODE, WHOSE POPULATIONS APPEAR TO BE INCREASING IN MD; OH: VERY FEW NEMATOCIDES ARE AVAILABLE FOR VEGETABLES:08/25;

REQ STATES DE MD OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE NIMITZ PRODUCT; MAKE ONE APPLIC OF 1.75-3.5 LB AI/A, VIA BAND AND BROADCAST; SEE LABEL FOR OTHER DFU

HQ Comments:

NO EXPORT MARKETS NOTED:07/18; EPA GREEN:09/18; MFG CONFIRMED THIS IS A MFG OBJECTIVE, AS THEY ARE WORKING ON TRIALS TO COVER THE LEGUME CROP GROUP:09/17/18; Status update from Mfg Obj since ADAMA now supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed (however just needs CS):07/24/sb; Per meeting with Adama, status changed to HOLD 06/25/ds; Per meeting with Adama, status changed to RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED, only crop safety performance data is needed 05/26/ds; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2018 MD) SOUTHERN ROOT KNOT NEMATODE; VERY FEW NEMATOCIDES ARE AVAILABLE FOR DELAWARE LIMA BEAN GROWERS. WE HAVE A 24C FOR MOCAP EC, AND THE GRANULAR MOCAP IS AVAILABLE. THERE ARE FEWER GRANULE APPLICATORS AVAILABLE, AND THE PRODUCT IS VERY HAZARDOUS. MOST NEMATOCIDES ARE NOT LABELED FOR LIMA BEANS. DELAWARE'S SANDY SOILS ARE GOOD HABITAT FOR ROOT KNOT NEMATODES, AND MANY LIMA BEAN GROWERS GROW PEAS OR SOYBEANS, SOMETIMES ON THE SAME GROUND WITH LIMITED ROTATION. IN ADDITION, ROOD KNOT NEMATODE HAS A BROAD HOST RANGE AND ROTATING OUT OF A LEGUME, WHILE HELPFUL, DOES NOT ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF DAMAGING NEMATODES NEXT TIME A LEGUME IS PLANTED. EFFICACY TESTS COMPLETED IN 2016 BY UD PERSONNEL AND A GRADUATE STUDENT INDICATED THAT THIS A.I. IS VERY EFFICACIOUS ON ROOT KNOT NEMATODES.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; FLUENSULFONE WOULD REPRESENT A NEW, NOVEL MODE OF ACTION AVAILABLE FOR LIMA BEAN GROWERS; IT IS MUCH LESS TOXIC TO BOTH HANDLERS AND TO NON-TARGET ORGANISMS THAN THE ONLY AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE:07/18

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Jones, Jake G

P16-DE-DMP

RECD

NONE

TWO GREENHOUSE TRIALS AND TWO MICROPLOT TRIALS IN 2015-2016.
NIMITZ 480EC AT 1.64 AND 2.34 L/HA APPLIED AS A SOIL BROADCAST SPRAY
AND IRRIGATED; OVERALL RESULTS SHOW GOOD POTENTIAL FOR
MANAGING RKN IN LIMA BEANS.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13385 *	HALAUXIFEN-METHYL+FLORASULAM (CORTEVA)	* BEAN, LIMA (SUCCULENT & DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22CE=SUCCULENT SHELLLED, PULSES DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN SUBGROUPS)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: LABEL CURRENTLY DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO LIMA BEANS THE FOLLOWING SEASON; BEING ABLE TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER A 2-YR PERIOD; IT WILL ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFF WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING LIMA BEANS & IMPROVE OVERALL CONTROL; NY-Effective weed control in crops with few herbicide options will require the development of systems approaches that support effective weed suppression in preceding years. Current label plantback restrictions may prevent the development of strong crop rotation programs:07/24/sb;

REQ STATES DE MD NY NJ

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

QUELEX AT 0.75 OZ WT APPLIED POSTEMERGENCE IN WHEAT WITH 1 APPLIC; APPLY WITH THE EXISTING LABEL REQUIREMENTS; NOT CERTAIN OF LIMITATIONS

HQ Comments:

CORTEVA CONSIDERING USING CONFINED ROTATIONAL DATA TO SUPPORT THESE REQUESTS WITHOUT RESIDUE STUIDES:06/22; Per meeting with Corteva, only crop safety data needed 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments. This would fit with lima beans planted after small grain harvest.;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 MD) Could likely include other requested crops in the protocol;(2024 NY) Effective weed control in crops with few herbicide options will require the development of systems approaches that support effective weed suppression in preceding years. Current label plantback restrictions may prevent the development of strong crop rotation programs. If new active ingredients cannot get registered in specialty crops, then we need to be able to take better advantage of weed control success in preceding agronomic commodities.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in lima beans for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control, which can impact yield and harvestability.;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER, A VERY GOOD FIT; ALLOWS FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; ALLOWS FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING LIMA BEANS AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL; VGF-WSR; VGF-NER; VGF-NER:08/24; NY:Good fit: good weed control in preceding years may alleviate some selection pressure on the limited chemistries in specialty crops:08/24; NJ:good fit: introduction of a new moa in the rotation of herbicides to reduce herbicide resistance selection pressure:08/24; VGF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13382	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* BEAN, LIMA (SUCCULENT & DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22CE=SUCCULENT SHELLLED, PULSES DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: CURRENTLY, PYROXASULFONE LABELS DO NOT ALLOW FOR ROTATING TO LIMA BEANS THE FOLLOWING SEASON; PYROXASULFONE (GROUP 15) IS NOT USED IN BROADLEAF VEGETABLE CROPS, AND BEING ABLE TO USE IT IN ROTATIONAL CROPS WILL ALLOW FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; IN ADDITION, PYROXASULFONE IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE ON AMARANTHUS SPECIES TO ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING LIMA BEANS AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL

REQ STATES DE MD

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

ZIDUA AND OTHERS AT 0.065-0.095 LB AI PREEMERGENCE OR EARLY POSTEMERGENCE, WITH 2 APPLIC; APPLY AS LABELED IN AGRONOMIC CROPS, BUT ALLOW LIMA BEANS TO BE PLANTED THE FOLLOWING SEASON; MAYBE LATE PLANTED SOYBEANS WOULD BE TOO SHORT OF AN INTERVAL

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN 08/22; performance protocol signed, status changed from "Potential: E/CS data before approval for residue study" to "E/CS data ongoing":02/24/drs; the protocol was written to cover multi-crops Lima Bean/P13382, Snap Bean/P13366, Spinach/P13373 & Watermelon/P13365 & 5/24/sb; E/CS data complete, status changed from "E/CS ongoing" to "Under Eval" 11/25/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MD) see database comments;(2023 CA) same;(2023 MD) Could likely include other requested crops in the protocol;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER, A VERY GOOD FIT; ALLOWS FOR A MORE DIVERSE HERBICIDE ROTATION OVER 2-YR PERIOD; IN ADDITION, PYROXASULFONE IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE ON AMARANTHUS SPECIES TO ALLOW FARMERS TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING LIMA BEANS AND IMPROVE OVERALL WEED CONTROL; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

BATTS	Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)	P24-INP01	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied soil broadcast to a Colwood sandy loam at 4.0 or 8.0 fl oz/a (0.13 or 0.26 lb ai/a), then seeded with 'Bridgeton' and 'Jackson Wonder' lima beans between 8 and 9 months after application. Little to no crop injury ($\leq 3\%$) and no stand reduction seen from pyroxasulfone treatments through 42 days after planting, regardless of variety. Yield parameters generally not different between treatments.
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Robinson, Allison	P24-OHP05	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied soil broadcast to a Colwood sandy loam at 4.0 or 8.0 fl oz/a (0.13 or 0.26 lb ai/a), then seeded with 'Fordhook Giant' and 'Henderson Bush' lima beans approximately 9 months after application. No stand reduction seen from pyroxasulfone treatments through 42 days after planting (DAP), regardless of variety. Significant reduction in crop vigor was seen in both varieties from both rates through 28 DAP and remained significantly lower with the high rate 42 DAP.
BATTS	VanGessel, M.	P24-DEP01	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied soil broadcast to a Pepperbox loamy sand at 4.0, 8.0, or 16.0 fl oz/a (0.13, 0.26, or 0.52 lb ai/a), then seeded with 'Cypress' lima beans 278 days after treatment. No significant stand reductions seen from pyroxasulfone treatments. Significant crop stunting (≤ 20 %) seen from the high rate at 3 and 5 weeks after planting. Yield from highest rate significantly lower than untreated.
BATTS	Vollmer, Kurt (MD)	P24-MDP02	RECD	NONE	Zidua SC applied soil broadcast to a Nassawango silt loam at 4.0 or 8.0 fl oz/a (0.13 or 0.26 lb ai/a), then seeded with 'Fordhook 242' lima beans 257 days after treatment. No crop injury or significant stand reduction seen from either rate through 42 days after lima bean planting.
BATTS	Performance Summary	P25-HQ-SUM	RECD	NONE	SUMMARY OF IR-4 PRODUCT PERFORMANCE PREPARED BY RBB. INCLUDES DATA FROM FT ID#s 24-INP01, 24-OHP05, 24-DEP01, & 24-MDP02. FORWARDED TO KICHEM & BASF. 10/25



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14052 *	PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL (NAI)	* BEAN (DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22E=PULSES, DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN, SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: weed control. limited materials available for weed control in blackeye peas:07/25; NY: Limited weed control options are available for dry beans and peas. This request supports ET herbicide use, with safer applications to row middles or limited postemergence use, helping address critical grower needs with few effective alternatives:09/25;

REQ STATES CA NY

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

After label review and further input from stakeholders, IR-4 suggests two possible use patterns. 1. Make up to four applications of ET at 0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/a to small weeds in row middles of emerged dry beans. Sequential applications will be at least 30 days apart and should not exceed a total of 2.0 fl oz/a per cropping season. Do not allow spray solution to contact the crop. Applications will be made with a hooded/shielded sprayer. See ET label for guidance on adjuvant and targeted weed sizes. 2. Make up to two broadcast postemergence applications at 0.5 to 0.75 fl oz/a between crop emergence and V6 crop stage. Applications should be at least 30 days apart and shall not exceed 1.0 fl oz/a per season. Do not use crop oils or crop oil concentrates for postemergence applications. See ET label for targeted weed sizes.

HQ Comments:

Requester interest is blackeye peas. Preplant burndown use is already registered; during the 2025 FUW, Nichino supports as Potential: E/CS Before Approval for Residue:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) Effective herbicide options for weed control in dried beans, especially for use in row middles, remain limited. Weed pressure in these areas can lead to significant yield losses and complicate harvest operations, particularly in no-till or reduced-tillage systems. Many existing herbicides lack the broad spectrum of activity, crop safety, or resistance management benefits needed for these production systems. Conducting IR-4 field trials to evaluate new active ingredients will help broaden the available chemical tools and better meet regional grower needs. However, given the current lack of crop safety data under the existing project request, it may be more appropriate to include this material in IS00520 as part of a larger safety screening initiative.:(2026 MD) limited options in NY.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; weed control in blackeye peas:07/25; VGF:WSR & NY:incorporating herbicides with novel or less commonly used moa enhances integrated weed mgmt by tackling herbicide resistance & increasing control options in row middle applications. These products also promote reduced tillage practices & facilitate targeted weed control without direct crop exposure, supporting more sustainable & eff weed mgmt strategies:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14054 *	PYRIDATE (BELCHIM)	* BEAN (DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22E=PULSES, DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN, SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: weed control. limited materials are available for weed control in blackeye peas:07/25; NY: Limited weed control options exist for dry beans and peas. This request supports Tough 5EC use in row middles or limited postemergence applications, offering flexible weed management options while minimizing crop risk and addressing critical grower needs:09/25; NJ: NJ: Limited herbicide options for effective weed control in bean & pea crop in the Northeast region, with increasing presence of challenging herbicide resistance weed species and problematic crop rotation intervals that constrain growers' ability to implement adaptive weed control strategies:09/25;

REQ STATES CA NY NJ

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

After further input from stakeholders, reviewing previous IR-4 protocols, and product label, IR-4 suggests two possible use patterns. 1. Make up to three applications of Tough 5EC at 8 to 24 fl oz/a to small weeds in row middles of emerged dry beans. Sequential applications will be at least 7 days apart and should not exceed a total of 24 fl oz/a per cropping season. Do not allow spray solution to contact the crop. Applications will be made with a hooded/shielded sprayer. See Tough 5EC label for guidance on adjuvant and targeted weed sizes. 2. Make up to two broadcast postemergence applications of Tough 5EC at 12 to 24 fl oz/a. Do not exceed 24 fl oz/a per cropping season and do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Sequential applications will be at least 7 days apart. See Tough 5 EC label for targeted weed sizes.

HQ Comments:

Requester interest is blackeye peas; during the 2025 FUW, Belchim supports black-eyed peas only as Potential: E/CS Before Approval for Residue:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) Effective herbicide options for weed control in dried beans, especially for use in row middles, remain limited. Weed pressure in these areas can lead to significant yield losses and complicate harvest operations, particularly in no-till or reduced-tillage systems. Many existing herbicides lack the broad spectrum of activity, crop safety, or resistance management benefits needed for these production systems. Conducting IR-4 field trials to evaluate new active ingredients will help broaden the available chemical tools and better meet regional grower needs. However, given the current lack of crop safety data under the existing project request, it may be more appropriate to include this material in IS00520 as part of a larger safety screening initiative.:(2025 NJ) Dried bean producers face limited herbicide options for row middle weed control, leading to yield losses and harvest complications in conservation tillage systems. Existing herbicides often lack adequate spectrum, crop safety, or resistance management capabilities. While IR-4 trials of new active ingredients could expand available tools to meet grower needs, insufficient safety data suggests incorporating this material into the IS00520 screening program rather than proceeding under the current project framework.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; weed control for blackeye peas:07/25; VGF:WSR & NY:incorporating herbicides with novel or less commonly used moa enhances integrated weed mgmt by tackling herbicide resistance & increasing control options in row middle applications. These products also promote reduced tillage practices & facilitate targeted weed control without direct crop exposure, supporting more sustainable and effective weed mgmt strategies & GF:NJ:this addition to dried bean weed mgmt systems would provide an add'l moa that will help manage & mitigate existing herbicide resistance. This approach perfectly aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a single moa:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Long, Rachael

P21-CA-DMP

RECD

Two trials conducted. Tough 5EC applied EPOST to 4-7 true leaf 'CB5' blackeye pea at 10 fl oz/a. Noticeable, transient early crop injury but was <5% 28 days after application. Yield not different from weed-free.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14053 *	SAFLUFENACIL (BASF)	* BEAN (DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22E=PULSES, DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN, SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: weed control. limited materials available for weed control in blackeye peas:07/25; NY: Limited weed control options are available for dry beans and peas. This request supports Sharpen use in row middles with hooded sprayers, providing a safer option for managing weeds while minimizing crop contact and addressing a key gap in grower tools:09/25; NJ: Limited herbicide options for effective weed control in bean & pea crop in the Northeast region, with increasing presence of challenging herbicide resistance weed species and problematic crop rotation intervals that constrain growers' ability to implement adaptive weed control strategies:09/25;

REQ STATES CA NY NJ

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 suggests: Make up to two applications of Sharpen at 1 or 2 fl oz/a to small weeds in row middles of emerged dry beans. Sequential applications will be at least 14 days apart and should not exceed 4 fl oz/a per cropping season. Do not allow spray solution to contact the crop. Applications will be made with a hooded/shielded sprayer. See Sharpen label for guidance on adjuvant and targeted weed sizes.

HQ Comments:

Requester interest is blackeye peas. BASF supports as Potential, E/CS data before approval for Residue, with E/CS requirements specifically provided:05/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF requires no efficacy data but crop safety data from 1X and 2X use rates is necessary and a minimum of 2-3 trial sites

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) Effective herbicide options for weed control in dried beans, especially for use in row middles, remain limited. Weed pressure in these areas can lead to significant yield losses and complicate harvest operations, particularly in no-till or reduced-tillage systems. Many existing herbicides lack the broad spectrum of activity, crop safety, or resistance management benefits needed for these production systems. Conducting IR-4 field trials to evaluate new active ingredients will help broaden the available chemical tools and better meet regional grower needs. However, given the current lack of crop safety data under the existing project request, it may be more appropriate to include this material in IS00520 as part of a larger safety screening initiative.:(2025 NJ) See previous comments from NY;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; weed control in blackeye peas:07/25; VGF:WSR, NY:incorporating herbicides with novel or less commonly used moa enhances integrated weed mgmt by tackling herbicide resistance & increasing control options in row middle applications. These products also promote reduced tillage practices & facilitate targeted weed control without direct crop exposure, supporting more sustainable and effective weed mgmt strategies & NJ:this addition to dried beans weed mgmt systems provides an add'l moa that will help manage & mitigate herbicide resistance. This approach perfectly aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a single moa:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14055 *	TIAFENACIL (ISK)	* BEAN (DRIED SHELLLED) (06-22E=PULSES, DRIED SHELLLED BEAN, EXCEPT SOYBEAN, SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: weed control. limited options in weed control in blackeye pea production:07/25; NY: Very good fit for weed control in dry beans and peas, where limited options exist. This request supports tiafenacil use in row middles with hooded sprayers, offering effective weed management while minimizing crop contact and supporting grower needs:09/25; NJ: Limited herbicide options for effective weed control in bean & pea crop in the Northeast region, with increasing presence of challenging herbicide resistance weed species and problematic crop rotation intervals that constrain growers' ability to implement adaptive weed control strategies:09/25;

REQ STATES CA NY NJ

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

After label review and further input from stakeholders, IR-4 suggests: Make up to three applications of Reviton at 1 or 2 fl oz/a to small weeds in row middles of emerged dry beans. Sequential applications will be at least 14 days apart and should not exceed 6 fl oz/a per cropping season. Do not allow spray solution to contact the crop. Applications will be made with a hooded/shielded sprayer. See Reviton label for guidance on adjuvant and targeted weed sizes.

HQ Comments:

Requester interest is blackeye peas. ISK supports as researchable, "potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue":07/25/sb; Per meeting with ISK, only crop safety data required 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) There are limited effective herbicide options available for weed control in dried beans particularly for use in row middles. Weed pressure can significantly reduce yield and complicate harvest, especially in no-till or reduced-tillage systems. Current tools often lack the necessary spectrum of activity, crop safety, or resistance management value. Evaluating new active ingredients through IR-4 field trials will help expand the chemical toolbox and address regionally identified grower needs. However, due to the lack of crop safety data in the database under the current PR, it might be best incorporated into IS00520 as part of a broader safety screening program.:(2025 NJ) Dried bean producers face limited herbicide options for row middle weed control, leading to yield losses and harvest complications in conservation tillage systems. Existing herbicides often lack adequate spectrum, crop safety, or resistance management capabilities. While IR-4 trials of new active ingredients could expand available tools to meet grower needs, insufficient safety data suggests incorporating this material into the IS00520 screening program rather than proceeding under the current project framework.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Weed control:07/25; VGF:WSR & VGF:NY:THE INCLUSION OF HERBICIDES WITH NOVEL OR UNDERUTILIZED MODES OF ACTION SUPPORTS INTEGRATED WEED MGMT BY ADDRESSING WEED RESISTANCE ISSUES AND IMPROVING CONTROL DIVERSITY IN ROW MIDDLE APPLICATIONS. THESE OPTIONS ALSO SUPPORT REDUCED TILLAGE PRACTICES AND ENABLE TARGETED WEED CONTROL STRATEGIES WITHOUT DIRECT CROP CONTACT & VGF:NJ:THE ADDITION OF TIAFENACIL TO DRIED BEAN WEED MGMT SYSTEMS WOULD PROVIDE AN ADDL MODE OF ACTION THAT WILL HELP MANAGE AND MITIGATE EXISTING HERBICIDE RESISTANCE. THIS APPROACH PERFECTLY ALIGNS WITH INTEGRATED WEED MGMT STRATEGIES BY REDUCING RELIANCE ON A SINGLE MODE OF ACTION:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13883	LINURON (TKI)	* PEA (DRY) (06-22F=PULSES, DRIED SHELLLED PEA SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Lambsquarter Broad leaf weeds. Fall seeded dry peas provide an additional crop for traditional dry land farming. The use of Lorox would provide much needed weed control for this important crop and make it viable in crop rotation. Adds a legume to typical wheat/fallow rotations for over 12 Million acres of dryland acres:07/24; NY: Lorox is a strong fit for peas, adding weed control and supporting rotation. In NY, pigweeds are significant problem and this ai would develop and diversify control programs:08/25;

REQ STATES ID NY

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Lorox DF product at 1 lb ai/a. Make one broadcast foliar application in the spring over fall-seeded peas and common lambsquarters that do not exceed 6" in height. Application should not be made within 30 days of pea harvest.

HQ Comments:

Key Export: South America, China, India, SE Asia. This request is for a postemergence foliar application and is different from PR 09651. Unsure, but might be phytotoxic. Lorox is labeled only for preemergence use in other legume crops, soybean and edamame (vegetable soybean). However, some crops are tolerant to linuron and labeled for over the top application (corn, sorghum, carrot, dill, coriander/cilantro, parsley-muck soils):08/24/sb; TKI supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:08/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 NY) Pigweeds are a significant problem in NY bean crops. Palmer amaranth is also invading NYS and linuron has been effective at controlling the species in Cornell greenhouse trials. Effective tools are needed to manage current and future pigweed problems.:(2024 CA) same as above;(2024 NJ) Few herbicides available for use in peas for weed control; greater flexibility in use patterns would help improve weed control, which can impact yield and harvestability;(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) It could be a valuable tool for control of Pigweed species. Because of the lack of safety data in database under PR 13883, this would be best incorporated into IS00520 as part of a larger safety screen.:(2025 NJ) Bean production in New Jersey faces substantial challenges from pigweed species, including rapidly spreading populations of Palmer amaranth. Linuron is effective for pigweed control as well as common lambsquarters, galinsoga and purslane. This PR 3 could also be incorporated as part of the large herbicide screening proposed in IS00520.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Fall seeded dry peas provide an add'l crop for traditional dry land farming. Lorox would provide much needed weed control for this important crop & make it viable in crop rotation. Adds a legume to typical wheat/fallow rotations for over 12 Million acres of dryland acres; VGF-WSR:08/24; NJ:GF-good fit: new moa needed for reducing selection pressure of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes, especially in crops with limited registered moa:08/24; VGF:WSR, NY:a novel ai is needed for pigweed control because NY growers consistently rank pigweeds among the most troublesome weeds in legume crops. Some existing herbicides provide inadequate or inconsistent control while others limit rotation opportunities & NJ:the addition of linuron to dried bean weed mgmt systems would provide an add'l moa that will help manage and mitigate existing herbicide resistance. Aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a single moa:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13769 *	AC203 (AC)	* TOMATO (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Late blight (Phytophthora infestans); There are no effective chemicals for control of late blight in ORGANIC production and organic products are needed; VA/Organic options needed:09/23

REQ STATES NC VA NY

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply as a foliar spray at 24 fl oz/A up to 6 times every 7 days; PHI = 0-1 days

HQ Comments:

Per Mfg, this product will be registered by EPA but has not been granted a tolerance exemption yet, therefore IR-4 will update that status to "Potential: E/CS data before Approval for Residue" at this time:08/23/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) See requester's comment.;(2024 IN) Few products are effective to control late blight in organic tomato productions. Attention needs to be paid on applications in greenhouse production.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Likely to be nontoxic, fits in organic production:08/23; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE REQUESTER'S COMMENT.: SOR; VGF-NER:08/24; GA: vgf: worth testing an alternative product to control late blight in tomatoes. vgf as an organic product:08/24; VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14093	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* TOMATO (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use, but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers:02/26; MD: Glufosinate P is needed as an alternative postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds between rows:06/26; TN: broadleaf weeds, limited herbicide options:06/26; LA: producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications. Halt on production of Liberty makes this extremely important; AR: Tomato production needs more options for broadleaf weeds, glufosinate as a preplant burndown or row middle spray would be a vital addition for grower success:06/26;

REQ STATES GA MD TN LA AR FL IN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in bareground or plastic mulch systems. In plastic mulch systems, make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 30 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types, requirements for removing product from mulch surface, and minimum distance between row middle spray solution and crop.NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12021, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in tomato:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same.:(2026 NJ) Northeast vegetable growers need glufosinate-P for POST control of broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and row-middle applications, as limited alternatives and the discontinuation of Liberty create a critical weed management gap.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing tomato uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain an effective option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle control following the discontinuation of Liberty.

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IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: this herbicide would expand limited weed management options and support more sustainable vegetable weed management programs.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would maintain an important tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, complement other weed-management tactics, and preserve herbicide diversity in tomato production.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14126	NK 138 (NKC)	* TOMATO (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: The primary intended targets are thrips and whitefly in field-grown processing tomatoes. Thrips are a priority because of their role as vectors of tomato spotted wilt virus, including resistance-breaking strains. Whitefly are included because flometoquin is presented by the manufacturer as a whitefly-active material and could provide a new mode-of-action rotation option for regional whitefly pressure. The primary pest would be Western Flower Thrips; Processing tomato growers need a new mode-of-action insecticide for thrips and whitefly management. Thrips are a priority because they vector tomato spotted wilt virus. TSWV-resistant varieties reduced this risk for several years, but resistance-breaking strains are now present, making thrips control more important again. Flometoquin would provide a novel IRAC Group 34 rotation option for resistance mgmt, with potential fit in IPM programs and activity on both thrips and whitefly; Current mgmt includes monitoring, IPM practices, resistant varieties where useful, and existing insecticide programs. TSWV-resistant varieties previously reduced disease risk, but resistance-breaking strains have made thrips control more important again. A new mode of action is needed for rotation and resistance management:06/26; FL: In addition to thrips, Whitefly control in tomatoes is extremely complicated, and new chemistries are needed on a regular basis:06/26; This is request is also important for CA Safflower growers as safflower is commonly grown in rotation with field processing tomatoes. This use fits in an overall IPM crop rotation strategy:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL MS DE

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 HQ suggests: Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 Liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Japan, EU, England, etc; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; see PR# 14101 for greenhouse version; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; NK 138 appears to be a good fit for IPM in processing tomatoes because it would provide a novel mode of action for rotation against thrips and whitefly. This is especially important for resistance management and for managing thrips as vectors of tomato spotted wilt virus. Manufacturer information indicates activity on thrips and whitefly and reports no adverse effects on several beneficial insects and pollinators, suggesting compatibility with biological control and broader IPM programs. The use would also fit with pest monitoring and threshold-based treatment decisions rather than calendar-based applications

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13800 *	LEDPRONA (GRNLGHT)	* TOMATO (FIELD & GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: COLORADO POTATO BEETLE; PROVIDES A SELECTIVE BIORATIONAL INSECTICIDE FOR THIS PROBLEMATIC PEST:11/23

REQ STATES KY MA

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region Southern Region B Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Calantha as a foliar spray, 4 apps, 16 fl oz/A, RTI = 7 days, PHI = 0 day, REI = 4 hours

HQ Comments:

GreenLight Biosciences will consider researchable as "Need E/CS Data Only":02/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor's comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MD) desirable for Colorado Potato Beetle in New England growing systems.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD FIT; SELECTIVE TO THIS SPECIES, SO SHOULD HAVE VERY LOW POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ALL NON-TARGET ORGANISMS; SHOULD BE APPLIED BASED ON PEST SCOUTING AND CAN BE USED WHERE INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE HAS OCCURRED; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14024	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	TOMATO (GH TRANSPLANT) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Aphids, whiteflies. Few products available for greenhouse transplants for sale to consumers. Neonic insecticides not allowed by major retailers:06/25; NC: important for production of grafted tomato plants:09/25; MS: This problem is more common in south MS than elsewhere in the state:06/26;

REQ STATES MI NC MS AL

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region A Southern Region A Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use XDE-120 SC as a foliar spray or drench for 2-3 times, RTI 7-14 days and 0-3 day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh; EPA PENDING:08/25, 08/26; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb; Per meeting with Corteva, status changed to "Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed". One efficacy trial needed each for aphids and whiteflies 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 MI) see previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This new product is compatible with beneficial insects with a mode of active to help manage resistance based on Corteva's presentation to IR-4:06/25; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13298 *	AZOXYSTROBIN + REYNOUTRIA SACHALINENSIS (VIVE)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: POWDERY MILDEW, THERE ARE VERY FEW M PRODUCTS TO CONTROL LEVULLIA. THIS IS A DIFFICULT TO CONTROL PATHOGEN; NC-Rotational products are needed to control powdery mildew in the greenhouse and avoid fungicide resistance in the pathogen:06/25; NY: PM is very problematic in GH tomatoes in NY:06/25; WV: Powdery mildew is a problem not only in the GH but also in the high tunnel. This combination may provide better control and prevent resistance development in the pathogen:06/26;

REQ STATES FL NC NY WV CT

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

AZTERKNOT, 5.9-7.4 FL. OZ./A; APPLIED FOLIARLY WITH 4-6 APPLICATIONS AND A RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL OF 7-14 DAYS; PHI OF 0-1 DAY; USE AS DIRECTED ON THE LABEL

HQ Comments:

LABEL HAS THE CROP AND USE SITE REGISTERED; NEED TO GENERATE EFFICACY ON THE PATHOGEN TO ADD IT TO THE LABEL.

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 CA) See previous;(2021 FL) Few effective products for powdery mildew control.:(2021 MI) POWDERY MILDEW, THERE ARE VERY FEW M PRODUCTS TO CONTROL LEVULLIA. THIS IS A DIFFICULT TO CONTROL PATHOGEN;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR VERYGOODFIT, THERE ARE NO EFFECTS ON OUR BENEFICIALS AND THE COMBINATION IS PERFECT OF OUR USE. COMBINATION GOOD FOR RESISTANT MANAGEMENT. NO SIDE EFFECT ON CROP GROWTH. VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

TBD-SOR

P13298.21-D

RECD

Published report, Efficacy of Milsana a Formulated Plant Extract from Reynoutra sachalinenis, against Powdery Mildew of Tomato.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13845	FLUOXAPIPROLIN (BAYER)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Late Blight. Needed due to good IPM fit and not expected to have activity on our beneficials. Need a late Blight material.:07/24;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region Southern Region Western Region A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Xivana Prime product; 50ml/100 ml water + adjuvant; 2 to 3 foliar applications; 7-14 day re-treatment interval; 1-3 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; Researchers will need to have late blight pathogen inoculum to conduct trials:07/24/sb; Bayer is not prepared to support this project in 2024, and requests the project be placed on (Mfg) HOLD for possible future consideration:09/24/sb; Per meeting with Bayer: status changed from "hold" to "under eval" 06/25/ds; EPA PENDING:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Needed due to good IPM fit and not expected to have activity on our beneficials. Need a late Blight material.

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14153 *	ISOFETAMID (ISK)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: PM, Botrytis. Primary: Botrytis. This crop requires multiple applications, and Kenja is needed for rotation. Current technologies being used: cultural managing Guttation, and RH. This crop requires multiple applications, and Kenja is needed for rotation:06/26;

REQ STATES FL NC

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 13-15 fl. oz/A; 2-4 applications; 10-14-day application interval; 0-1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. ISK supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Residue:06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; GOOD IPM FIT AS IT IS ALSO A TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13638 *	MANDESTROBIN (VALENT)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Fusarium; Need fusarium products. Nothing available:06/23; FL: Very few fungicides are registered in tomato for Fusarium wilt in FL:06/25;

REQ STATES FL ME OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use site: GH; rate:0.375 lb AI/A; 2-4 applications to soil/growing media; type of application: drench/drip; PHI: 0-1 day; RTI: 14 days

HQ Comments:

Valent supports as "Potential, needs E/CS data before approval for residue":07/23; EPA GREEN: 08/23

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: very good ipm fit; Not active on beneficials and appli8able by drip which is simplest application for GH:06/23; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12978	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: BROAD SPECTRUM, SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (SDHI); ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA; HIGHER BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO OTHER FRAC 7 FUNGICIDES AND LOWER RATES; SOFT ON BENEFICIALS USED BY GH INDUSTRY; PER NY ME-TOO REQUEST: POWDERY MILDEW AND SCLEROTINIA ARE IMPORTANT DISEASES IN HIGH TUNNELS AND GREENHOUSES IN THE NORTHEAST

REQ STATES FL CA NY MS

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

MAKE 2 FOLIAR APPLIC (AND DRIP IF MFG SUPPORTS) OF 75 G AI/HA, 7-DAY INTERVAL, 0-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

CANADA NOTED AS A KEY EXPORT MARKET:03/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED; MFG IS PURSUING REGISTRATION ON OUTDOOR TOMATOES IN THE US:05/20; EPA RED; LAST STATUS CHANGE: 08/22; EPA RED: 08/22; EPA UPDATED TO PEND:08/24 AND STATUS CHANGED BACK TO UNDER EVAL:08/24/sb; Nichino now supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/24/sb; Per meeting with Nichino, status has been changed to "Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed" 06/26/ds; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2020 CA) See previous;(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 FL) Broad spectrum control and systemic activity on alternaria, powdery mildew, sclerotinia.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THIS MATERIAL IS VERY COMPATIBLE FOR USE IN GH TOMATOES; THERE IS SAFETY TO BENEFICIALS:03/20; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
09138 *	STBX-016 (COPPER) (BIOLOG,SOURCE,TECH)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	TOL EST; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST

Reasons for need: GRAY MOLD; PER NY ME-TOO REQUEST: THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DISEASE IN HIGH TUNNELS AND GREENHOUSES IN THE NORTHEAST; Gray mold is also a serious problem in GH tomatoes in NY. Need new products:06/25;

REQ STATES TX MS CA AZ NY

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

20 OZ.PRODUCT/A; 50 GPA; FOLIAR APPLIC; 1-DAY PHI

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

GRAY MOLD

Nomination Justification:

(2010 CA) E/CS "M";(2016 FL) Refer to previous;(2018 FL) GRAY MOLD
;(2022 MD) this is an important need in high tunnels in the NE. Can the work be done in high tunnels?;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR 2016 NOMINATION COMMENT: GOOD IPM FIT; KOPPERT SIDE EFFECTS DOES NOT LIST THIS AS HAVING ANY EFFECT ON BOMIDS, ENCARSIA, AND ERETMO CERUS SPP., MAKING THIS A GOOD FIT FOR THE GH INDUSTRY:09/16; SOFT ON BENEFICIALS:NER, 08/22; VGF-NER:08/24; GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Ingram, D.M.	P03-MS-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	STBX-016 AT 20 OZ PRODUCT/A SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED GRAY MOLD DISEASE RATING AND SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED YIELD VS. CHECK. IT WAS ONE OF THE BEST TREATMENTS.
Gregg, Ms. Lori	P03-TX-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	STBX-016 AT 20 OZ PRODUCT/100 GAL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED A LOW GRAY MOLD SEVERITY; EQUAL TO THE BEST TREATMENT CAPTAN/FENHEXAMID



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
08676	CYROMAZINE (GOWAN)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: LEAFMINER, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE; MD/Colorado Potato beetles were reported in eggplant and tomatoes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Farmers might need alternative pesticides to manage the pest:08/23

REQ STATES CO FL PA TX VA CA IN
UT ME MD

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

2.66 OZ/A; FOLIAR SPRAY; MAX 6 APPLIC/CROP

HQ Comments:

FIELD TOMATO LABELED (PR# 2634). MFG REQUIRES SPECIFIC USE PATTERN DISCUSSION BETWEEN REQUESTOR AND MFG:05/08; EPA GREEN:09/18 & 09/19 & 08/20, 08/21, 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; and inquiry was made with Gowan to see if they would support. Gowan will support as Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed:07/25/sb; EPA GREEN: 08/25; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2018 MI) FIELD TOMATO LABELED (PR# 2634). MFG REQUIRES SPECIFIC USE PATTERN DISCUSSION BETWEEN REQUESTOR AND MFG:05/08.LEAFMINER, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE;(2018 MI) FIELD TOMATO LABELED (PR# 2634). MFG REQUIRES SPECIFIC USE PATTERN DISCUSSION BETWEEN REQUESTOR AND MFG:05/08, LEAFMINER, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE;(2019 MI) 2018 MI) FIELD TOMATO LABELED (PR# 2634). MFG REQUIRES SPECIFIC USE PATTERN DISCUSSION BETWEEN REQUESTOR AND MFG:05/08.LEAFMINER, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE;(2018 MI) FIELD TOMATO LABELED (PR# 2634). MFG REQUIRES SPECIFIC USE PATTERN DISCUSSION BETWEEN REQUESTOR AND MFG:05/08, LEAFMINER, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE;;(2023 MD) CPB an issue in high tunnels.:(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MD) interest for Colorado potato beetle control.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER 2019 NCR NOMINATION COMMENT: GOOD IPM FIT; WOULD BE GOOD TO HAVE ANOTHER OPTION FOR COLORADO POTATO BEETLE IPM PRACTICES; UNKNOWN: : NER; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; GF-NER:08/24; VGF:NER:hopefully expanding upon a current option:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14101	NK 138 (NKC)	TOMATO (GH) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mite, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miners. NK 138 is needed for resistance management and is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26; NC: addl insecticides are needed for the control of thrips in peppers and tomatoes under protected structures:06/26; OH: More molecules are needed to control thrips on tomatoes and peppers in greenhouses:07/26; CA: Currently there are no insecticides available that are effective in thrip management in tomatoes and peppers:07/26; AL:this could provide an important new rotation option for resistance mgmt. Its potential compatibility with biological-control agents would also make it a valuable component of IPM programs for gh tomato production:08/26;

REQ STATES FL NC OH CA AL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Not harmful to many of the Biological Control Agents use for pest control in greenhouse vegetable crops:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
10580	PYRIPROXYFEN (VALENT)	TOMATO (GH) (SMALL) (08-10A=TOMATO SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: APHIDS, WHITEFLY, SHOREFLY, FUNGUS GNAT, PSYLLIDS; OH:Need products that will control whiteflies and are compatible with beneficial organisms in gh.:07/24/sb; AL:this would provide add'l tool for controlling these pests while supporting IPM & insecticide resistance-mgmt programs. Its availability would help reduce reliance on a limited number of insecticide chemistries & provide gh tomato growers:08/26;

REQ STATES TX CA AZ OH AL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

3-6 FL OZ/A; FOLIAR; DO NOT EXCEED 12 FL OZ/SEASON

HQ Comments:

LABELED FOR GH LARGE-FRUITED TOMATO (07412); SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES WERE NOT PART OF THE ORIGINAL STUDY; NEED 2 SMALL-FRUITED GH TRIALS ("RED A") TO HAVE ALL FRUIT TYPES LABELED:09/10; THERE IS MFG DATA THAT CAN FULLY SUPPORT GH USE VIA LABEL AMENDMENT:10/10; IR-4/MFG TO DEVELOP A FEE WAIVER RATIONALE TO NEGATE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL RESIDUE TRIALS:12/10; MFG MUST SUBMIT TO EPA TO ACHIEVE THIS USE (LABEL AMENDMENT):06/11; 24C LABELS FOR "DISTANCE" PRODUCT IN TX/CO/VA:06/14; "DISTANCE" LABEL PROHIBITS USE ON SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES (<1 INCH DIAMETER), AND MFG TO EXPLORE PUTTING SMALL-FRUITED WORDING ON FEDERAL LABEL DURING UPCOMING FED LABEL UPDATE:12/14; MFG TO LABEL USE ON SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES:05/16; MFG TO EXPLORE AMENDING 24C LABELS AND ADD SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES:05/17; VALENT TO CONFIRM IF THERE IS USABLE RESIDUE DATA TO COVER SMALL FRUITED TOMATO, AND IF E/CS DATA IS NEEDED:04/21; EPA GREEN:08/21; EPA CAUTION: 08/22, 08/23; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25; An "A" priority was inadvertently added when thought to be cov by another project that was conducted on large tomatoes. Valent support for small tomatoes is Researchable, Only Res Data Needed, and eligible for nominations:08/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2010 CA) Red "A" small fruited tomatoes only needed;(2010 ME) Red "A";(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14180	ISOFETAMID (ISK)	PEPPER (BELL) (GH) (08-10B=PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Powdery Mildew, botrytis. Primary: Powdery Mildew (confirmed with biologist). Both botrytis and Powdery mildew are significant challenges for Greenhouse peppers. Was previously listed as 12608. Current technologies used: cultural managing Guttation, and RH. This crop requires multiple applications and Kenja is needed for rotation:06/26;

REQ STATES FL NC GA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 13-15 fl. oz/A; 2 to 4 foliar applications; 10-14 application interval; 0 to 3-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. Requester confirm target crop is Bell, and primary disease is PM.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; GOOD IPM FIT AS IT IS ALSO A TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13822	DIMETHENAMID-P (BASF)	* PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: sedges and annual weeds. alternative to current s-metolachlor:06/24; TX-Sedges and other annual weeds like purslane, lambsquarter & amaranths are a significant problem in bell pepper production in the Texas Winter Garden area. Producers would value having additional tools to control these and other weeds:08/24; NJ: Addl tools needed for controlling sedges, lambsquarters , and purslane in NJ bell pepper production:09/25;

REQ STATES NM TX NJ TN

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make one pre-transplant broadcast or 2 post transplant row middle applications of Outlook at 21 fl oz/a. Sequential applications must be at least 14 days apart and no application should be made within 30 days of pepper harvest.

HQ Comments:

Not considered a duplicate of PR# 08712 due to diff use pattern (this request includes row middle applications, which would crate spatial selectivity). Likely an export commodity but not defined. There is one rpt under 08712 x-ref added to this pr#. Previous Canada data showed good safety applied pretransplant. Previous California data showed variable response applied over transplants immediately after planting (not included in this request, however). The current Outlook label claims control of select sedge species (rice flatsedge and yellow nutsedge) along with a large list of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds:06/24/sb; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24/sb; project rec'd A nominations at the 2024 workshop but could not select as a priority since status is still Under Eval - priority updated from X to B:09/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2025 NJ) Additional herbicide tools that can be effective against common purslane, common lambsquarters, pigweed species, and yellow nutsedge are needed in NJ for row middle weed management.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; resistant amaranth to s-metolachlor found not to be cross-resistant to dimethenamid-p. would be useful in an herbicide rotation; VGF-SOR & WSR:08/24; VGF:WSR & NJ:the addition of dimethenamid-p to bell pepper weed mgmt systems would provide an addl moa to help manage & mitigate herbicide resistance. This approach aligns well with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on single moa & diversifying chemical control options:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Brandenberger, L.

P15-OK-DMP

RECD

1.0 LB A/A PRE-TP; EXCELLENT CROP TOLERANCE.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14094	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use, but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers;02/26; MD: Glufosinate P is needed as an alternative postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds between rows:06/26; TN: broadleaf weeds, limited herbicide options:06/26; LA: producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications. Halt on production of Liberty makes this extremely important:06/26; IN: Growers had integrated Glu and would readily adopt Glu-P for postemergence broadleaf weed control in fruiting veg crops:07/26;

REQ STATES GA MD TN LA FL IN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in bareground or plastic mulch systems. In plastic mulch systems, make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 30 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types, requirements for removing product from mulch surface, and minimum distance between row middle spray solution and crop. NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12022, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in pepper:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast growers need glufosinate-P for POST broadleaf weed control in fruiting vegetables, particularly for row-middle applications, as limited alternatives and the discontinuation of Liberty create an important weed management gap.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing pepper uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain access to an effective postemergence and row-middle weed-control option following the discontinuation of Liberty.
;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: this herbicide would expand limited weed management options and support more sustainable vegetable weed management programs.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would maintain an established weed-management tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, complement other chemical and nonchemical tactics, and avoid loss of an important option from an already limited vegetable herbicide toolbox.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13799 *	LEDPRONA (GRNLGHT)	EGGPLANT (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: COLORADO POTATO BEETLE; PROVIDES A SELECTIVE BIORATIONAL INSECTICIDE FOR THIS RECURRING PEST:11/23; MD-Growers reported a heavy infestation of Colorado Potato beetle in eggplant fields in Princess Anne, MD:07/24;

REQ STATES KY MA MD

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region Southern Region A Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Calantha as a foliar spray, 4 apps, 16 fl oz/A, RTI = 7 days, PHI = 0 day, REI = 4 hours

HQ Comments:

GreenLight Biosciences will consider researchable as "Need E/CS Data Only":02/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MD) desirable for colorado potato beetle control.;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD FIT; SELECTIVE TO THIS SPECIES, SO SHOULD HAVE VERY LOW POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ALL NON-TARGET ORGANISMS. SHOULD BE APPLIED BASED ON PEST SCOUTING AND CAN BE USED WHERE INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE HAS OCCURRED; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; GF:NER & SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14159 *	ISOFETAMID (ISK)	EGGPLANT (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: PM, Botrytis. Primary: Botrytis. TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP. Currently technologies being used: cultural managing Guttation, and RH. This crop requires multiple applications, and Kenja is needed for rotation:06/26;

REQ STATES FL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 13-15 fl. oz/A; 2-4 foliar applications; 10-14 day applicaiton interval; 0-1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canda. ISK supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Res:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; GOOD IPM FIT AS IT IS ALSO A TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14182	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	EGGPLANT (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA. Primary: POWDERY MILDEW. POWDERY MILDEW AND SCLEROTINIA ARE IMPORTANT DISEASES IN HIGH TUNNELS AND GREENHOUSES. Current technologies used: Cultural, mechanical and need rotational pesticides since this is a long season crop and need more applications:06/26;

REQ STATES FL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

2 to 4 foliar application at 10-14 day interval; 0-1 day PHI; IR-4 suggests 1.54 to 3.2 fl. oz/A. Nichino supports using a maximum of 2 applications:08/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. Nichino supports as "Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed, with a maximum of 2 applications:08/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; NONTOXIC TO BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14103	NK 138 (NKC)	EGGPLANT (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mites, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miner (fly). NK 138 is needed for resistance management and is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26;

REQ STATES FL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Not harmful to many of the Biological Control Agents use for pest control in greenhouse vegetable crops.:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13951 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	EGGPLANT (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans. Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and " Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; FL: Whiteflies are a continuous issue for vegetables; more insecticides with different MOAs are needed:09/25;

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kinrayza (rates TBD) to conduct 2–3 foliar/growing media applications, with a 7–14 day RTI and a 0–3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and " Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12977	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: BROAD SPECTRUM, SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (SDHI); ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA; HIGHER BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO OTHER FRAC 7 FUNGICIDES AND LOWER RATES; SOFT ON BENEFICIALS USED BY GH INDUSTRY; NC-Rotational partners to control powdery mildew on pepper in covered ag settings is needed to avoid fungicide resistance in the pathogen:06/25;

REQ STATES FL NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

MAKE 2 FOLIAR APPLIC (AND DRIP IF MFG SUPPORTS) OF 75 G AI/HA, 7-DAY INTERVAL, 3-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKETS NOTED:03/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED; MFG IS PURSUING REGISTRATION ON OUTDOOR PEPPERS IN THE US:05/20; EPA RED; LAST STATUS CHANGE: 08/22; EPA RED: 08/22; EPA PEND AND STATUS CHANGED BACK TO UNDER EVAL:08/24/sb; Nichino supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/24/sb; Per meeting with Nichino, status has been changed to "Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed" 06/26/ds; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THIS MATERIAL IS VERY COMPATIBLE FOR USE IN GH PEPPERS; THERE IS SAFETY TO BENEFICIALS:03/20; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; VGF-SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
08521 *	CHLORFENAPYR (BASF)	PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	LABELED; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST TO LABEL

Reasons for need: PEPPER WEEVIL; FROM PROJECT NOMINATION JUSTIFICATION COMMENTS: PEPPER WEEVIL IS A MAJOR PEST IN FIELD AND GH PEPPERS; THERE'S INT'L INTEREST IN THIS USE AS WEL; CA/There are very few alternatives for pepper veevil, so this will allow additional AIs for rotation and to help prevent resistance. We would like to see an A1 rating for this chemical:08/23; OH-interested in products to control pepper weevil. We have a lab active colony and can test some products:08/24;

REQ STATES OK FL CA OH

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

A

[Western Region](#)

A

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

0.2-0.3 LB AI/A; WEEKLY APPLIC

HQ Comments:

MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT FIELD USE (PR# 06408); PERF DATA NEEDED ON PEST:09/02; TOLERANCE ESTABLISHED:05/04; CROP IS LABELED:05/12; EPA CAUTION:08/15

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

NEED DATA TO ADD PEPPER WEEVIL TO LABEL; MFG NEEDS TO SEE MORE EFFICACY DATA:05/16

Nomination Justification:

(2013 NY) H for efficacy. weevils a real problem in NJ peppers, but no researcher to do the work.;(2015 FL) H (High priority for efficacy);(2018 FL) PEPPER WEEVIL ;(2019 FL) Pepper weevil is a major pest in field and GH Peppers; PREVIOUS EFFICACY WORK By D. SEAL (FL) HAD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED NUMBER OF AND DAMAGE FROM PEPPER WEEVIL ADULTS IN A FIELD TRIAL;(2019 NC) International interests;(2020 FL) Pepper weevil is a devastating pest for field and GH pepper; few effective products available for control.;(2021 MD) H;(2021 CA) See previous;(2021 FL) Effective products are still needed to control pepper weevil in greenhouse and field pepper production.;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 MI) See prev;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

No Orig requester fit/comment; VERY GOOD FIT: THERE ARE VERY FEW ALTERNATIVES FOR PEPPER WEEVIL, SO THIS WILL ALLOW ADDITIONAL AIS FOR ROTATION AND TO HELP PREVENT RESISTANCE AND POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT MARKET REGARDING RESIDUES. : WSR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-NER:08/24;

Seal, Dr. Dac

P05-FL-DMP

RECD

NONE

-

0.3 LB AI/A; SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED NUMBER OF AND DAMAGE FROM
PEPPER WEEVIL ADULTS IN A FIELD TRIAL; EQUAL TO NOVALURON



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
09110	ETOXAZOLE (AMVAC, VALENT)	PEPPER (BELL & NONBELL) (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE; OH: This is a good product for the control of mites. It will be helpful to include in insecticide rotation programs. Growers in Ohio would benefit from this:07/25;

REQ STATES FL IN CA ME UT DE TX OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>		<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

FOLIAR; 1-3 DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

SEE PR# 09234 FOR FIELD USE; MFG WANTS EFFICACY DATA FROM FOGGING APPLICATION PRIOR TO RESIDUE STUDY:07/06; REQUESTER REMOVED FOGGING NEED, MFG CONFIRMED EFFICACY NOT NEEDED:06/10; EPA GREEN:09/18 & 09/19 & 08/20, 09/21; VALENT SUPPORTS THE WDG FORMULATION ONLY FOR GH USES;04/21; EPA GREEN 08/22, 08/23; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26; during the 2025 FUW, Valent updated status from Res Only to Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2013 CA) Requested by CA commercial greenhouse.;(2014 FL) Interest from GH group (A3);(2016 FL) Needed by all GH growers;(2016 FL) Request from SR GH industry.;(2016 MD) see previous comments;(2016 CA) Greater need to invest in new greenhouse crops;(2018 MI) SEE PR# 09234 FOR FIELD USE; MFG WANTS EFFICACY DATA FROM FOGGING APPLICATION PRIOR TO RESIDUE STUDY:07/06; REQUESTER REMOVED FOGGING NEED, MFG CONFIRMED EFFICACY NOT NEEDED:06/10, TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE;(2018 MI) SEE PR# 09234 FOR FIELD USE; MFG WANTS EFFICACY DATA FROM FOGGING APPLICATION PRIOR TO RESIDUE STUDY:07/06; REQUESTER REMOVED FOGGING NEED, MFG CONFIRMED EFFICACY NOT NEEDED:06/10,TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER WSR, NER AND SOR 2016 NOMINATION COMMENTS: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; KOPPERT SIDE EFFECTS DOES NOT LIST THIS AS HAVING ANY EFFECT ON BOMIDS, ENCARSIA, AND ERETMO CERUS SPP., MAKING THIS A GOOD FIT FOR THE GH INDUSTRY:09/16; VGF-NER:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14102	NK 138 (NKC)	PEPPER (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mites, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miner (fly). NK 138 is needed for resistance management and is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26; NC: addl insecticides are needed for the control of thrips in peppers and tomatoes under protected structures:06/26; CA: currently no insecticides registered that are suitably effective in thrip management:07/26;

REQ STATES FL NC CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; NK 138 (10% SC) is needed for resistance management because it belong it is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13952 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	PEPPER (GH) (08-10BC=PEPPER/NON-BELL PEPPER/EGGPLANT SUBGROUPS)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans. Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; OH: this provides a compound with a different mode of action. Also, it would be interesting to see its compatibility with beneficial organisms:07/25; CA: Bio compatible aphid products needed:07/25; NC: important for production of grafted pepper plants:09/25;

REQ STATES FL OH CA NC

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kinrayza (rates TBD) to conduct 2–3 foliar/growing media applications, with a 7–14 day RTI and a 0–3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; Requests for tomato/eggplant also sought and would make fruiting veg 8-10 crop group with tomato and pepper:06/25; EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2025 MD) see previous comments.:(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comment.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14089	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* CANTALOUPE (09A=MELON SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers:02/26; MD: Glufosinate P needed as an alternative postemergence option for control of emerged weeds in between plastic rows:06/26; TN: broadleaf weeds, limited herbicide options:06/26; LA: producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications:06/26; AR: need more burn down options for broad leaf weeds, Glufosinate ultra will be paramount in keeping fields clean:06/26;

REQ STATES GA MD TN LA AR FL IN

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** A **Southern Region** A **Western Region** A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in a plastic mulch system. Make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 30 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types as well as requirements for removing product from mulch surface. NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12018, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in cantaloupe:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast vegetable growers need glufosinate-P as an alternative POST option for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and control of emerged weeds between plastic-mulched rows, as limited alternatives and the discontinuation of Liberty create a significant weed management gap.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing cantaloupe uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain an effective option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle weed control following the discontinuation of Liberty.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: glufosinate-P would provide Northeast vegetable growers with a much-needed POST option for broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and between plastic-mulched rows, while maintaining an important use previously supported by Liberty.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would preserve an important tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, complement other weed-management practices, and maintain herbicide diversity in cantaloupe production.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14043 *	FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM, VALENT)	WATERMELON (09A=MELON SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Annual weeds. Limited at-planting herbicide options in watermelon:07/25; FL: The combination of two MOA is important for the management of herbicide resistant weed species:08/25; MD: Control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as Palmer amaranth and smooth pigweed:06/25; LA: Limited herbicide options at-planting in watermelon and combination of 2 MOAs makes this very valuable for Louisiana producers. This provides control of difficult-to-control weed species in our area:06/26; AR: Options for row middle preemergent herbicides that are effective for pigweed is scarce in Arkansas. We have a dire need for more options:06/26; TN: This herbicide would provide a much needed herbicide option for at-plant weed control in watermelon:06/26; OH:Need it for extended residual activity:08/26;

REQ STATES IN FL MD LA GA AR TN
OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply up to 8 fl oz/a of Fierce EZ between plastic mulch beds prior to transplanting watermelons. Contact with plastic mulch should be avoided. Refer to Fierce EZ label for guidance on adjuvants.

HQ Comments:

The tolerance that will result from the ongoing post-transplant row middle use (PR12582) can cover this use. Flumioxazin is EPA GREEN & Pyroxasulfone is EPA CAUTION:08/25; Per meeting with Valent, status changed to "NEED E/CS DATA ONLY" 05/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 MI) See previous;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 NJ) Northeast watermelon growers need additional at-plant PRE herbicide options for annual weeds, particularly herbicide-resistant Palmer amaranth and other pigweeds, with multiple modes of action and extended residual activity needed to strengthen resistance management and improve season-long control.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This application would be used in row middles in plasticulture production systems- combining chemical and physical weed control methods:07/25; GF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: this herbicide would expand limited weed management options and support more sustainable vegetable weed management programs.: Thierry Besancon



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14092	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	WATERMELON (09A=MELON SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers:02/26; MD: Glufosinate P is needed as an alternative postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds between rows:06/26; LA: producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications:06/26; AR: producers struggle to find effective post emergence options. Glufosinate is a great option for burning down broad leaf weeds and we support adding watermelons to Liberty ultra labels:06/26; TN: Glufosinate-p is a great herbicide option for growers needing burndown and row middle weed control options:06/26;

REQ STATES GA MD LA AR FL TN IN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in a plastic mulch system. Make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 30 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types as well as requirements for removing product from mulch surface. NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12018, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in watermelon:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Limited POST options make glufosinate-P important for broadleaf weed and annual grass control, particularly for preplant burndown and row-middle applications in watermelon.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing watermelon uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain an effective option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle weed control following the discontinuation of Liberty.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: glufosinate-P would provide Northeast vegetable growers with a much-needed POST option for broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and between plastic-mulched rows, while maintaining an important use previously supported by Liberty.: Thierry Besancon; Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would preserve an important tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, complement other weed-management practices, and maintain herbicide diversity in watermelon production.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14090	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* CUCUMBER (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers:02/26; MD: Glufosinate P is needed as an alternative postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds between rows:06/26; producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications:06/26; TN: Glufosinate-p is a great herbicide option for growers needing burndown and row middle weed control options:06/26;

REQ STATES GA MD LA FL TN IN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in a plastic mulch system. Make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 14 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types as well as requirements for removing product from mulch surface. NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12019, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in cucumber.:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast growers need glufosinate-P as an alternative POST option for broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and row-middle applications, as options become increasingly limited with the phaseout of paraquat and discontinuation of Liberty.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing cucumber uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain an effective option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle weed control following the discontinuation of Liberty.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: glufosinate-P would strengthen Northeast cucumber IPM programs by providing an effective POST option for emerged broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, particularly for preplant burndown and row-middle applications, while diversifying limited weed management options.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would preserve an important tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, complement other weed-management practices, and maintain herbicide diversity in cucumber production.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14190	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	* SQUASH (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Podosphaera xanthii. Add'l option to manage powdery mildew in cucurbits particularly squash. Current technologies used: Over-reliance on Vivando and Gatten fungicides may lead to resistance issues in future:06/26; NC:powdery mildew is a persistent, recurrent &major problem in multiple cucurbit crops. Add'l products to enhance efficacy & resistance mgmt are needed

REQ STATES GA NC

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

20.5 fl. oz/A; 2 foliar applications; 14-day application interval; 3 to 7-day PHI

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; application timing compatible with pest monitoring; useful in controlling populations with established pesticide resistance; use is compatible with cultural pest management practices; pesticide plays a significant role in an existing IPM program:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14091	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* SQUASH (SUMMER) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth and ragweed parthenium as well as small annual grasses. Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from the Liberty to Liberty Ultra label is essential for farmers:02/26; MD: Glufosinate P is needed as an alternative postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds between rows:06/26; LA: producers need liberty ultra for row middle and preplant burndown applications:06/26; AR: more options for broadleaf weeds in cucumber and squash, glufosinate would be a great fit for post emergence control:06/26; TN: Glufosinate-p is a great herbicide option for growers needing burndown and row middle weed control options:06/26; OH: Burndown control of winter annual weeds which are difficult to control with glyphosate and carfentrazone including glyphosate-resistant marestail in no-till pumpkin production:08/26;

REQ STATES GA MD LA AR FL TN IN OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

After discussion with requester, use the Liberty Ultra product. Make up to three applications per crop as broadcast preplant burndown and/or hooded row middle sprays in a plastic mulch system. Make 1 or 2 applications preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, again not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application and no more than 1.59 lb ai/a per crop season. Applications should be at least 14 days apart and no closer than 14 days prior to harvest. Follow 2025 Liberty 280SL supplemental label for Georgia for guidelines on preplant interval in different soil types as well as requirements for removing product from mulch surface. NEED TO clarify that the number of applications of LIBERTY ULTRA per crop cycle will be limited to 2 due to ESA limit cap at 29 fl oz/A per application and 0.80 lb ai/A per season:05/26;

HQ Comments:

The racemic mixture of glufosinate isomers is already registered with this use pattern. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised that residue data generated on racemic glufosinate under PCR #12020, which supported the associated registration, can be extrapolated to glufosinate-P for tolerance-setting purposes in squash:05/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast summer squash growers have limited POST options for broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, including difficult-to-control pigweeds and glyphosate-resistant weeds. Glufosinate-P would provide an important option for preplant burndown and row-middle applications, particularly as Liberty is discontinued and paraquat availability becomes increasingly limited.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning existing summer squash uses from glufosinate-ammonium to glufosinate-P is important to maintain an effective option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle weed control following the discontinuation of Liberty.

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Vegetable growers have limited weed management tools and this herbicide is critical to a sustainable management program:02/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: glufosinate-P would strengthen Northeast summer squash IPM programs by providing an effective POST option for emerged weeds, diversifying limited herbicide programs, and maintaining an important use previously provided by Liberty.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would preserve an important tool for broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses, including difficult-to-control winter annuals, while complementing other weed-management practices and maintaining herbicide diversity in squash production.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13844	FLUOXAPIPROLIN (BAYER)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Downy Mildew. Good IPM fit and need a DM product for Cucumbers:07/24; MA: DM is major challenge for indoor cuke production, very limited option in the greenhouse/high tunnel where much production has moved:06/26;

REQ STATES FL VA MA

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Xivana Prime product; foliar spray at 50 ml/100 Liter water + adjuvant; Maximum 2-3 applications with 7-14 day interval; 0-1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; Bayer is not prepared to support this project in 2024, and requests the project be placed on (Mfg) HOLD for possible future consideration:09/24/sb; Per meeting with Bayer: status changed from "hold" to "under eval" and X priority status removed:06/25/ds; EPA PENDING:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor's comments.;(2024 FL) Good IPM fit and need a DM product for Cucumbers:07/24;;(2024 MD) see previous;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Good IPM fit and need a DM product for Cucumbers. Not expected to have any effects on beneficials. VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; FL:good ipm fit and need a dm product for cucumbers. not expected to have any effects on beneficials:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14156 *	ISOSETAMID (ISK)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Powdery Mildew, botrytis. Primary: botrytis. TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

REQ STATES FL CA NC GA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 13-15 fl. oz/A; 2-4 foliar applications; 10-14 days application interval; 0-1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. ISK supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Res:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit: GOOD IPM FIT; NONTOXIC TO BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS:08/18; PER WSR 2018 NOMINATION COMMENT: GOOD IPM FIT AS IT IS ALSO A TRANS-LAMINAR FUNGICIDE FROM FRAC GROUP 7, WITH NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH OTHER FUNGICIDES IN THE SAME FRAC GROUP:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13637 *	MANDESTROBIN (VALENT)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: fusarium; No products available for fusarium:06/23; IN-Fusarium is a major issue in cucurbit production areas. This could be another option in midwest regions where fusarium causes serious yield losses, sometimes in combination with other biotic and abiotic factors:09/24

REQ STATES FL MA IN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

rate:0.375 lb AI/A; 2-4 applications to soil; type of application: drench; PHI: 0-1 day; RTI: 7-14 days.

HQ Comments:

Valent supports as "Potential, needs E/CS data before approval for residue":07/23; EPA GREEN: 08/23

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 IN) Fusarium is a big concern in cucumber and other cucurbit crops. Adding a new active ingredient to the management package will help to manage the disease.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: very good ipm fit; Safe on beneficials and drench is preferable application:06/23; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-NER:08/24; IN:VGF-Fusarium forms disease complexes with other pathogens. Therefore, having an alternative product will be beneficial to integrate on the disease management program. Few alternatives to control fusarium are currently available:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12976	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: BROAD SPECTRUM, SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (SDHI); ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA; HIGHER BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO OTHER FRAC 7 FUNGICIDES AND LOWER RATES; SOFT ON BENEFICIALS USED BY GH INDUSTRY; OH: Few products are available for rotation in OH. Broad-spectrum fungicides will help to ensure sustainable management and resistance development:08/25; MA: Need options for control of fungal diseases in indoor cucumber production, especially powdery mildew and white mold but also Alternaria:06/26;

REQ STATES FL CA MS NY OH MA

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

MAKE 2 FOLIAR APPLIC (AND DRIP IF MFG SUPPORTS) OF 75 G AI/HA, 7-DAY INTERVAL, 0-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

CANADA NOTED AS A KEY EXPORT MARKET:03/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED; MFG IS PURSUING REGISTRATION ON OUTDOOR CUCUMBERS IN THE US:05/20; EPA RED; LAST STATUS CHANGE: 08/22; EPA RED: 08/22; EPA PEND AND STATUS CHANGED BACK TO UNDER EVAL:08/24/sb; Nichino supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/24/sb; Per meeting with Nichino, status has been changed to "Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed" 06/26/ds; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) BROAD SPECTRUM, SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (SDHI); ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA; HIGHER BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO OTHER FRAC 7 FUNGICIDES AND LOWER RATES;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MD) NER interest in white mold and PM. Sclerotinia is more important in high tunnels. All concerns with overhead irrigation.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THIS MATERIAL IS VERY COMPATIBLE FOR USE IN GH CUCUMBER; THERE IS SAFETY TO BENEFICIALS:03/20; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; FL:soft on beneficials used by GH industry:08/24; VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14104	NK 138 (NKC)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mites, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miner (fly). NK 138 is needed for resistance management and is in a unique group not yet registered for use on greenhouse crops in the USA:04/26;

REQ STATES FL CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Not harmful to many of the Biological Control Agents use for pest control in greenhouse vegetable crops:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13953 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	CUCUMBER (GH) (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphis, whiteflies, Hemiptera. Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; CA: bio compatible aphid products needed:07/25; CA:aphids and whitefly are becoming harder to control. bio compatible and has a different moa than other registered products for resistance management:07/26;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A
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[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kinrayza (rates TBD) to conduct 2–3 foliar/growing media applications, with a 7–14 day RTI and a 0–3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MD) see previous comments.;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Aphids, whiteflies and hemipterans are becoming more difficult to control. Corteva lists this as "Compatible with beneficial arthropods" and "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" at their IR-4 presentation in 2025:06/25; VGF:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14186 *	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	PUMPKIN (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: broadleaf weeds such as morningglory, amaranth, and others. Primary: Palmer amaranth. There are currently very limited options for growers to manage weeds preplant or in row middles. Current technologies used: Paraquat, carfentrazone, and glyphosate for preplant applications. Carfentrazone and glyphosate for row-middle applications:06/26; AR: desperate need of addl products for post emergence weed control in pumpkins. We have a lot of pigweed issues that outstrip preemergent herbicides and need answers to help mitigate these issues:07/26; IN: Needed in conservation tillage pumpkin to control glyphosate-resistant weeds including marestail. The post-directed application of glufosinate is safer and more effective than the current options. The use pattern should be adjusted to remove "over mulch" as most pumpkins are not planted into plastic:07/26; OH:Burndown control of winter annual weeds which are difficult to control with glyphosate and carfentrazone including glyphosate-resistant marestail in no-till pumpkin production:08/26; MD:Safer alternatives needed:08/26;

REQ STATES TN SC GA AR MS IN OH MD

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** A **Southern Region** A **Western Region** A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 1 or 2 applications of Liberty Ultra as a preplant burndown over mulch before planting plus a maximum of 2 hooded applications, not to exceed 3 applications in total. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb ai/a in a single application; RTI 14 days; PHI 14 days. BASF only requires phytotoxicity data and supports 29 fl oz/A per application, maximum 2 applications per crop cycle, with a maximum seasonal total of 58 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai Glu-P/A); all other directions for use (i.e., PHI, RTI, application timing, preplant interval, etc.) remain exactly the same as the market-released Liberty 280 SL Herbicide label:08/26/sb;.

HQ Comments:

BASF supports as Needs E/CS Data Only and no residue data is needed for this project since tolerances are already established for glufosinate in cucurbits subgroup 09B (which includes pumpkin) and therefore the crop group tolerances for glufosinate can be bridged to glufosinate-P:08/26;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF only requires phytotoxicity data and supports 29 fl oz/A per application, maximum 2 applications per crop cycle, with a maximum seasonal total of 58 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai Glu-P/A); all other directions for use (i.e., PHI, RTI, application timing, preplant interval, etc.) remain exactly the same as the market-released Liberty 280 SL Herbicide label.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same.:(2026 NJ) Northeast pumpkin growers need additional POST options for broadleaf weeds, particularly pigweeds and glyphosate-resistant marestail, as current preplant and row-middle programs rely on few herbicides and can provide inadequate control. Glufosinate-P would be particularly valuable for preplant burndown and post-directed row-middle applications, including in no-till and conservation-tillage pumpkin systems.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Glufosinate-P would provide pumpkin growers with a much-needed option for preplant burndown and postemergence row-middle control of difficult broadleaf weeds, including Palmer amaranth and glyphosate-resistant weeds.

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IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; GLufosinate is used in many other cucurbits, and I believe glufosinate-p has a good fit for pumpkin production:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: glufosinate-P would provide an effective POST option for broadleaf weed control in pumpkin and complement its established use in other cucurbit crops.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Glufosinate-P would expand the limited pumpkin herbicide toolbox, provide an effective alternative to currently available burndown and directed treatments, and diversify weed management programs where herbicide resistance limits existing options.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14040 *	SAFLUFENACIL (BASF)	PUMPKIN (09B=SQUASH/CUCUMBER SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Winter annual weeds, namely marestail. Current burndown options in no-till/reduced tillage pumpkin production do not adequately control glyphosate-resistant marestail.:07/25; NM: Most pumpkin production in NM is for agro-tourism in connection with corn mazes during Halloween season. But this could be useful in NM controlling not only marestail, but also london rocket, an overwinter food source / virus reservoir for a leaf hopper vector:08/25; OR: The addition of saflufenacil for burndown will provide improved efficacy on brassica weeds in false seedbed methods in squash, pumpkin, and cucumber grown for seed or processes markets in western OR:08/25; NJ: Saflufenacil would help with management of glyphosate-resistant horseweed and nightshades (especially pick your own operations) where existing control methods are inadequate or fail:09/25; MD: in MD many pumpkins are planted no till or into a cover crop. Furthermore, postemergence options are limited and pumpkin weed control relies heavily on preplant and preemergence programs. The addition of saflufenacil would help to improve those programs:06/26; OH:Burndown control of winter annual weeds which are difficult to control with glyphosate and carfentrazone including glyphosate-resistant marestail in no-till pumpkin production:08/26; CA:Marestail & fleabane are highly glyphosate resistant. Potential for melons:08/26;

REQ STATES IN NM OR NJ MD OH CA

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Sharpen and make one preplant burndown application at 2.0 fl oz/a at least 7 days prior to seeding pumpkins. Follow product label for adjuvant requirements.

HQ Comments:

This request is for preplant burndown of emerged weeds at least one week prior to seeding the crop, and not a match of XH476 is for preemergence use (after crop is seeded and before it emerges); BASF supports as "Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:08/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NJ) Effective burndown application is essential for successful no-till pumpkin production in New Jersey and throughout the northeast region. Glyphosate-resistant horseweed and Palmer amaranth are not effectively controlled with glyphosate applications alone, particularly problematic since pumpkin seeding occurs late in the season (mid-July) when these weeds have already established. By this timing, resistant weeds have developed substantial biomass and reproductive structures, making control increasingly difficult with single-mode herbicide applications. The addition of saflufenacil to the herbicide portfolio would provide growers with a valuable alternative mode of action for managing these resistant species. This herbicide would also prove beneficial for other winter squash varieties commonly grown in the northeast, including butternut, acorn, delicata, and hubbard squashes, which face similar weed pressure challenges and planting timing constraints. The expanded options would support more sustainable weed management across the entire cucurbit production system in the region.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This burndown application would be used in tandem with no-till/reduced-tillage pumpkin production, often grown on terminated cover crops:07/25; VGF:NJ:this addition to cucurbit weed mgmt systems provides an add'l moa that will help manage & mitigate herbicide resistance. It will improve overall weed control in no-till systems where effective control remains challenging. This approach perfectly aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a single moa & can be used in conjunction with cover crops when pumpkins are planted following cover crop termination:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14099	POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE (HELENA,LUXEM,VLSCI)	CITRUS (POST HARVEST) (10-10=CITRUS FRUIT GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: From 10687: BROWN ROT OF CITRUS CAUSED BY PHYTOPHTHORA SPECIES; FL: Florida packers also export to similar markets and new tools to treat Phytophthora spp. in the postharvest milieu is important:06/26;

REQ STATES HQ CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

From 10687: 16-24 FL OZ/250,000 LB OF FRUIT; ONE POSTHARVEST APPLIC; PREHARVEST USE LABELED AT 0-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

STUDY RESTARTED HERE DUE TO STORAGE STABILITY CONCERNS, X-REF WITH PR# 10687. From 10687: CA CITRUS QUALITY COUNCIL IS DETERMINING IF RESIDUE DATA ARE NEEDED TO ALLOW PH USE ON FRUIT DESTINED FOR SALE TO JAPAN; TENTATIVELY PLANNING 2 RESIDUE TRIALS ON EACH OF 4 COMMODITIES (ORANGE, LEMON, GRAPEFRUIT, MANDARIN):10/10; FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO MFG:03/14; EU MRLS ESTABLISHED FOR ORANGES AND MANDARINS; CODEX MRLS ARE PENDING:06/18; ADD'L RAW DATA RECEIVED FROM CAR 6/13/19:06/19:03/26/sb; JMPR requirements are: 6 Mandarin & mandarin-like hybrids, 6 Orange, sweet, sour, & orange-like hybrids, 5 Shaddock or pomelo & shaddock-like hybrids & 5 Lemon/lime:03/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

From 10687: None;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14130	POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE (HELENA,LUXEM,VLSCI)	* ORANGE (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora brown rot. To establish a Codex MRL- to establish MRL for international trade. Current technologies being used to manage this pest is this as a preharvest fungicides and postharvest applications of potassium phosphite in the US:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

One application at 96 fl. oz/A for pre-harvest and one application at 2000-4000 ppm for post-harvest; PHI: 1-day; Unknown retreatment interval between preharvest and postharvest treatment

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan; PR14099 was created for storage stability study; Also PR10687 generated residue data for 6040 PPM post-harvest application on Citrus. This PCR requires 2000-4000 PPM for post-harvest use. New PR#s have been established for 14130/Orange, 14131/Lemon, 14132/Grapefruit, and 14239/Mandarin:07/26/sb; Luxembourg-Pamol supports as Researchable, Res Only:08/26/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The rotation of field fungicides with different modes of action and then applying potassium phosphite postharvest would be the ideal resistance management practice:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13780 *	AFIDOPYROPEN (BASF)	* ORANGE (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Hibiscus (lebbeck) mealybug; At present, only one chemistry can be applied in the critical bloom period to delay development of this pest and severe fruit drop from it. Afidopyropen would add a chemical tool that can be used in this critical time period:09/23

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply sefina as a foliar spray at a rate advised by the product manufacturer. Desired PHI = 0 days; Preferred RTI: 7 days. Suggested limitations: Do not exceed 28 fl oz per acre per year. Minimum carrier volume is 50 gal for ground applications.

HQ Comments:

The pcr was received for the commodity, "Citrus", but we are reviewing for "Orange" only since IR-4 already has established PR# 13760 for Lemon & 13761 for Grapefruit. IR-4 has also asked BASF to consider the "Hibiscus (lebbeck) mealybug" under Lemon too:09/23; BASF is conducting their own residue trials and supports this IR-4 project as "Researchable, E/CS data only":10/23

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF requires 3-4 trials are needed to add the pest to the label and that BASF is will cost share (50%) for the E/CS trials and will assist in protocol development:10/23

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The commercial product, Sefina, has no pollinator restrictions, allowing it to be used during bloom, which is a critical time point in the management of lebbeck mealybug. It also has known efficacy on several other piercing-sucking insects in citrus therefore can impact more than one pest population when applied. This product has not yet been tested for efficacy or necessary dosage against lebbeck mealybug;09/23; VGF-SOR:08/24;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14136	NK 138 (NKC)	* ORANGE (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Citrus thrips (Primary pest), whiteflies, mites; primary citrus thrips. Insecticide Resistance Management. Current technologies being used: There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips, many of which thrips have developed or are developing resistance to. NK 138 is a new mode of action and will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, IR-4 HQ Suggests: Make 2 foliar applications at up to 3.5 Liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 7 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Korea, China, Canada, Mexico. ai presented at 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips, many of which thrips have developed or are developing resistance to. NK 138 is a new mode of action and will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14170	FORCHLORFENURON (CPPU-KT30) (TBD)	* ORANGE (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Increase fruit size and increase fruit set. Increase fruit size. The value of citrus fruit is determined, in large part by size, with larger fruit being more valuable. It is very difficult to achieve large size and high piece count, at the same time. The increased cost and lack of water along with the increased cost of fertilizers further complicate the issue. Kimzall ME should provide larger fruit size while maintaining high piece count which will increase grower returns. Current technologies used: Irrigation, fertilization, and when possible, early harvest, are currently used to increase fruit size:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply product as a foliar spray; do not use more than 10 lb ai product / A per year. The number of applications, RTI and PHI was not specified. IR-4 HQ suggests to follow the use pattern registered for grapes but encourages the registrant to provide a suitable alternative too

HQ Comments:

NEED TO IDENTIFY/CONFIRM REGISTRANT. One new request submitted for citrus of which 3 pr#s were created, 14170/Orange, 14171/Lemon & 14172/Grapefruit. Key export markets: Australia, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Canada. Valent BioSciences at one time had a licensing agreement but now with KIM-C1. IR-4 is reaching out for mfg contact info:07/26/sb; the requester later added that he also has interest in "mandarin":07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good fit; Kimzall ME may give citrus growers an opportunity to increase fruit size without overusing water and fertilizer. Kimzall ME has low toxicity to humans (Caution signal word) and is non-toxic to pollinators and beneficial insects. Kimzall ME is effective at increasing fruit size in other commodities such as grapes, blueberries, and kiwi:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14239	POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE (HELENA,LUXEM,VLSCI)	MANDARIN (10-10A=ORANGE SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora species. Primary: All species cause brown rot. To establish international tolerances in Codex to all trade.
Primary: Preharvest and postharvest use of potassium phosphite in the United States:07/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

One application at 96-100 fl. oz/A for pre-harvest and one application at 2000-4000 ppm for post-harvest; PHI: 1-day

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan; PR14099 was created for storage stability study; Also PR10687 generated residue data for 6040 PPM post-harvest application on Citrus. This PCR requires 2000-4000 PPM for post-harvest use. New PR#s have been established for 14130/Orange, 14131/Lemon, 14132/Grapefruit, and 14239/Mandarin:07/26/sb; Luxembourg-Pamol supports as Researchable, Res Only:08/26/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The use of potassium phosphite is important to allow for resistance management by the rotation of fungicides preharvest and then allowing postharvest use. On citrus, oxathiapiprolin and mandipropamid can be used as a preharvest treatment and then potassium phosphite can be used postharvest and this allows multiple modes of action to prevent the selection of resistant isolates of Phytophthora spp:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14131	POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE (HELENA,LUXEM,VLSCI)	* LEMON (10-10B=LEMON/LIME SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora brown rot. To establish a Codex MRL- to establish MRL for international trade. Current technologies being used to manage this pest is this as a preharvest fungicides and postharvest applications of potassium phosphite in the US:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

One application at 96 fl. oz/A for pre-harvest and one application at 2000-4000 ppm for post-harvest; PHI: 1-day; Unknown retreatment interval between preharvest and postharvest treatment

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan; PR14099 was created for storage stability study; Also PR10687 generated residue data for 6040 PPM post-harvest application on Citrus. This PCR requires 2000-4000 PPM for post-harvest use. New PR#s have been established for 14130/Orange, 14131/Lemon, 14132/Grapefruit, and 14239/Mandarin:07/26/sb; Luxembourg-Pamol supports as Researchable, Res Only:08/26/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The rotation of field fungicides with different modes of action and then applying potassium phosphite postharvest would be the ideal resistance management practice:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14138	NK 138 (NKC)	* LEMON (10-10B=LEMON/LIME SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Citrus thrips (Primary pest), whiteflies, mites. primary is citrus thrips. Insecticide Resistance Management for Citrus crop group. Current technologies used: There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips. However, thrips have developed strong resistance to or are developing resistance. New Active Ingridient with a new Mode of Action will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, IR-4 HQ Suggests: Make 2 foliar applications at up to 3.5 Liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 7 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Korea, China, Canada, Mexico. ai presented at 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips. However, thrips have developed strong resistance to or are developing resistance. New Active Ingridient with a new Mode of Action will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14171	FORCHLORFENURON (CPPU-KT30) (TBD)	* LEMON (10-10B=LEMON/LIME SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Increase fruit size and increase fruit set. Increase fruit size. The value of citrus fruit is determined, in large part by size, with larger fruit being more valuable. It is very difficult to achieve large size and high piece count, at the same time. The increased cost and lack of water along with the increased cost of fertilizers further complicate the issue. Kimzall ME should provide larger fruit size while maintaining high piece count which will increase grower returns. Current technologies used: Irrigation, fertilization, and when possible, early harvest, are currently used to increase fruit size:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply product as a foliar spray; do not use more than 10 lb ai product / A per year. The number of applications, RTI and PHI was not specified. IR-4 HQ suggests to follow the use pattern registered for grapes but encourages the registrant to provide a suitable alternative too

HQ Comments:

NEED TO IDENTIFY/CONFIRM REGISTRANT. ONE new request submitted for citrus of which 3 pr#s were created, 14170/Orange, 14171/Lemon & 14172/Grapefruit. Key export markets: Australia, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Canada. Valent BioSciences at one time had a licensing agreement but now with KIM-C1. IR-4 is reaching out for mfg contact info:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good fit; Kimzall ME may give citrus growers an opportunity to increase fruit size without overusing water and fertilizer. Kimzall ME has low toxicity to humans (Caution signal word) and is non-toxic to pollinators and beneficial insects. Kimzall ME is effective at increasing fruit size in other commodities such as grapes, blueberries, and kiwi:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14132	POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE (HELENA,LUXEM,VLSCI)	* GRAPEFRUIT (10-10C=GRAPEFRUIT SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora brown rot. To establish a Codex MRL- to establish MRL for international trade. Current technologies being used to manage this pest is this as a preharvest fungicides and postharvest applications of potassium phosphite in the US:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

One application at 96 fl. oz/A for pre-harvest and one application at 2000-4000 ppm for post-harvest; PHI: 1-day; Unknown retreatment interval between preharvest and postharvest treatment

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan; PR14099 was created for storage stability study; Also PR10687 generated residue data for 6040 PPM post-harvest application on Citrus. This PCR requires 2000-4000 PPM for post-harvest use. New PR#s have been established for 14130/Orange, 14131/Lemon, 14132/Grapefruit, and 14239/Mandarin:07/26/sb; Luxembourg-Pamol supports as Researchable, Res Only:08/26/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The rotation of field fungicides with different modes of action and then applying potassium phosphite postharvest would be the ideal resistance management practice:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14137	NK 138 (NKC)	* GRAPEFRUIT (10-10C=GRAPEFRUIT SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Citrus thrips (Priority pest), whiteflies, mites. primary is citrus thrips. Insecticide Resistance Management for Citrus crop group. Current technologies being used: There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips. However, thrips have developed strong resistance to or are developing resistance. New Active Ingridient with a new Mode of Action will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;

REQ STATES CA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, IR-4 HQ Suggests: Make 2 foliar applications at up to 3.5 Liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 7 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Korea, China, Canada, Mexico. ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; There are multiple materials registered for use in citrus targeting citrus thrips. However, thrips have developed strong resistance to or are developing resistance. New Active Ingridient with a new Mode of Action will help in Insecticide Resistance Management:06/26;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14172	FORCHLORFENURON (CPPU-KT30) (TBD)	* GRAPEFRUIT (10-10C=GRAPEFRUIT SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Increase fruit size and increase fruit set. Increase fruit size. The value of citrus fruit is determined, in large part by size, with larger fruit being more valuable. It is very difficult to achieve large size and high piece count, at the same time. The increased cost and lack of water along with the increased cost of fertilizers further complicate the issue. Kimzall ME should provide larger fruit size while maintaining high piece count which will increase grower returns. Current technologies used: Irrigation, fertilization, and when possible, early harvest, are currently used to increase fruit size:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply product as a foliar spray; do not use more than 10 lb ai product / A per year. The number of applications, RTI and PHI was not specified. IR-4 HQ suggests to follow the use pattern registered for grapes but encourages the registrant to provide a suitable alternative too

HQ Comments:

NEED TO IDENTIFY/CONFIRM REGISTRANT. ONE new request submitted for citrus of which 3 pr#s were created, 14170/Orange, 14171/Lemon & 14172/Grapefruit. Key export markets: Australia, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Canada. Valent BioSciences at one time had a licensing agreement but now with KIM-C1. IR-4 is reaching out for mfg contact info:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good fit; Kimzall ME may give citrus growers an opportunity to increase fruit size without overusing water and fertilizer. Kimzall ME has low toxicity to humans (Caution signal word) and is non-toxic to pollinators and beneficial insects. Kimzall ME is effective at increasing fruit size in other commodities such as grapes, blueberries, and kiwi:06/26;



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13889	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* APPLE (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: annual broadleaves and grasses, burndown of perennial weeds. glyphosate and paraquat resistant weeds, concerns about user safety with paraquat, concerns about crop injury potential with glufosinate and glyphosate, concerns about carfentrazone performance:08/24/sb;

REQ STATES NY OH NC NJ

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 1-3 applications of Rapidicil at 5 fl oz/a plus adjuvant per year along both sides and across the base of the crop. No retreatment interval or preharvest interval submitted. Valent supports a max of 2 applications with a 30 day retreatment interval during dormant and prior to bud break. Maximum annual use of 10 fl oz/A. Target use rate of 5 fl oz/A with a maximum per application use rate of 10 fl oz/A. Labeling will require tank mixture with another burndown herbicide for resistance management/product stewardship:08/24

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Mexico, Canada, SE Asia, India, China. Early input from the registrant indicated only dormant uses in perennial crops. Email from registrant indicated concern with systemic movement if suckers or other green tissue is exposed to spray:08/24/sb; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue with use pattern noted:08/24/sb; Upgraded from a "H" priority to an "H+" during the 2025 Pups & RUs process:10/24/sb; E/CS ongoing 12/24/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", E/CS is complete and pending MFG input 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 NY) Potential for control of glyphosate and paraquat resistant weeds, eliminate concerns about user safety with paraquat, eliminated concerns about crop injury potential with glufosinate and glyphosate. Control of broadleaves and grasses is valuable. Lower use rate rate compared to paraquat and glufosinate.:(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2024 NJ) Same as listed previously. Alternative to paraquat and glyphosate are much needed because of existing herbicide resistance; glufosinate is suspected of causing bark splitting by some growers who are getting reluctant to use this herbicide. Lower use rate is also important to consider. Introduction of new MoA that can help diversifying herbicide rotation in perennial crops;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Control of glyphosate- and paraquat-resistant weeds, lower use rates (pesticide load) than glufosinate and other products, control of broadleaves and grasses with single product (and reduced potential for antagonism, which would require multiple passes within a planting to overcome); GF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24; NY:control of glyphosate- and paraquat-resistant weeds, lower use rates (pesticide load) than glufosinate and other products, control of broadleaves and grasses with single product (and reduced potential for antagonism, which would require multiple passes within a planting to overcome):08/24; NJ:introduction of new moa that can help diversifying herbicide rotation in perennial crops:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

BATTS	Sosnoskie, Lynn	P25-NYP02	NONE	
BATTS	Brunharo, Caio (PA)	P25-PAP01	RECD	NONE
				Epyrifenacil (S-3100 at 5 or 10 fl oz/A applied sequentially on March 3 and April 1, 2025) applied to two-year-old apple trees in loam soil achieved complete initial control of purple deadnettle (100% through April 8 and up to 97% on April 15) statistically similar to Roundup PowerMAX 3 (glyphosate), with no visual crop injury or treatment-related yield reductions observed through harvest.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

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BATTS	Liu, Rui	P25-WAP01	NONE
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12722	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* PEAR (11-10=POME FRUIT GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: YELLOW NUTSEDGE, HERBICIDE-RESISTANCE ITALIAN RYEGRASS; FEW HERBICIDES AVAILABLE AND GROWERS RELY ON GLYPHOSATE AND HALOSULFURON; CONCERNS OF RESISTANCE EVOLVEMENT:05/19

REQ STATES OR PA CA

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE ZIDUA SC PRODUCT; MAKE A BROADCAST ORCHARD FLOOR APPLIC OF 6.5 FL OZ/A (0.212 LB AI/A) DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; APPLY DURING THE RAINY SEASON TO ACTIVATE PRODUCT; NO PHI NOTED

HQ Comments:

KEY EXPORT MARKETS NOTED AS MEXICO, CANADA; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND PERFORMANCE DATA NEEDED:05/19; EPA GREEN:09/19; MFG CHANGED STATUS TO POTENTIAL, E/CS DATA BEFORE RESIDUE, AT FUW:09/24/19; Based on updated support email from KICHEM; status updated from "Potential" to "Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:06/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/24, 08/25; EPA Green:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2019 AR) Alternatives needed for yellow nutsedge control. Could aid in resistance management.;(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 MI) YELLOW NUTSEDGE, HERBICIDE-RESISTANCE ITALIAN RYEGRASS; FEW HERBICIDES AVAILABLE AND GROWERS RELY ON GLYPHOSATE AND HALOSULFURON; CONCERNS OF RESISTANCE EVOLVEMENT:05/19;(2022 MD) see database comments.;(2023 CA) Same;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2024 NJ) Same as previous comments;(2025 CA) same;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; PYROXASULFONE IS A GROUP 15 HERBICIDE WITH EFFICACY ON YELLOW NUTSEDGE AND ITALINA RYEGRASS; THIS HERBICIDE WOULD PROVIDE OPTIONS FOR GROWERS TO ROTATE MODES OF ACTION AND CONTROL THESE TWO IMPORTANT WEEDS:05/19; PER 2019 NOMINATION COMMENT: VERY GOOD FIT; WOULD ALLOW USE OF DIFFERENT MOA FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; VGF-NER & WSR:08/24; VGG:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Moretti, Marcelo

P19-OR-DMP

RECD

NONE

ZIDUA WG AT 4, 8 AND 16 OZ PROD/A SPRAYED ON EACH SIDE OF TREE ROW; NO INJURY OR SIGNIFICANT YIELD REDUCTION.

Moretti, Marcelo

P20-OR-DMP

RECD

NONE

SECOND YEAR TRIAL. ZIDUA AT 4, 8 AND 16 OZ PROD/A + REFER (GLUFOSINATE) SPRAYED ON EACH SIDE OF THE TREE ROW; RESULTS SIMILAR TO 1ST YEAR – NO INJURY OR SIGNIFICANT YIELD REDUCTION.



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14167	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* CHERRY (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. Paraquat alternative; resistance management. Current technologies used: glufosinate, paraquat, glyphosate:06/26;

REQ STATES NC MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Epyrifenacil as a directed spray at 5 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai/Gal formulation) up to 3 times; 14-day RTI; 7-day PHI. Valent indicated the use pattern should be: maximum of 2 applications (2 at 5 fl oz/A or 1 at 10 fl oz/A), application during dormant period only, 30 day retreatment interval:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market Likely: Canada. ONE new request submitted for stone fruits of which 3 pr#s were created, 14167/Cherry, 14168/Peach & 14169/Plum. Valent supports as Researchable, Residue Only:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) For CA registration;(2026 NJ) Northeast cherry growers have limited POST options for broadleaf weed control, relying primarily on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat. Resistance further limits these tools, with paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed documented in New Jersey. Epyrifenacil would provide an additional mode of action for controlling difficult and resistant broadleaf weeds while reducing reliance on paraquat.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Epyrifenacil would provide growers with a fast-acting alternative to paraquat, an increasingly uncertain weed-management tool due to regulatory concerns, while also providing control of paraquat-resistant weeds.

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM fit:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: epyrifenacil would add a valuable alternative mode of action to Northeast cherry weed management programs, improving control of herbicide-resistant broadleaf weeds and enabling rotation among POST herbicides. This is particularly important given documented paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed in New Jersey. Its integration would reduce repeated reliance on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat and strengthen long-term resistance management in orchard systems.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil would diversify postemergence weed-control programs, provide an alternative mode of action for resistance management, and reduce reliance on paraquat while complementing existing chemical and nonchemical tactics.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13812	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE (ATTICUS,SYNGEN)	* CHERRY (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: peachtree borer (PTB) (Synanthedon ecitiosa (Say)), lesser peachtree borer (LPTB) (Synanthedon pictipes (Grote and Robinson)), and American plum borer (APB) (Euzophera semifuneralis (Walker)) make up the borer complex affecting cherries. After 2024, chlorpyrifos will no longer be labelled for sweet cherries, and it is anticipated processors and marketers will not tolerate use on tart cherries. Thus, alternatives are needed:06/24; MI-Greater peachtree borer is a primary pest of peach and minor pest of cherry in Utah, and chlorpyrifos is not tolerated by processors. Emamectin benzoate has shown to be effective against Sesiid wasps and an alternative is needed for this pest.:09/24; With no other reliable options, this use should represent a valid alternative to the old options. Also, resistance mgmt:06/26;

REQ STATES MI UT PA

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Proclaim and apply as a foliar spray directed to the trunk at 4.8 oz/A, 3 applications at 7 day re-treatment interval and 7 day PHI. Please note that Proclaim is already registered for use on cherry as a foliar spray for the control of Obliquebanded leafroller at 3.2-4.8 oz/A at a max of 14.4 oz/A/year, 7 day re-treatment interval and 7 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Upon review, this is not determined a duplicate of PR# 10685; Key Exports: uncertain: 06/24; Target pests ranked as follows: 1. American plum borer, 2. Lesser Peachtree Borer, 3. Peachtree Borer. Mating disruption is currently available for the lesser Peachtree and peach tree borers, but is less effective when orchards are smaller than 5 acres (which is common in MI). There are currently no identified control measures for the American Plum Borer:06/24/sb; Syngenta supports as "Needs E/CS Data Only":07/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/24; Need E/CS Only changed back to Under Eval since Syngenta is requesting the status be placed on (Mfg) Hold at the present time. The request was also forwarded to Atticus for consideration:07/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Syngenta will support as E/CS data only and will consider issuing a 2ee use recommendation:07/24sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See requestor comments;(2024 MD) see previous;(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requestor: Very Good Fit; Provides an alternative mode of action from chlorpyrifos for managing borers. John Wise (MSU) has efficacy data emamectin benzoate injections into apples are active against black stem borer, indicating potential for other trunk/bark-feeding insects; VGF-NCR & NER:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Wheeler, Celeste

P 18-MI-DMP

NONE

TreeAge (emamectin benzoate) and Azasol (emamectin benzoate) applied once in the fall or in the spring as a trunk injection at 1.86 ml/A significantly reduced the mean number of black stem borer entry holes in apple trees.



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14212	FLORYLPICOXAMID (CORTEVA)	* CHERRY, SOUR (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT

Reasons for need: Cherry leaf spot (*Blumeriella jaapii*), the most important disease of tart cherry production in the Eastern US, has developed resistance to or exhibits reduced sensitivity to multiple fungicide modes of action. *Blumeriella jaapii* exhibits reduced sensitivity or resistance to fungicides in FRAC 3, 7, 11 classes. A new MOA would be very beneficial. Current technologies used: fungicides:07/26;

REQ STATES MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Adavelt; 0.13 Lb AI/A; 3 to 4 foliar applications at 7 to 10-day interval; 0-1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity: Yes. PR12820 (Sweet Cherry) has "MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT" status. Corteva is unable to support so status updated to Mfg Will Not Support:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; new MOA:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14213	PICOXYSTROBIN (CORTEVA)	* CHERRY, SOUR (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Cherry leaf spot (*Blumeriella jaapii*), the most important disease of tart cherry production in the Eastern US, has developed resistance to or exhibits reduced sensitivity to multiple fungicide modes of action. Regular rainfall events in the Eastern US necessitate frequent fungicide applications to manage cherry leaf spot. Current technologies used:07/26;

REQ STATES MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Approach; 12 oz/A; 4 foliar applications at 7-day interval;0-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity: Yes. EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Different MOA:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14211	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	* CHERRY, SOUR (12-12A=CHERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Cherry leaf spot (Blumeriella jaapii), the most important disease of tart cherry production in the Eastern US, has developed resistance to or exhibits reduced sensitivity to multiple fungicide modes of action. Regular rainfall events in the Eastern US necessitate frequent fungicide applications to manage cherry leaf spot. Current technologies used: Fungicides:07/26;

REQ STATES MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:
3.2 fl. oz/A; 4 foliar applications at 7-day interval; 0-day PHI

HQ Comments:
Export Commodity: Yes. EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:
(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:
Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Different MOA:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:
; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14210	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	* PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Monilinia. Resistance to DMI fungicides. Current technologies used: Propiconazole, sanitation:07/26;

REQ STATES AL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Foliar application; IR4 suggest 20.5 fl. oz/A product

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Isoflucypram fits well within southeastern IPM programs. Its SDHI mode of action provides an effective rotation companion where Monilinia fructicola resistance to DMIs has been documented, improving resistance management options. Application timing aligns with bloom and preharvest disease monitoring, and the product is compatible with cultural practices such as sanitation and canopy management. Isoflucypram's systemic activity, long residual, and low risk to beneficials make it a strong candidate for reducing reliance on older chemistries and enhancing brown rot control under high disease pressure:07/26;



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14168	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. Paraquat alternative; resistance management. Current technologies used: glufosinate, paraquat, glyphosate:06/26;

REQ STATES NC TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Epyrifenacil as a directed spray at 5 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai/Gal formulation) up to 3 times; 14-day RTI; 7-day PHI. Valen noted the use pattern should be: maximum of 2 applications (2 at 5 fl oz/A or 1 at 10 fl oz/A), application during dormant period only, 30 day retreatment interval:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market Likely: Canada. ONE new request submitted for stone fruits of which 3 pr#s were created, 14167/Cherry, 14168/Peach & 14169/Plum. Valent supports as Researchable: Res Only:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast peach growers have limited POST options for broadleaf weed control, relying primarily on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat. Resistance further limits these tools, with paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed documented in New Jersey. Epyrifenacil would provide an additional mode of action for controlling difficult and resistant broadleaf weeds while reducing reliance on paraquat.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Epyrifenacil would provide growers with a fast-acting alternative to paraquat, an increasingly uncertain weed-management tool due to regulatory concerns, while also providing control of paraquat-resistant weeds.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM fit:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: epyrifenacil would add a valuable alternative mode of action to Northeast cherry weed management programs, improving control of herbicide-resistant broadleaf weeds and enabling rotation among POST herbicides. This is particularly important given documented paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed in New Jersey. Its integration would reduce repeated reliance on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat and strengthen long-term resistance management in orchard systems.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil would diversify postemergence weed-control programs, provide an alternative mode of action for resistance management, and reduce reliance on paraquat while complementing existing chemical and nonchemical tactics.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14133	PIOXANILIPROLE (PI IND)	* PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Peachtree borer, lesser peachtree borer. Primary: Peachtree borer. Limited alternatives to chlorpyrifos. Currently technologies: Primarily broad-spectrum insecticides. Mating disruption has been adopted by several growers, but it is not practical or effective across all scenarios:06/26; PA: Alternatives to chlorpyrifos are urgently needed:07/26; NJ:Peachtree borer damage is increasing in peach orchards due to environmental stresses, limited and potential losses of effective chemistries, and high costs/reduction in labor support to implement mating disruption. More labelled chemistries are need to manage this pest:08/26; OH:very few effective tactics to manage borer complex in stone fruit, incl peach, cherry, etc. More trunk applied insecticides needed to diversify options & provide contro:08/26; SC:peachtree borer complex is also a major problem:08/26;

REQ STATES GA PA NJ OH SC

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, HQ suggests: 125–150 g a.i./ha, 2–4 applications per season with a 5-day PHI, using 70% WG formulation.

HQ Comments:

PI Ind supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:06/26; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) very few products available and mating disruptors is not always a good option. Both pests are a problem.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; The mode of action of pioxaniliprole is considered more of a reduced-risk to beneficial insects than current chemistries, such as chlorpyrifos, that are used for peachtree borer management:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
00197	ETHEPHON (ADAMA,UPL NA)	* PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: FRUIT THINNING

REQ STATES NJ NC KY CA GA VA
TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

50-300 PPM; FOLIAR ON THE THE PREVIOUS YEAR; ONE APPLIC; 240-270 DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

MANA OK:09/08 (WORKSHOP); CHEM SAC PROPOSAL (J. CORLEY SD) - APPROVED; MFG PUTTING USE ON LABEL:10/08; MFG RECONSIDERING SUPPORT:05/17; EPA HOLD:09/18; MADE UNDER EVAL FOR EPA REASSESSMENT:07/19; EPA HOLD OF 08/19 CHANGED TO EPA CAUTION:09/19; ADAMA SUGGESTS HOLD:05/20; EPA HOLD:08/20; UPL REQUESTED THE STATUS BE CHANGED TO RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED: VP, 3/23; YELLOW 08/23;EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24/sb; ADAMA IS SUPPORTIVE OF STATUS AS "RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED" 05/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) NJ Interest to help mitigate seasonal effects and yield successful crop.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman

Crisosto, C.	P07-CA-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	50, 100 AND 200 PPM APPLIED EARLY FALL; 100 AND 200 PPM SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED (BY ~30-40 %) NUMBER OF FRUITS ON 2 VARIETIES TESTED
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
03920	ETHEPHON (ADAMA,UPL NA)	* PEACH (12-12B=PEACH SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: DELAY FLOWERING

REQ STATES AR CA GA MS NC NJ
OK SC TN VA WA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

HQ Comments:

NO DATA PACKAGE (KUNKEL); REQUEST NON-FOOD USE; USING 14C DATA FOR NONFOOD USE FOR FALL APPLIC TECHNIQUE:06/02; ON HOLD - REGULATORY ISSUES; MFG RECONSIDERING SUPPORT:05/17; EPA HOLD:09/18; MADE UNDER EVAL FOEPA HOLD:08/20R EPA REASSESSMENT:07/19; EPA HOLD OF 08/19 CHANGED TO EPA CAUTION:09/19; ADAMA SUGGESTS HOLD:05/20; UPL REQUESTED THE STATUS BE CHANGED TO RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED: VP, 3/23; YELLOW 08/23; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/24 & 08/25; ADAMA IS SUPPORTIVE OF STATUS AS "RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED" 05/26/ds; EPA Green:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) NJ Interest to help mitigate seasonal effects and yield successful crop.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman

XC-KUNKEL-NER	Baron, Dr. Jerry J.	90-NJ022	RECD	90-NYR	03/95
XC-KUNKEL-NER	Reighard, Dr. Greg	90-SC002	RECD	90-NYR	03/95
XC-KUNKEL	Monks, Dr. David W.	91-NC17	RECD	91-NYR38	03/95
XC-KUNKEL	Fischer, Mr. Bill	92-CA127	RECD	91-NYR38	03/95



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14169	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* PLUM (12-12C=PLUM SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. Paraquat alternative; resistance management. Current technologies used: glufosinate, paraquat, glyphosate:06/26;

REQ STATES NC MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Epyrifenacil as a directed spray at 5 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai/Gal formulation) up to 3 times; 14-day RTI; 7-day PHI. Valent indicated the use pattern should be a maximum of 2 applications (2 at 5 fl oz/A or 1 at 10 fl oz/A), application during dormant period only, 30 day retreatment interval:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market Likely: Canada. ONE new request submitted for stone fruits of which 3 pr#s were created, 14167/Cherry, 14168/Peach & 14169/Plum. Valent supports as Researchable: Res Only:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 CA) CA registration;(2026 NJ) Northeast plum growers have limited POST options for broadleaf weed control, relying primarily on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat. Resistance further limits these tools, with paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed documented in New Jersey. Epyrifenacil would provide an additional mode of action for controlling difficult and resistant broadleaf weeds while reducing reliance on paraquat.:(2026 NY) Strongly support. Epyrifenacil would provide growers with a fast-acting alternative to paraquat, an increasingly uncertain weed-management tool due to regulatory concerns, while also providing control of paraquat-resistant weeds.
;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM fit:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: epyrifenacil would add a valuable alternative mode of action to Northeast plum weed management programs, improving control of herbicide-resistant broadleaf weeds and enabling rotation among POST herbicides. This is particularly important given documented paraquat-resistant horseweed and glyphosate-resistant horseweed and common ragweed in New Jersey. Its integration would reduce repeated reliance on glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat and strengthen long-term resistance management in orchard systems.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil would diversify postemergence weed-control programs, provide an alternative mode of action for resistance management, and reduce reliance on paraquat while complementing existing chemical and nonchemical tactics.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14166 *	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* CANEBERRY (13-07A=CANE BERRY SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. paraquat alternative. current technologies used: paraquat, aim:06/26;

REQ STATES NC TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply epyrifenacil as a directed foliar spray at 5 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai /Gal formulation) up to 3 times; 14-day RTI; 7 day-PHI. Valent provided a diff use pattern: maximum of 2 applications (2 at 5 fl oz/A or 1 at 10 fl oz/A), application during dormant period only, 30 day retreatment interval:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. Valent supports as Potential: ECS before approval for Res: 07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Northeast caneberry growers have very limited POST options for broadleaf weed control, relying heavily on paraquat and carfentrazone. Epyrifenacil would provide an additional burndown option and mode of action for difficult broadleaf weeds, which is increasingly important as paraquat use becomes more constrained and herbicide resistance continues to expand in the region;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Epyrifenacil would provide growers with a fast-acting alternative to paraquat, an increasingly uncertain weed-management tool due to regulatory concerns, while also providing control of paraquat-resistant weeds.

IPM Fit Note: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil would diversify postemergence weed-control programs, provide an alternative mode of action for resistance management, and reduce reliance on paraquat while complementing existing chemical and nonchemical tactics.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM Fit:06.26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: epyrifenacil would diversify POST weed management in Northeast caneberries by adding another mode of action that can be rotated or integrated with existing herbicides. This would reduce reliance on paraquat and carfentrazone, improve management of difficult and resistant broadleaf weeds, and strengthen long-term herbicide-resistance management in perennial caneberry systems.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil would diversify postemergence weed-control programs, provide an alternative mode of action for resistance management, and reduce reliance on paraquat while complementing existing chemical and nonchemical tactics.: Lynn Sosnoskie



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
11128	TERBACIL (TKI)	* CANEBERRY (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS; PER AR ME-TOO REQUEST: THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR HERBICIDES THAT ARE SAFE ON NEWLY TRANSPLANTED CANEBERRIES; OH:Need it for broad spectrum weed control:08/26;

REQ STATES OH AR IN NJ

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

0.25-1.5 LB AI/A; 1-3 APPLIC TO THE SOIL IMMEDIATELY AFTER TRANSPLANTING. IR-4 is confirming that TKI supports 0.75 lb/A (0.6 lb a.i./A) and that the product should be applied in 20 GPA as directed spray to either side and across the rows:08/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

REQUEST IS TO REDUCE THE CURRENT LABELED USE RATE OF TERBACIL - RATES ARE TOO HIGH FOR NEW PLANTINGS; SINBAR 80WDG IS LABELED ON 1-YR-OLD OR OLDER CANEBERRIES AT 1-2 LB PRODUCT (0.8-1.6 LB AI)/A:08/13; MFG TO EXPLORE MAKING LABEL CHANGE AS NEEDED TO MEET THIS USE PATTERN, WHICH IS COVERED BY THE EXISTING TOLERANCE:07/14; IS NOT A MFG OBJECTIVE, AND MFG CHANGED STATUS TO POTENTIAL:07/20; PERFORMANCE PROTOCOL WAS SIGNED 1/3/24, SO THE CATEGORY HAS NOW BEEN CHANGED FROM POTENTIAL, E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY TO E/CS DATA ONGOING:02/24/sb; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds; TKI now supports as Researchable, Res Only, & IR-4 is confirming use pattern with TKI:08/26/s;

Nomination Justification:

(2013 NC) Need for PRE control as well as enhanced POST activity for expanded control when tank mixed with paraquat
;(2020 FL) There is a great need for herbicides that are safe on newly transplanted caneberries.:(2020 MI) (2013 NC) Need for PRE control as well as enhanced POST activity for expanded control when tank mixed with paraquat ;(2020 FL) There is a great need for herbicides that are safe on newly transplanted caneberries.; ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS;(2021 MI) (2013 NC) Need for PRE control as well as enhanced POST activity for expanded control when tank mixed with paraquat ;(2020 FL) There is a great need for herbicides that are safe on newly transplanted caneberries.:(2020 MI) (2013 NC) Need for PRE control as well as enhanced POST activity for expanded control when tank mixed with paraquat ;(2020 FL) There is a great need for herbicides that are safe on newly transplanted caneberries.; ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS.:(2021 FL) See previous comments.:(2022 MI) same.:(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 MD) received H+ at 2022 FUW. trials planned for 2024.:(2023 NY) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

UNKNOWN: NCR and SOR 08/22; UNKNOWN: : NER

BATTS	Doohan, D.	P 11-OH-DMP	RECD	NONE	-	THREE TRIALS ON 3 BRAMBLE VARIETIES FROM 2009-2011. 1.2 LB AI/A PRE; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE; NO SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN PLANT BIOMASS OR YIELD
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Robinson, Allison	P24-OHP01	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Impermeable 24" tall trunk wraps were used to protect canes in year 1. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the trunk wraps on canes of newly established 'Heritage' raspberries growing in a silt loam soil. Each treatment applied 6 and 66 days after planting canes. A weed-free check was also included. No crop injury observed in Year 1 from any treatment through 30 days after the second application. Terbacil provided excellent broadleaf weed control and good to excellent grass control at all evaluations, regardless of rate. Yield data not required in Year 1.
BATTS	Robinson, Allison	P24-OHP02	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Impermeable 24" tall trunk wraps were used to protect canes in year 1. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the trunk wraps on canes of newly established 'Chester' blackberries growing in a silt loam soil. Each treatment applied 6 and 66 days after planting canes. A weed-free check was also included. No crop injury observed in Year 1 from any treatment through 30 days after the second application. Terbacil provided excellent broadleaf weed control and good to excellent grass control at all evaluations, regardless of rate. Yield data not required in Year 1.
BATTS	Burgos, N.	P24-ARP01	RECD	NONE	Trial conducted near Clarksville. Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps that were used to protect canes in year 1 but were not present in year 2. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the lower canes of newly planted, trellised, Ouachita' blackberries growing in a loam soil. The first application was made nine days after transplanting and the second application made ~ 60 days later. Treatments also included a hand-weeded check and one rate of five other herbicides applied in the same manner. Slight, non-significant crop injury (0 to 9%) was seen from the two lower rates of terbacil in year 1. Significant injury (19%) was seen from the highest rate 2 weeks after first application (WASA) and increased to 68% 4WASA. The two highest rates caused significant injury through 4 weeks after second application (WASA). Injury was 41 and 92%, with an evident rate response. Injury from the highest rate remained severe (88%) at 9 WASA, while injury from other rates was ≤ 5%. At 9 WASA, cane height was significantly reduced only by the highest rate. All terbacil rates provided good to excellent overall weed control through 2 WASA.
BATTS	Mitchem, Wayne	P24-NCP01	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps were used to protect canes in year 1. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the trunk wraps on canes of newly established 'Von' blackberries growing in a sandy clay soil. Each treatment applied 7 and 60 days after planting canes. Treatments also included Chateau SW at 6 or 8 oz/a (0.19 or 0.255 lb ai/a) applied the same way on the same dates. No crop injury observed in Year 1 from any treatment through 60 days after the second application. Yield data not required in Year 1.

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P24-ORP02	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2: Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) 7 days after transplanting plug-transplanted 'Meeker' red raspberries in Corvallis, Oregon, resulted in crop injury ratings ranging from 5.8 to 20.9 across treated and untreated plots that were primarily driven by severe yellow nutsedge competition rather than treatment overspray, while providing up to 90.6% weed control.
BATTS	Burgos, N.	P25-ARP01	RECD	NONE	Trial conducted near Clarksville. Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps that were used to protect canes in year 1 but were not present in year 2. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the lower canes of one-year old, trellised, 'Ouachita' blackberries growing in a loam soil. The first application made to dormant canes prior to primocane emergence and the second application made ~ 90 days later. Treatments also included a hand-weeded check and one rate of five other herbicides applied in the same manner. Slight, non-significant crop injury (0 to 8%) was seen from the three lower rates of terbacil in year 2, while injury from the high rate 4 weeks after the first application (WASA) was 93% and had only dissipated to 77% at 8 WASA. Injury from the high rate was still nearly 80% at 4 weeks after the second application (WASA). Compared to the weed-free, yield parameters were numerically increased from all three lower rates, but were drastically reduced by the high rate. All terbacil rates provided good to excellent overall weed control through 4 WASA.
BATTS	Mitchem, Wayne	P25-NCP02	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps that were used to protect canes in year 1 were mostly gone before year 2 sprays, but some did remain. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the lower canes of one-year old 'Von' blackberries growing in a sandy clay soil. The first application made to dormant canes prior to primocane emergence and the second application made ~ 60 days later. Treatments also included Chateau SW at 6 or 8 oz/a (0.19 or 0.255 lb ai/a) applied the same way on the same dates. No crop injury observed from any treatment in Year 2 through 61 days after second spray. Berry number and weight from terbacil treatments ranged from 79 to 134% of the untreated, with no evident rate response.
BATTS	Yadav, Ram	P25-OHP02	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year, following trunk wrap removal: Sinbar 80 WDG was applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) 14 days before and 74 days after primocane emergence on established 'Heritage' raspberries in silt loam soil, alongside an untreated weed-free check, resulting in no crop injury, excellent broadleaf weed control, and total yields of 2,279 to 3,362 lb/a unaffected by any rate

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Yadav, Ram	P25-OHP03	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year, following trunk wrap removal: Sinbar 80 WDG was applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) 14 days before and 74 days after primocane emergence on established 'Heritage' raspberries in silt loam soil, alongside an untreated weed-free check, resulting in no crop injury, excellent broadleaf weed control, and total yields of 2,279 to 3,362 lb/a unaffected by any rate
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P25-ORP02	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year: Sinbar 80 WDG was applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a)—first during cane dormancy 2 weeks prior to primocane emergence (App A) and second in late spring post-emergence (App B)—on established 'Meeker' red raspberries in Corvallis, Oregon, resulting in discernible crop injury reaching up to 23.1% after App A and 58.0% after App B at rates greater than 0.4 lb ai/a, crop stunting at 0.6 and 1.2 lb ai/a, and effective weed control (up to 92.0%) at rates greater than 0.4 lb ai/a.
BATTS	Burgos, N.	P24-AR-DMP	RECD	NONE	Trial conducted near Fayetteville. Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps that were used to protect canes in year 1 but were not present in year 2. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the lower canes of newly planted, untrellised, Ouachita' blackberries growing in a silt loam soil. The first application was made seven days after transplanting and the second application made ~ 60 days later. Treatments also included a hand-weeded check and one rate of five other herbicides applied in the same manner. All terbacil rates caused significant injury 2 weeks after the first application (WAFA), though injury was ≤ 20%. Injury from the two lower rates was ≤ 6 for the remainder of year 1. At 4 WAFA, injury from the two higher rates (32 and 73%) was still significant, with an evident rate response. Both of these rates caused significant injury through 8 weeks after the second application (WASA), again with an evident rate response. At 9 WASA, cane height was significantly reduced only by the two higher rates. All rates provided good to excellent overall weed control through 4 WAFA and the three higher rates still provided excellent control 2 WASA.

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Burgos, N.	P25-AR-DMP	RECD	NONE	Trial conducted near Fayetteville. Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Impermeable 12" tall 'milk carton' trunk wraps that were used to protect canes in year 1 but were not present in year 2. Sinbar 80 WDG applied twice at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.5 lb/a (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, or 1.2 lb ai/a) along and across the lower canes of one-year old, untrellised, 'Ouachita' blackberries growing in a silt loam soil. The first application made to dormant canes prior to primocane emergence and the second application made ~ 60 days later. Treatments also included a hand-weeded check and one rate of five other herbicides applied in the same manner. Noticeable, but non-significant, crop injury was seen from all rates 4 weeks after the first applications (WAFA). Injury from the three lower rates for the remainder of year 2 was $\leq 8\%$, while the high rate caused approximately 80% injury through 4 weeks after the second application (WASA) . Yield parameters were not significantly reduced by the two lower rates, but some were reduced by one or both of the higher rates. All rates provided good to excellent overall weed control through 4 WASA.
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13708	PENTHIOPYRAD (CORTEVA)	CANEBERRY (GH) (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: CANE BLIGHT, NEW CROP AND PEST. CANADA HAS IT AS A PRIORITY WE WIOLO NEED ONLY A B FOR BRINGINGTHE DATA TO ir-4:08/23; CA:need in tunnels:08/26;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Fontelis as a foliar spray at 14-24 fl. oz/A; 7-14 day REI; 0-1 day PHI; No more than 2-3 applications

HQ Comments:

MFG supports as Reseachable, Residue & E/CS data needed, but only supports greenhouse uses for caneberries grown for food only, not for GH nursery, transplant, seedlings, cuttings, etc. 8/23/sb; EPA Green 12/23, 08/24, 08/25; PMC Canada data (AAFC24-007 project) is available for IR4 to use:08/24/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) CANADA HAS IT AS A PRIORITY WE WIOLO NEED ONLY A B FOR BRINGINGTHE DATA;(2024 MD) see previous;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Works well in the Caneberry program:08/23 VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; FL:VGF-Canada has it as a priority we would need only a B for bringing the data:08/24;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
08582	ACETAMIPRID (NISSO,UPL NA)	CANEBERRY (GH) (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: APHIDS, WHITEFLIES; FROM PROJECT NOMINATION JUSTIFICATION COMMENTS: NEED A SHORTER PHI; FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; VERY FEW PRODUCTS ARE ALLOWED FOR USE INSIDE PROTECTED STRUCTURES LIKE GREENHOUSES AND HIGH TUNNELS; MI - Additional Reason For Need: curative action on SWD larvae:08/23

REQ STATES NY FL PA NC VA MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

1-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT:09/04; MFG IS RECONSIDERING THIS GH USE:06/16; MFG NOW SUPPORTING GH USE, RESIDUE ONLY (THERE IS A TOLERANCE FOR CANEBERRY IN 40CFR):06/17; EPA GREEN:09/18 & 09/19 & 08/20 & 08/21; EPA CAUTION:08/24 & 08/25 & 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2017 MD) need shorter PHI;(2018 FL) APHIDS, WHITEFLIES; NEEDED FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; very few products allowed for use inside of a protected structure ;(2019 MD) very few options in greenhouses and high tunnels. soft on beneficials.:(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 FL) See previous.:(2021 CA) See previous;(2022 MD) see database comments.:(2023 CA) Same;(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER 08/17 ME-TOO REQUEST: FITS IN IPM; NEEDED FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; FROM 2017 NER NOMINATION: GOOD IPM FIT; SOFT ON BENEFICIALS; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; GOOD FIT: SEE PREVIOUS COMMENTS.: SOR; VGF-NCR & GF-SOR & NER:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12399	FLONICAMID (FMC,ISK)	CANEBERRY (GH) (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: APHIDS AND OTHER INSECT PESTS; NO PRODUCTS LABELED FOR GH CANEBERRY; AR: supports more options on caneberries for greenhouse control, aphids and other soft bodied insects are a large concern:06/26; CA:need for production in tunnels:08/26;

REQ STATES NC MI AR CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE BELEAF PRODUCT; MAKE FOLIAR APPLIC OF 2.8-4.28 OZ/A; HQ SUGGESTS 0.133 LB A/A, 2 APPLIC, 7-DAY INTERVAL, 1-DAY PHI; NEEDS TO BE SAME AS FOR FIELD USE

HQ Comments:

PER DISCUSSION AT FOOD USE WORKSHOP, TRIALS TO SUPPORT THIS GH USE WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE PRIORITY "A" PROJECT 08585 FOR FIELD USE:09/17; MFG SUPPORTS GH USE, AND REQUIRES RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA:10/17; RESIDUE TRIAL TO COVER GH USE UNDER PR# 08585 WAS NOT CONDUCTED, AND THAT FIELD STUDY WILL BE READY FOR SUBMISSION WELL IN ADVANCE OF THIS GH TRIAL BEING COMPLETED; THUS THE RESIDUE WORK TO SUPPORT THIS GH NEED IS TO BE COMPLETED UNDER THIS PR#, INDEPENDENTLY FROM 08585:10/19; HQ PUT ON HOLD AS NEED IS FOR HOOP HOUSES, COVERED BY FIELD USE:10/29/19; GH USES WILL BE SUPPORTED: 04/22; EPA GREEN 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 MI) same;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; IS SOFT ON BENEFICIALS AND GOOD FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:09/17; VGF-SOR:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13086	SPIDOXAMAT (BAYER)	CANEBERRY (GH) (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: APHIDS, WHITEFLY, TSSM, THRIPS (SUPPRESSION); RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; NEW SOIL ACTIVE INSECTICIDE; ME: MITES ARE A COMMON PEST AND THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD ALTERNATIVE; NC - Broad mites are becoming an issue in blackberry crops in some areas of NC and we have limited chemicals for use against this mite pest:06/24; AR: need for more control options for thrips, aphids, whiteflies, and TSSM in greenhouse production:06/26; CA:need for use in tunnels:08/26;

REQ STATES TX ME NC AR CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

MAKE SOIL AND/OR FOLIAR APPLIC; NO OTHER USE PATTERN DETAILS PROVIDED

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED:08/20; MFG CHANGED STATUS TO NEED RESIDUE DATA ONLY:09/20; CHANGED STATUS BACK TO RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED AT MFG REQUEST:06/21; BAYER DOES NOT SUPPORT FOLIAR APPLICATIONS IN THE GREENHOUSE: 06/22; EPA PENDING:08/24 & 08/25, 08/26;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Bayer advised one confirmatory trial is sufficient if target pest is TSM, whiteflies or aphids:06/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2020 FL) Effective on a broad range of pests; a new mode of action in the greenhouse to help with resistance management; effective products for broad mite are needed.:(2020 MD) See Requester's comments;(2020 FL) This type of product is perfect for GH Insect control.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; DATA FROM JULY 29, 2020 COMPANY PRESENTATION SHOWED AS "HARMLESS" TO MANY BCAS; TOXICOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES WERE ALSO VERY GOOD:08/20; VGF-SOR:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12601	FENAZAQUIN (GOWAN)	CANEBERRY (RASPBERRY) (GH) (13-07A=CANEBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SPIDER MITES, THRIPS; VERY FEW PRODUCTS LABELED FOR THIS CROP GROWN IN THE GH AND FOR THESE PESTS; IMPORTANT FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; AR: More options for TSSM in GH production is paramount to success in Arkansas for caneberrys, especially raspberries:06/26; CA:need for use in tunnels:08/26;

REQ STATES NC MI CA VA AR

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region** A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE MAGISTER PRODUCT; MAKE FOLIAR APPLIC (SIMILAR TO GH STRAWBERRY); NO OTHER USE PATTERN DETAILS GIVEN; IR-4 SUGGESTS 1 APPLIC AT 0.45 LB AI/A, 3-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

NO EXPORT MARKETS NOTED:08/18; AT 2018 FUW, MFG CHANGED FROM UNDER EVAL TO RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE AND E/CS:09/18; NON GH USE IS REGISTERED:06/19; EPA GREEN:09/19 & 08/20, 08/21, 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

PER MFG, EFFICACY RESEARCH NEEDS TO FOCUS ON THRIPS CONTROL:09/18

Nomination Justification:

(2018 MI) SPIDER MITES, THRIPS; VERY FEW PRODUCTS LABELED FOR GREENHOUSE CROP AND PEST, IMPORTANT FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT;(2019 MI) (2018 MI) SPIDER MITES, THRIPS; VERY FEW PRODUCTS LABELED FOR GREENHOUSE CROP AND PEST, IMPORTANT FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT;;(2019 MD) need tools to control mites and thrips in GH.:(2020 CA) See previous;(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 CA) See previous;(2021 FL) See previous.:(2023 FL) There is a need for more labelled products for caneberrys produced in the greenhouse. High mite pressure is observed in high tunnel production.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 FL) VERY FEW PRODUCTS LABELED FOR THIS CROP GROWN IN THE GH AND FOR THESE PESTS; IMPORTANT FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: good ipm fit; beneficials suppliers indicate this product has an effect on predatory mites, but not a severe effect; would be used in a rotation program for resistance management, where mites are a problem:08/18; per 2019 ner nomination comment: good fit; needed for resistance management; good fit: see prev comments.: SOR; GF-SOR & NER:08/24; FL:VGF-Very few products labeled for this crop grown in the gh and for these pests; important for resistance management:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14215	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	* BLUEBERRY (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: botrytis, stem blight (phomopsis), and mummy berry. Primary: botrytis; We need additional tools to manage stem blights and FRAC 3 and 7 tend to be the best products. Current technologies used: Several technologies but there is rampant fungicide resistance to all major chemicals, this could be a new FRAC 7 chemical:07/26;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

1 to 3 foliar applications at 14-day interval; 30-day PHI; IR-4 suggests 20.5 fl. oz/A product

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Europe - but the product is already labeled there. EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This would have multiple applications within blueberries but the main reason we would want it is to combat fungicide resistance:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13709	FLUROXYPYR (CORTEVA,LOVLND)	* BLUEBERRY (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Dogbane, horsetail, bindweed, buckwheat, common mallow, Difficult to control weeds in highbush blueberries fit nicely.:08/23; NJ/ Excellent crop tolerance based on trial conducted in NJ in 2021 and 2022. Alternative to reluctantly used 2,4-D and glyphosate:08/23

REQ STATES MI NY NJ OR IN

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Starane Ultra product. Make one banded application along blueberry rows at 0.4 to 1.4 pt/a per year to control troublesome broadleaf and vine weeds. Do not apply to blueberries less than 4 years old. Do not apply during bloom. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

HQ Comments:

This new request is for spot spray or banded spray. Although PR# 08324 covers the spot spray, it has a Mfg Will Not Support status from 2002. This new request for both use patterns will be forwarded to the mfg for a current review:08/23; Mfg supports as "Potential, E/CS data before approval for Residue:08/23; Status changed to "ECS ongoing" and will be changed to "Residue ongoing, E/CS ongoing" once residue protocol is signed 02/24/DRS; this was initially a "Potential" status, so there will be no res protocol until mfg approves and project prioritized for residue:11/24/sb; Per meeting with Corteva, status changed from "E/CS data ongoing" to "Researchable, only residue data needed" 06/26/ds; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Mfg requires 'only CS data are needed from major blueberry growing states such as Michigan

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 CA) Same;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2023 NY) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM Fit; I would like to see if this can be banded on blueberries, used in centers, or spot sprayed for specific weeds we have great difficulty controlling:08/23; UNKNOWN: SAME: WSR; UNKNOWN: : NER

BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P22-NJ-DMP	RECD	NONE	Two-year trial with treatments applied to the same pots both years. Starane Ultra applied as a banded spray along 'Draper' blueberries established in a Downer loamy sand 6 years prior to trial establishment. Starane Ultra was applied twice per year, 30 to 45 days apart, at 11.2 or 22.4 fl oz/a (0.245 or 0.49 lb ai/a). Both rates controlled common groundsel significantly better than the glufosinate standard 14 and 28 days after first application (DAA). Fluroxypyr also provided significantly greater common purslane control at 7, 14 and 28 after the second application (DAB). Injury to new canes was similar or lower than glufosinate, regardless of fluroxypyr rate or evaluation timing. Little to no foliar injury occurred with fluroxypyr (3% or less). Berry yield, weight per berry and % commercial yield was not different between glufosinate and fluroxypyr treatments.
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)	P24-INP02	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Starane Ultra was applied at 0.4, 0.7, or 1.4 pt/a (0.14, 0.245, or 0.49 lb ai/a) once or twice as post-directed sprays along and across the lower portion of 'Rubel' blueberries growing in a Watseka loamy sand. Single applications of each rate were made to dormant crop, while two sequential applications were applied at green fruit stage and 45 days later. All rates were also applied as shielded bands along the crop rows at green fruit stage and 45 days later. Treatments also included the high rate applied post-directed at all three timings. Dormant applications did not injure blueberry, but also provided little weed control; $\leq 13\%$ at 30 days after treatment (DAT). Little crop injury ($\leq 10\%$) was seen from two in-season sprays, regardless of rate or application method. In-season applications also provided excellent weed control through 30 days after second spray. Fluroxypyr did not negatively impact fruit yield, regardless of application timing, rate or method.
BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P24-NJP01	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Starane Ultra was applied at 0.4, 0.7, or 1.4 pt/a (0.14, 0.245, or 0.49 lb ai/a) once or twice as post-directed sprays along and across the lower portion of 'Duke' blueberries growing in a Lakehurst sand. Single applications of each rate were made to dormant crop, while two sequential applications were applied at green fruit stage and 45 days later. All rates were also applied as shielded bands along the crop rows at green fruit stage and 45 days later. The third application timing was approximately 12 days after harvest data was collected. Dormant applications did not injure blueberry. Fluroxypyr applied in-season caused significant necrosis, chlorosis and stunting of new canes. Shielded applications caused noticeably, and sometimes significantly, less injury than the unshielded applications. Injury levels lessened over time and did not influence blueberry yield. Little to no injury ($\leq 5\%$) seen from fluroxypyr 30 days after the third application timing regardless of fluroxypyr rate or a timing.
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P24-ORP06	RECD	NONE	Year 1 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Starane Ultra was applied at 0.4, 0.7, or 1.4 pt/a (0.14, 0.245, or 0.49 lb ai/a) once or twice as post-directed sprays along and across the lower portion of 'Duke' blueberries growing in a Cloquato silt loam. Single applications of each rate were made to dormant crop, while two sequential applications were applied at green fruit stage and 45 days later. All rates were also applied as shielded bands along the crop rows at green fruit stage and 45 days later. The final treatment consisted of the high rate applied at all three timings. The third application timing was made 3 days after harvest data was collected. Fluroxypyr caused no crop injury, regardless of rates, timings, or application method and no significant differences if yield or individual fruit weight occurred between treatments. Field bindweed control did not reach 50% from any treatment but sequential applications of the higher rates provided the best levels of control. Compared to the nontreated, two in-season applications at the higher two rates provided significantly less ground cover from weeds 2 weeks after the third application timing (4%).

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)	P25-INP01	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Starane Ultra was applied at 0.4, 0.7, or 1.4 pt/a (0.14, 0.245, or 0.49 lb ai/a) once or twice as post-directed sprays along and across the lower portion of 'Rubel' blueberries growing in a Watseka loamy sand. Single applications of each rate were made to dormant crop, while two sequential applications were applied at green fruit stage and 45 days later. All rates were also applied as shielded bands along the crop rows at green fruit stage and 45 days later. Dormant applications did not injure blueberry, but also provided lower levels of weed control than in-season applications. Little crop injury ($\leq 10\%$) was seen from two in-season sprays, regardless of rate or application method. In-season applications also provided good to excellent weed control through 30 days after second spray. Fluroxypyr did not significantly impact fruit yield, regardless of application timing, rate or method.
BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P25-NJP01		NONE	
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P25-ORP01	RECD	NONE	Year 2 of 2 with treatments applied to the same plots each year. Report includes data from both years. Starane Ultra was applied at 0.4, 0.7, or 1.4 pt/a (0.14, 0.245, or 0.49 lb ai/a) once or twice as post-directed sprays along and across the lower portion of 'Duke' blueberries growing in a Cloquato silt loam. Single applications of each rate were made to dormant crop, while two sequential applications were applied at green fruit stage and 45 days later. All rates were also applied as shielded bands along the crop rows at green fruit stage and 45 days later. The final treatment consisted of the high rate applied at all three timings. Researcher explained that the third application timing was made approximately 5 weeks after harvest data was collected, due to rapid crop development after the first application. Fluroxypyr caused no crop injury, regardless of rates, timings, or application method and no significant differences in yield or individual fruit weight occurred between treatments. No weed control data collected in 2025.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14207	NK 138 (NKC)	* BLUEBERRY (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: chilli thrips, mites. Primary: Chilli thrips. Limited alternatives exist. Good be a good resistance management tool.
Current technologies used: Primarily pesticides, Apta (tolfenpyrad), Exirel (Cyazpyr), and transform (sulfoxaflor):07/26;

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, HQ suggests: Make 2-3 foliar applications of 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138/ha with a 10 -14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Japan, UK. ai presented at 2026 ITS. Nippon Kuyaku supports this request as, Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed:08/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) mites;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Appears to be safe on natural enemies and pollinators:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13888	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, including bluegrass, horseweed, common lambsquarters, morningglory, Virginia pepperweed, common ragweed. Annual bluegrass (diuron and glyphosate resistant), horseweed (glyphosate and paraquat resistant), limited non-selective postemergence herbicides available for use in blueberry to replace paraquat, or complement the use of glufosinate; glufosinate and glyphosate may cause severe crop injury, especially to new canes required for maintaining crop yield potential:08/24/sb; NY-low dose herbicide to replace paraquat (worker safety concern):08/24; IN: Good crop tolerance. Good weed control (if applied when weeds are present):07/26; MI:MI blueberry growers need add'l non-selective postemergence herbicide options to improve resistance mgmt and diversify weed control programs. Add'l modes of action are particularly valuable in perennial blueberry production where effective burndown options are limited:08/26;

REQ STATES NJ NY OH OR NC IN MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 3 applications of Rapidicil at 5 fl oz/a plus adjuvant per year, 30 days apart, with the last application at least 14 days prior to harvest. Applications will be made along both sides and across the base of the crop. Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers or fruit. Valent supports a max of 2 applications with a 30 day retreatment interval during dormant and prior to bud break. Maximum annual use of 10 fl oz/A. Target use rate of 5 fl oz/A with a maximum per application use rate of 10 fl oz/A. Labeling will require tank mixture with another burndown herbicide for resistance management/product stewardship:08/24

HQ Comments:

Key Exports: likely in Europe & Canada. Email from registrant indicated concern with systemic movement if suckers or other green tissue is exposed to spray. Early input from the registrant indicated only dormant uses in perennial crops:08/24/sb; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue with use pattern noted:08/24/sb; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See Prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 NY) Control of annual broadleaves and grasses. Use in place of or to compliment of other POST products. possible substitute for paraquat that has significant human health concerns.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2024 NJ) See comments regarding the need of safe and effective POST herbicide for weed control in highbush blueberry;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Useful for controlling weeds with known resistance to diuron, glyphosate and paraquat. Low use rate herbicide as compared to glyphosate and glufosinate. Low risk of off-target movement due low vapor pressure. No PPO herbicide curently labeled for POST weed control in highbush blueberry. Because of POST grass control, Epiryfenacil will provide an alternative to Group I herbicides; VGF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24; NY: vgf: alternative for control of weeds resistant to glyphosate and paraquat. Adds post moa in blueberry. Additional moa for control of grasses:08.24; NJ: vgf: will help diversifying the portfolio of herbicides labeled post in blueberry; control of glyphosate- and paraquat-resistant horseweed:08/24;

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)	P25-INP02	RECD	NONE	S-3100 was post-directed twice at 5 or 10 fl oz/a (0.018 or 0.036 lb ai/a) to 'Rubel' highbush blueberries growing in a Watseka loamy sand. Applications were made 28 days apart with the last application approximately 7 days before bud break. Treatments also included glufosinate at 1.17 lb ai/a alone and tank-mixed with the low rate of epyrifenacil at the same timings and placements. Epyrifenacil did not injure blueberries, regardless of rate or tank-mixing with glufosinate. Glufosinate alone did cause some slight foliar injury. Good to excellent weed control was seen from all epyrifenacil treatments through 88 days after the first application. Epyrifenacil did not impact yield, though yields were variable. Yield variability may have been influenced by wildlife predation.
BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P25-NJP04		NONE	Trial will be conducted in 2026 05/26/ds
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P25-ORP10	RECD	NONE	S-3100 was post-directed twice at 5 or 10 fl oz/a (0.018 or 0.036 lb ai/a) to 'Elliot' highbush blueberries growing in a Willamette silt loam. Applications were made 41 days apart with the last application April 17. Treatments also included glufosinate at 1.17 lb ai/a alone and tank-mixed with the low rate of epyrifenacil at the same timings and placements. No blueberry canopy injury was observed from any treatment. Basal shoots that were contacted by treatments were injured. Epyrifenacil caused slight basal shoot injury (<5%) four weeks after the dormant application timing (WAT-A) and moderate injury (54 and 58%) 4 WAT-B, while glufosinate treatments caused moderate injury (29 and 43%) 4 WAT-A and severe injury (>90%) 4 WAT-B. The low rate of epyrifenacil provided excellent northern willowherb control through 4 WAT-A and smartweed at 4 WAT-B. Epyrifenacil did not impact yield, individual berry weight, or percent green fruit.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13968	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	* BLUEBERRY (Highbush) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, E/CS ON-GOING; RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Annual grasses (Italian ryegrass, annual bluegrass, barnyard grass), annual broadleaves. Cases of resistance to herbicides in group 1,2,5,9,10,15,22 in Italian ryegrass, and groups 1,2,9,22, and 29 in annual bluegrass:06/25; ME: We are interested in the results of this trial for similar use in Maine wild blueberry. The residue results from this work will apply to our lowbush (wild) crop as well:07/25; MI: Icafolin-methyl would provide a new site of action for controlling troublesome weeds in MI highbush blueberries, including horseweed, pigweed, and lambsquarters, many of which have developed resistance to current herbicides:08/25; NJ: Addl site of action needed for diversifying control of annual grasses (goosegrass) and glyphosate/ALS-resistant horseweed:09/25; ME: Addl or new group numbers are needed for weed mgmt in blueberry for improved efficacy, resistance mgmt and opportunities for growers to utilize better IPPM practices. Effective herbicide options are very limited for the industry:09/25;

REQ STATES OR ME MI NJ NC

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make three applications of icafolin-methyl at 0.044 to 0.134 lb ai/a, approximately 30 days apart, as a broadcast spray to the orchard floor or as a post-directed spray to orchard floor and across the lower blueberry bushes. Bayer supports only 2 product applications (instead of the 3 that were originally proposed), guidance on a PHI is still pending, and crop safety data is necessary prior to any residue work:08/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Asia, Canada, EU; EPA PENDING:08/25, 08/26; Bayer supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Res with use pattern updates:08/25/sb; Bayer has advised a status update from Potential to Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; possible performance upgrades were discussed with RFCs, and it was decided to upgrade this Priority B to a "+" and review the performance only this year. If mfg agrees, the residue will still need to go thru nominations to be prioritized to consider residue:04/26/sb; Status changed to "E/CS ongoing" 0/26/ds; status updated from E/CS Data On-Going to Under Eval:06/26/sb; Per meeting with Bayer, status changed to "RESEARCHABLE, E/CS ON-GOING; RESIDUE DATA NEEDED" 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 CA) same;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NJ) Recently confirmed case of resistance to herbicides in WSSA group 2, 9, and 22 for weeds present in NJ blueberry fields. Additional MOA needed for control of these species.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Effectively a new mode of action for POST emergence control of Italian ryegrass and annual bluegrass:06/25; VGF:NER & GF:NJ:THIS APPROACH PERFECTLY ALIGNS WITH INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BY REDUCING RELIANCE ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF HERBICIDE MODES OF ACTION:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: samr: Kari Arnold

BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P26-ORP06	NONE
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BATTS	Jennings, Katie	P26-NCP03	NONE
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Miranda, Joshua	P26-MIP02	NONE
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BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P26-NJP01	NONE
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13974	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Many winter grasses (Italian ryegrass, annual bluegrass), yellow nutsedge, many annual broadleaf weeds (pigweeds, Conyzas, groundsel). Need to expand options for sedges and grasses. Only Dual Magnum is labeled in this MOA (Group 15), and Devrinol (not widely used):06/25; MI: Nutsedge & to control grasses:06/25; MI: Expands Group 15 options beyond Dual Magnum, and would improve management of sedges and resistant grass populations in highbush blueberries:08/25; FL: Lack of management options for grasses and nutsedge:08/25; NJ: S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum) is only available for use in NJ blueberry through a 24(c) label. Limited options for effective grasses and sedges control. Use of indaziflam increase selection pressure on sedges, increasing the need for an effective management option such as pyroxasulfone:09/25;

REQ STATES OR MI FL NJ NC

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Comprehensive use pattern reads as follows: Apply Zidua SC at 4 to 8.25 fl oz/a twice per year, approximately 30 days apart, with the last application no closer than 30 days before harvest. Applications will be post-directed to the soil and across the lower 2' of the blueberry bushes. Do not use on coarse soils or soils with < 1% organic matter.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Asia, Canada, EU; during the 2025 FUW, Kumiai supports as Potential: E/CS Before Approval for Residue:09/25/sb; Status changed to "ECS ongoing" 12/25/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NJ) S-metolachlor is only available for use on highbush blueberry through a 24(c) SLN label in NJ; limited option for controlling grasses since Surflan is not available anymore. Over-reliance on indaziflam is also concerning it regards of MOA rotation and shift in weed populations to sedge species.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requeser: Very Good Fit; Useful to control resistant weeds, and may delay resistance to group 15 because it is believed that active ingredients in group 15 may target multiple & distinct sites. Rarely cases of cross resistance in group 15 are observed:06/25; VGF:SOR & NJ:this approach perfectly aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a limited number of herbicide moa:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P25-OR-DMP	RECD	NONE	Pyroxasulfone was applied early March at 146, 292, 584, or 1,170 g ai/ha post-directed along both sides of the rows and across lower 2 feet of well-established 'Elliot' highbush blueberries. Each pyroxasulfone treatment included 1,150 g ai/ha glufosinate. Treatments also included glufosinate alone at 1,150 g ai/ha, for comparison. No crop injury observed from any treatment through 5 months after treatment (MAT). At 4 MAT, good to excellent control of smartweed, Northern willowherb and fescue seen from all pyroxasulfone treatments, with the exception of smartweed control from the lowest rate. Yield from pyroxasulfone treatments was not different from glufosinate alone.
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P25-OR-DMP	RECD	NONE	Pyroxasulfone post-directed and tank mixed with glufosinate at rates up to 1,170 g ai/ha along and across lower portions of 'Elliot' blueberries. Other pre-emergence herbicides tank-mixed with glufosinate also evaluated. Application made early March. No crop injury observed from any treatment through 5 months after application. Yield data collected only from glufosinate + pyroxasulfone at 292, 584, and 1,170 g ai/ha treatments. Pyroxasulfone did not impact berry yield, individual fruit weight, or % green fruit at harvest.
BATTS	Jennings, Katie	P26-NCP02		NONE	
BATTS	Miranda, Joshua	P26-MIP01	RECD	NONE	In established 'Bluecrop' highbush blueberry, post-directed applications of pyroxasulfone (Zidua 85 WG) at 1.67, 3.33, or 5.0 oz/A applied three times (5, 10, and 15 oz/A total) or 2.45 or 5.06 oz/A applied twice (5.01 and 10.12 oz/A total) demonstrated excellent crop safety with 0% visible crop injury and no negative effects on fruit ripening, berry weight, or yield compared to the nontreated control, weed-free control, and Alion (indaziflam) at 3.5 fl oz/A, while achieving late-season grass control of 91–97% (equal to Alion at 97% and superior to nontreated) and red sorrel control of 73–92% (numerically higher than Alion at 53% and superior to nontreated).
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P26-ORP05		NONE	



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13707 *	FLONICAMID (FMC,ISK)	* BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Thrips and aphids, Increased incidence of hot/dry weather in NC Region has resulted in higher thrips pest pressure and injury to blueberry fruit:08/23; GA/Increased incidence of thrips infestations in GA blueberries; FL/Thrips is a problem in blueberry production and we need additional tools (insecticides) from various insecticide class for management:08/23; OR-Need products against aphids, especially early in the season:05/25; FL-Thrips, specifically chilli thrips and flower thrips. Very limited tools and strategies are available for providing effective control for these pests:06/25;

REQ STATES MI GA NJ FL NC OR AR

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

A

[Southern Region](#)

[Western Region](#)

A

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

Use as a soil drip at 2.8-4.8 fl oz/A x 3 apps every 7 days and 0 day PHI. Mfg requests to follow the same use pattern as in PR# 11969: Apply as a foliar spray at 2.8 fl oz/A for 3 times every 7 days and 0 day PHI:08/23

HQ Comments:

This new request is for a "drip" only use pattern. Foliar application is already covered under PR# 11969. Mfg Supports as Needs E/CS data only:08/23

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 MD) see previous comments;(2023 FL) There is a need for additional tools to manage thrips in blueberries for resistance management.:(2024 MI) Thrips;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 MD) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; flonicamid holds fewer risks to pollinators and other beneficials than most registered alternatives, such as neonicotinoids. Also represents a rotation tool for resistance management:08/23 ; UNKNOWN: : NER; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR; GF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24; VGF:WSR, GF:SOR & NER:08/25;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14127	ETHEPHON (ADAMA,UPL NA)	* BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) (13-07B=BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Delay flowering:06/26; GA: With freeze or frost damage occurring nearly every season, there are many advantages to delaying a portion of the crop and to make harvest more efficient:07/26;

REQ STATES GA GA

NorthEast Region A **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region**

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Ethephon 2SL twice as a broadcast spray starting at the tight bud stage to delay bloom. Apply at a rate 0.16 lbs ai/A (about 800 ppm in 25 GPA); 15 day RTI; 7 day PHI

HQ Comments:

Requester specifically mentioned Southern highbush blueberries;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 NJ) Northeast highbush blueberry production is vulnerable to spring frost and freeze events during bloom, which can substantially reduce fruit set and yield. Delaying bloom with ethephon could reduce exposure of susceptible flowers to damaging temperatures and help distribute crop development and harvest timing.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit:06/26; GA:To improve chances of getting by a frost/freeze event by delaying bloom. Also to move it the peak picking days:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Unknown: : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: Ethephon could provide Northeast blueberry growers with a non-pesticidal crop-management tool to reduce frost risk by delaying bloom, while potentially spreading peak harvest timing and improving harvest efficiency.: Thierry Besancon

Ames, Zilfina

P24-GA-DMP

RECD

Ethephon applications at concentrations up to 800 mg/L (with 0.25% v/v Kinetic adjuvant) were evaluated across multi-year field trials in Georgia on southern highbush blueberry cultivars ('Georgia Dawn', 'Kee Crisp', and 'Farthing') to delay bloom, significantly delaying flowering (up to 11 days in 'Georgia Dawn' and 5–6 days in 'Farthing' and 'Kee Crisp') without negatively impacting fruit yield, weight, size, or quality parameters, and with no crop injury reported.



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13931	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	BLUEBERRY (LOWBUSH) (13-07BGH=BUSHBERRY AND LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUPS)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Fine leaf sheep fescue (grass) Possibly broadleaf weeds as well such as goldenrod and red sorrel. Fewer herbicides are registered for use in Maine due to PFAS restrictions and weeds have become resistant to hexazinone, an herbicide relied on for many years:04/25; ME: Fine leaf sheep fescue produces a humid environment around its plants that can possibly allow improved overwintering of fungal pathogens & new group numbers are needed for better IPPM, weed control efficacy and resistance mgmt:09/25;

REQ STATES ME

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make one broadcast application after emergence of weeds and lowbush blueberries in the vegetative year (year 1 of 2 in fruit production). A labeled rate of a methylated seed oil or ammonium sulfate should be included in the spray mixture". An AI rate has not been specified by the requester but supporting data show a rate of 0.33 to 1.0 lb ai/a". Requester updated 7/25/25 to Make one broadcast application at 0.089 to 0.178 lb ai/a prior to lowbush blueberry emergence in its non-fruiting year. A labeled rate of a methylated seed oil or ammonium sulfate should be included in the spray mixture:07/25/sb; Bayer supports a rate of 100-150 g ai/ha and that crop safety data is necessary prior to any residue work:08/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Asia and Europe, with established MRLs in Europe; EPA PENDING:08/25; Bayer supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Res with use pattern updates:08/25/sb; Canada minor use program is planning for 2 E/CS trials in 2026 and 8 total residue trials in 2026 and 2027:02/26/sb; Status changed from POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY to RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED based on existing Canadian E/CS data. 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; useful in controlling populations with established pesticide resistance application time is post-emergence and in our wild blueberry production system we would apply this during our non-blooming, non-cropping year therefore avoiding any off-target impacts to pollinators or beneficial insects:04/25; VGF:NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

Percival, David

P24-NS-DMP

RECD

Icafolin-methyl applied broadcast prior to blueberry emergence in the vegetative year (year 1 of 2 in fruit cycle). Icafolin was applied alone at 0.134 or 0.267 lb ai/a. Other treatments included icafolin at 0.33 lb ai/a plus indaziflam at 0.165 lb ai/a and icafolin at 0.66 lb ai/a plus indaziflam at 0.33 lb ai/a. Minor foliar injury seen with some icafolin treatments up to 28 days after application (DAA), but not present afterwards. Compared to the hexazinone + terbacil standard at 28 DAA, significant reductions in ground cover from weeds, particularly grasses, were seen from the icafolin treatments. Reduction in grass coverage remained high from icafolin through all other evaluations.

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Date: 8/26/2026

Percival, David

P24-NS-DMP

RECD

Icafolin-methyl applied broadcast prior to blueberry emergence in the vegetative year (year 1 of 2 in fruit cycle). Icafolin was applied alone at 0.134 or 0.267 lb ai/a. Other treatments included icafolin at 0.33 lb ai/a plus indaziflam at 0.165 lb ai/a and icafolin at 0.66 lb ai/a plus indaziflam at 0.33 lb ai/a. Icafolin treatments caused no crop injury. Compared to the hexazinone + terbacil standard at 14 days after application, both rates of icafolin applied alone significantly reduced ground cover of broadleaf weeds and total weeds but not grasses. At 2 months after application and onward, all icafolin treatments significantly reduced ground coverage of grasses and total weeds, compared to both the untreated and the hexazinone + terbacil standard.



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14155	INDAZIFLAM (BAYER)	KIWIFRUIT (13-07E=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT GRAPE)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need:

REQ STATES

CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Alion as a pre-emergent soil application once or twice at an interval of 90 days; [BASED ON LABEL: HQ suggests to not apply more than 5 fl oz/A in a year]; 14-day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Australia, Japan.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14154	RIMSULFURON (CORTEVA)	KIWIFRUIT (13-07E=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT GRAPE)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Grasses and broadleaf weeds. Very few herbicides are registered for fuzzy Kiwifruit. The registration of Matrix will give Kiwifruit growers a pre-emergent tool to minimize herbicide applications, minimize human exposure to other pesticides, and minimize production costs. Current technologies being used: Pendimethalin, Oxyfluorfen, and Glyphosate are currently used:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Matrix SG as a pre-emergent soil application at 4 oz/A (MAX oz product/ Year), 1 broadcast OR 2 banded applications, 30-day RTI (14-day RTI for yellow nutsedge), 14-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Australia, Japan. EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Matrix will give growers a new FRAC group (2) which will minimize the risk of herbicide resistant weeds. Matrix is non-toxic to pollinators and has low human toxicity ("Caution" signal word). Matrix has proven to be a very effective pre-emergent herbicide in other crops:06/26;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14165	SAFLUFENACIL (BASF)	KIWIFRUIT (13-07E=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT GRAPE)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. Very few post-emergent herbicides are registered for kiwifruit. Registration of Treevix will give kiwi growers a new tool which will minimize herbicide applications, minimize human exposure to other herbicides, and minimize production costs. Other post-emergent herbicides used are Paraquat and Glyphosate:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Trevix as a post-emergent herbicide application at 1 fl oz/A up to 4 times, 21-day RTI and 21-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Request is for Kiwifruit fuzzy. Key Export Markets: Australia, Japan.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Treevix will give growers a new FRAC group (14) herbicide which will minimize the risk of developing herbicide resistant weeds. Treevix is non-toxic to pollinators and beneficial insects and has low human toxicity (Caution signal word). Treevix is a much safer alternative to Paraquat which is commonly used in kiwi vineyards. Treevix has proven to be a very effective post-emergent herbicide in other crops:06/26;



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14233	GF-4031 (CORTEVA)	* GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Powdery Mildew. Powdery mildew has started to show resistance to FRAC 3 and 11 in the Willamette Valley. Need rotation options with different modes of action. This product is registered in grapes in Australia and NZ. Current technologies used: Chemistry rotations, tank mixes with sulfur, oils or soaps:07/26;

REQ STATES OR MD

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Talendo; 0.045 lb AI/A; 3 foliar applications at 7-day interval; 7-day PHI; Start applications at full bloom, repeat before harvest.

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Additional FRAC 13 fungicides can help with rotations targeted for powdery mildew:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14214	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	* GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: black rot, phomopsis, powdery mildew and botrytis. Primary: black rot. Potentially losing other multisite products in early season mgmt (e.g. mancozeb). Current technologies used: Several fungicides are labeled but many do not focus on black rot:07/26; MD:several SDHIs are available for black rot and other grape diseases, but not this one:08/26;

REQ STATES MI MD

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region A Southern Region Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

1 to 3 foliar applications at 14 day interval; 30 day PHI; IR4 suggests 20.5 fl. oz/A product

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Europe - but the product is already labeled there. EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This is a great fit for black rot control. We had an IR4 Integrated Solutions project that was funded but removed in 2025, this is an attempt to get something for this black rot window. Also a FRAC 7 material would have be better for workers as this is the main reason multisite fungicides are potentially being removed by the EPA:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14059 *	VRD-01 (VARADA)	* GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Powdery mildew (Erysiphe necator). Powdery mildew remains a top challenge in viticulture, requiring repeated fungicide use that can drive resistance, leave harmful residues, and face tightening regulatory limits. RNAi biopesticide offers a new mode of action, fits within IPM frameworks, and supports the needs of growers and exporters seeking residue-free alternatives:07/25; MD: RNAi is an emerging technology, helping with resistance management and residual concerns. Validating the efficacy of RNAi-based products under field conditions is meaningful:06/26; OR: Resistance to FRAC 3 and 11 in the Willamette Valley, lots of PM pressure:06./26;

REQ STATES CA MD OR

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply as a foliar spray up to 7 times every 7 days. Rates should be provided by the MFG.

HQ Comments:

this request is for Double stranded RNAi, and requester mentioned field and greenhouse; Varada supports as Potential, E/CS data before approval for Residue. However, it is likely this product will be exempt from tolerance, so residue would not be needed:07/25/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 MD) Powdery is of more interest to NER.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Varada's RNAi-based biopesticides are an ideal fit for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs because they offer a highly targeted mode of action that disrupts specific genes in plant pathogens without harming beneficial organisms, pollinators, or the surrounding ecosystem. Unlike conventional chemicals, these biodegradable products leave no harmful residues and degrade quickly in the environment, making them compatible with organic practices and residue-sensitive markets. By introducing a novel, non-toxic control tool, Varada's RNAi technology supports resistance management and reduces reliance on synthetic pesticides, aligning well with the goals of sustainable, science-driven crop protection. Their flexibility across crops and compatibility with other biological and cultural methods makes them a valuable addition to any modern IPM strategy:07/25

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13890	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	* GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, including bluegrass, horseweed, common lambsquarters, morningglory, Virginia pepperweed, common ragweed. Annual bluegrass (diuron and glyphosate resistant), horseweed (glyphosate and paraquat resistant), limited non-selective postemergence herbicides available for use in blueberry to replace paraquat, or complement the use of glufosinate; glufosinate and glyphosate may cause severe crop injury either due to trunk splitting (glufosinate) or systemic activity through sucker absorption (glyphosate):08/24; MI: Epyrifenacil offers a new site of action with rapid burndown activity that can be tank-mixed with glufosinate for synergistic control of difficult and resistant species:08/25;

REQ STATES NJ NY OH KY NC MI

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	B	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 3 applications of Rapidil at 5 fl oz/a plus adjuvant per year, 30 days apart, with the last application at least 14 days prior to harvest. Applications will be made along both sides and across the base of the crop. Valent supports a max of 2 applications with a 30 day retreatment interval during dormant and prior to bud break. Maximum annual use of 10 fl oz/A. Target use rate of 5 fl oz/A with a maximum per application use rate of 10 fl oz/A. Labeling will require tank mixture with another burndown herbicide for resistance management/product stewardship:08/24

HQ Comments:

Key Exports: Europe, Canada. Email from registrant indicated concern with systemic movement if suckers or other green tissue is exposed to spray. Early input from the registrant indicated only dormant uses in perennial crops:08/24/sb; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue, with the Use Pattern noted:08/24/sb; Status changed to E/CS DATA ON-GOING 03/26/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See Prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 NY) Control of broadleaves and grasses. Alternative to glyphosate, glufosinate and paraquat the have crop injury concerns or worker safety concerns.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 NJ) Same as listed previously. Alternative to paraquat and glyphosate are much needed because of existing herbicide resistance in the region (horseweed);:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 NY) Grape growers are facing increasing challenges with annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, including glyphosate- and paraquat-resistant species such as horseweed and annual bluegrass. The current reliance on a limited number of non-selective POST herbicides primarily glyphosate, glufosinate, and paraquat—raises concerns due to crop injury risks, resistance development, and worker safety issues. Epyrifenacil offers a promising alternative, with rapid burndown activity, a low use rate, and a low vapor pressure, minimizing off-target movement.:(2025 NJ) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Useful for controlling weeds with known resistance to diuron, glyphosate & paraquat. Potential for chemical control of grape suckers. Low use rate herbicide as compared to glyphosate & glufosinate. Low risk of off-target movement due low vapor pressure. Limited number of PPO herbicide currently labeled for POST weed control in grape. Because of POST grass control, this will provide an alternative to Group I herbicides; VGF-NCR, SOR & NER:08/24; NY: vgf: limited number of ppo herbicide currently labeled:08/24; NJ: vgf: lower use rate is also important to consider. Intro of new moa that can help diversifying herbicide rotation in perennial crops:08/24; GF:SOR, VGF:NER, GF:NY:ability to control resistant biotypes & compatibility with tank mixes make ideal for integrated programs targeting tough resistant weeds. fills critical gap & reduces dependence on existing chemistries, w/long-term ipm & sustainability goals in perennial crop production & VGF:NJ:08/25;

BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P26-NJP02	NONE
BATTS	Hanson, Brad	P26-CAP07	NONE



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

BATTS	Goncalves, Clebson	P26-CAP08	NONE
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14134	PIOXANILIPROLE (PI IND)	* GRAPE (13-07F=SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Grape Root borer. With the loss of chlorpyrifos, there are limited (basically only bifenthrin) chemistries labeled for use against grape root borer in grapes. Current technologies: Mating disruption has been adopted by several growers, but it is not practical or effective across all scenarios. Additionally, the one commercially available mating disruption product is not labeled and requires a Section-18 in order to use:06/26; NJ:Grape root borer can be a significant pest of grapes where present. Very few pesticides are available and options are further limited with the loss of chlorpyrifos:08/26; VA:requires a Section-18 request for mating disruption:08/26; PA:adds a new moa to control pest:08/26;

REQ STATES GA NJ VA KY SC DE PA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, HQ suggests: 125–150 g a.i./ha, 2–4 applications per season with a 5-day PHI, using 70% WG formulation.

HQ Comments:

PI Ind supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:06/26; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; The mode of action of pioxaniliprole is considered more of a reduced-risk to beneficial insects than chlorpyrifos, which was used for grape root borer management:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13713 *	FLUOPYRAM (BAYER)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Black Root Rot (fungal pathogens - Rhizoctonia and Cylindrocarpon); Currently this is labeled for strawberry as a nematocide, however Black Root Rot is not labeled. This would be a label expansion to another pest:08/23; SC: Increasing black root rot complex incidence:06/26; AR: Black root rot issues are an increasing cause of concern in Arkansas strawberries. More products are needed that are effective in its mgmt:06/26;

REQ STATES MI CA SC AR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use velum at 6 fl. oz/A; Drench & banded spray with high volume of water; 2-4 applications; RTI: 30 days; PHI: 14 days

HQ Comments:

Mfg supports as Needs E/CS Data Only:09/23; Bayer support soil apps:06/24/sb; requester mentioned that primary disease concern in Rhizoctonia and secondary concern is Cylindrocarpon but generally it is a disease complex (Black Root Rot):08/24/sb; PR# 14162 was submitted for Fusarium:06/26 and was updated to Cov By Another Project (this 13713); If prioritized, the primary target to address will be discussed:07/26/sb; PR# 14241 was since submitted for a use pattern that is currently on the Velum Prime label:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MI) See Prev;(2024 MI) See Prev;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Use as a fungicide drench during the season in perennial beds. I have 1 year of data on this product:08/23; VGF-NCR & NER:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14241	FLUOPYRAM (BAYER)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Cylindrocarpon, Rhizoctonia, Lesion Nematodes, Fusarium. Primary: Rhizoctonia. We need a drench fungicide application for black root rot (Cylindrocarpon, Rhizoctonia, Lesion Nematodes, Fusarium). While this product is labeled on strawberry for charcoal rot. This would be a label expansion. Current technologies used: FRAC 11 fungicide (Abound) primarily for this but it only hits one member of the complex and doesn't target the nematodes:07/26;

REQ STATES MI WV

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Velum Prime; 6.84 fl. oz/A; 2 soil drench at 7-day interval; 20-day PHI

HQ Comments:

PR13713 has same crop/Al/pathogen request but with a different use pattern. This request was submitted with the intent to reflect the current use pattern on the Velum Prime label.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This PCR has been submitted before, it is really an important priority for eastern strawberry growers to keep perennial strawberry beds longer:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14218	INPYRFLUXAM (VALENT)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Rhizoctonia, Cylindrocarpon, and Fusarium. Primary: Rhizoctonia. We need additional tools for black root rot of strawberry. Current technologies used: Currently we use FRAC 11 but need additional rotation partners:07/26;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Excalia; 4 fl. oz/A; 2 to 4 soil drench at 14-day interval; 50-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity: Yes.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; We need additional rotation partners with Abound FRAC 11 for perennial stawberries. This product is labeled for Rhizoctonia in other crops and will help us manage fungicide resistance:07/26;



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PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
12579	FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM, VALENT)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: WEEDS IN ROW MIDDLES; IMPROVED SPECTRUM OF CONTROL OVER CURRENTLY REGISTERED PRODUCTS; NY/Weed control in row middles is a significant issue late season after at-plant treatments have broken down; increased/improved spectrum of control:09/23; LA: This product will provide addl options for control of weeds in strawberry production in LA. The combination of 2 MOAs is beneficial for resistance mgmt:06/26; TN: Would provide much needed row middle weed control option. This product would control a broader spectrum of weeds compared to current available products:06/26;

REQ STATES FL SC OR AL DE MD
AR IN NJ OH NY LA TN

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

REQUESTOR INDICATED THE PRODUCT AS COBRA (LACTOFEN), BUT THE AI IS SPECIFIED AS FLUMIOXAZIN + PYROXASULFONE, WHICH IS THE FIERCE PRODUCT; USE PATTERN GIVEN IS: MAKE 2 SOIL OR FOLIAR APPLIC, 14 DAYS APART; APPLY AS A PRE TO SOIL OR AS A POST ON PLANTS LESS THAN 5 INCHES TALL; DO NOT ALLOW TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE CROP; NO RATE OR PHI SPECIFIED; IR-4 SUGGESTS CONSIDERATION OF A 30-DAY INTERVAL BETWEEN APPLIC:07/20

HQ Comments:

TOLERANCE IS ESTABLISHED FOR FLUMIOXAZIN ON CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G, WITH STRAWBERRY AS THE REP CROP; NO KEY EXPORT MARKETS:07/18; VALENT AND KUMIAI SUPPORT, BUT KUMIAI REQUIRES PERFORMANCE DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE WORK:08/18; PERFORMANCE PROTOCOL WAS SIGNED 9/5/23, SO THE CATEGORY HAS NOW BEEN CHANGED FROM POTENTIAL, E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY TO E/CS DATA ONGOING:02/24/sb; Per meeting with KI-chem, status changed from "E/CS ongoing" to "Under Evaluation", ECS work is complete 06/25/ds; Flumioxazin is EPA GREEN & Pyroxasulfone is EPA CAUTION:08/25; during the 2025 FUW, Kumiai said they would agree with Valent, and Valent now supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed:09/25/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

NEED 4 E/CS TRIALS, ALL DONE IN ONE YEAR SHOULD BE FINE:04/22; MFG SUGGESTS SETTING UP E/CS PROTOCOL LIKE THE TOMATO/PEPPER PROTOCOL - 3, 4.5 AND 6 OZ/A, APPLIED TWICE TO ROW MIDDLES, 30-DAY INTERVAL, BEGINNING WHEN WEEDS ARE 2-4" TALL, NO CONTACT WITH CROP ALLOWED:07/20

Nomination Justification:

(2019 MD) DE has 24C for Flumioxazin. There is some concern about crop injury in flooded conditions when water and/or soil particles are carried onto plastic mulch. DE and NJ would like to explore possibility to conduct a performance trial to look at use under flooded conditions.;(2020 FL) Dual ai product gives a broad spectrum of weed control; need for effective products to control weeds in strawberry row middles.;(2021 CA) See previous.;(2021 FL) See previous comments.;(2022 MD) see database comments. Flumioxazin is labeled. This would be looking at Pyroxasulfone.;(2022 CA) See previous.;(2022 MI) same.;(2022 FL) See previous comments.;(2023 MI) See Prev.;(2023 CA) Same.;(2023 MD) See previous comments.;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2023 NY) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev.;(2025 NJ) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; MANY GROWERS ALREADY RELY ON FLUMIOXAZIN AND THIS PRODUCT GIVES A BROADER SPECTRUM OF CONTROL; ALSO A GOOD FIT FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:07/18; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; GF:NJ:this approach perfectly aligns with integrated weed mgmt strategies by reducing reliance on a limited number of herb moa:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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BATTS	Vinson, Edgar	P24-ALP02	RECD	NONE	Two applications of Fierce EZ at 6, 9, or 12 fl oz/a applied as hooded/shielded spray between plastic mulch beds of 'Camino Real' strawberries. Applications were made 17 and 49 days after transplanting (DAP). Treatments also included Prowl H2O (pendimethalin) applied at 3 pt/a 17 DAP. Strawberry plant size from all Fierce treatments was significantly higher than the control and Prowl treatments approximately 3 weeks after first harvest. Compared to the control and Prowl treatments, total marketable yield and individual fruit weight was increased, often significantly, by Fierce. Plant size, yield and berry weight increases may be due to reduction of ryegrass biomass growing between beds from Fierce treatments.
BATTS	Boyd, Nathan	P24-FLP01	RECD	NONE	Two applications of Fierce EZ at 6, 9, or 12 fl oz/a applied as hooded/shielded spray between plastic mulch beds of 'Medallion' strawberries growing in a Myakka fine sand. Applications were made 13 and 43 days after transplanting. Treatments also included Chateau (flumioxazin) applied at 3 oz/a on the same days as Fierce. All herbicide treatments included Gramoxone (paraquat) to assist with emerged weeds. Good to excellent weed control from all treatments through 30 days after the second application, at which time complete control was seen. Crop injury from herbicide treatments was significantly higher than the weed-free nontreated. Injury from Fierce treatments was not different from the Chateau standard. Yield from Fierce treatments ranged from 94 to 136% of the weed-free nontreated. Yield from Chateau was highest in the trial at 165% of the weed-free nontreated.
BATTS	Vollmer, Kurt (MD)	P24-MDP01	RECD	NONE	Two shielded applications of Fierce EZ made to bed middles of 'Ruby June' strawberries growing in a silt loam soil. Applications made at 6, 9 or 12 fl oz/a and approximately 30 days apart, beginning when weeds reached 2 to 4 inches. No crop injury observed, regardless of application rate or timing. Mouse-ear chickweed and henbit were completely controlled by all treatments 30 days after second application (DAP-2). Shepard's purse control ranged from 44 to 84% 30 DAP-2, with an apparent rate response. No yield data was required for this trial.
BATTS	Performance Summary	P24-HQ-SUM	RECD	NONE	SUMMARY OF IR-4 PRODUCT PERFORMANCE PREPARED BY RBB. INCLUDES DATA FROM FT ID#s 24-ALP02, 24-FLP01, AND 24-MDP01. FORWARDED TO VALENT:12/24



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14128	PRONAMIDE (CORTEVA)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Italian ryegrass (Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum) Perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne) Quackgrass (Elymus repens) Tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea); primary pest is Italian ryegrass; Italian ryegrass and other grass weeds are increasingly problematic in perennial strawberry production. These weeds compete with the crop, interfere with harvest, and increase production costs. Pronamide would provide an important additional mode of action for grass control and herbicide resistance management; technologies currently used are clethodim, glyphosate, mowing, cultivation between rows - all have limited efficacy:06/26; MD:add'l moa for grass control in areas where resistant Italian ryegrass is present, or before resistant-ryegrass becomes a problem:08/26; OR:Issue managing grass weeds in row middles:08/26;

REQ STATES OR MD

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Kerb SC to established strawberry plantings from late September to early November after harvest when soil temperatures are cool but above freezing. Apply to moist soil or prior to rainfall/irrigation for optimum activity. Apply at 2.8 L/ha only once per year in pre-emergence, 120 PHI. Do not apply to frozen soils. Best performance is obtained under cool soil conditions and adequate soil moisture following application

HQ Comments:

Also ref to PR# 00387, but very old and lacks critical info; new request specifically mentions "perennial" strawberries; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NJ) Italian ryegrass and other cool-season grasses are difficult to manage in New Jersey strawberry production, where current chemical and mechanical options are limited. Pronamide would provide residual grass control and an additional mode of action, with particular value for Italian ryegrass and perennial grasses such as quackgrass.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Pronamide would provide strawberry growers with an important additional option for Italian ryegrass and other difficult-to-control grasses, particularly where resistance or poor efficacy limits currently available tools.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; It provides a different mode of action than commonly used postemergence grass herbicides. It helps manage and delay herbicide resistance, particularly in Italian ryegrass. It is typically used as part of an integrated program that includes cultivation, mulches, hand weeding, sanitation, and crop rotation where applicable. Effective grass control can reduce the need for repeated mechanical operations and hand labor:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: pronamide would provide a different mode of action and residual control of cool-season grasses, complementing POST graminicides, cultivation, mulches, and hand weeding. Its late-fall/winter use pattern is particularly well suited to New Jersey conditions and would strengthen resistance management while reducing reliance on repeated POST and mechanical control.: Thierry Besancon; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Pronamide provides an additional mode of action for grass control that can complement mowing, cultivation, sanitation, and existing herbicides while helping manage or delay herbicide resistance, particularly in species like Italian ryegrass.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
11611	QUINCLORAC (ADAMA,ALBAGH)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: WEED CONTROL IN BETWEEN PLASTIC CULTURE ROWS; TO BE USED ALONG WITH SEEDING OF ANNUAL GRASS COVER CROP TO ELIMINATE ANNUAL WEEDS FROM SEED; ALSO FOR USE AS POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN THE SAME SITUATION; NEEDED TO CONTROL FIELD BINDWEED IN BEARING PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY:01/17

REQ STATES GA FL OR MI AL NJ

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE FACET PRODUCT; MAX 2 APPLIC OF 0.25-0.50 LB AI/A, FIRST AT SEEDING OF COVER CROP (SUCH AS RYE, TURF TYPE) AND 2ND UP TO 60 DAYS LATER; 30-DAY PHI; KEEP DRIFT OFF OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

HQ Comments:

TOLERANCE IS ESTABLISHED ON LOW GROWING BERRY, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY, CROP SUBGROUP 13-07H, AND QUINSTAR 4L SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL PROHIBITS USE ON STRAWBERRY:11/14; AT 2015 FUW, ADAMA CONFIRMED THEY WILL NOT SUPPORT THIS REQUEST; NEED TO CHECK WITH OTHER MFG:09/15; ADAMA WILL SUPPORT IF ALBAUGH DOESN'T:05/20; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", E/CS data is complete pending MFG input 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2015 FL) Needed for weed control between rows and to be used along with seeding of annual grass cover to eliminate annual weeds.;(2017 CA) Use in the PNW Post-emergence control of field bindweed in bearing perennial strawberries. 0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A.;(2017 MI) Needed for bindweed and Canada thistle control.;(2017 MI) WEED CONTROL IN BETWEEN PLASTIC CULTURE ROWS; TO BE USED ALONG WITH SEEDING OF ANNUAL GRASS COVER CROP TO ELIMINATE ANNUAL WEEDS FROM SEED; ALSO FOR USE AS POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN THE SAME SITUATION; NEEDED TO CONTROL FIELD BINDWEED IN BEARING PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY:01/17;(2019 MD) NJ interest;(2020 MI) (2015 FL) Needed for weed control between rows and to be used along with seeding of annual grass cover to eliminate annual weeds.;(2017 CA) Use in the PNW Post-emergence control of field bindweed in bearing perennial strawberries. 0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A.;(2017 MI) Needed for bindweed and Canada thistle control.;(2017 MI) WEED CONTROL IN BETWEEN PLASTIC CULTURE ROWS; TO BE USED ALONG WITH SEEDING OF ANNUAL GRASS COVER CROP TO ELIMINATE ANNUAL WEEDS FROM SEED; ALSO FOR USE AS POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN THE SAME SITUATION; NEEDED TO CONTROL FIELD BINDWEED IN BEARING PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY:01/17;(2019 MD) NJ interest;(2021 CA) See previous;(2021 MI) (2015 FL) Needed for weed control between rows and to be used along with seeding of annual grass cover to eliminate annual weeds.;(2017 CA) Use in the PNW Post-emergence control of field bindweed in bearing perennial strawberries. 0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A.;(2017 MI) Needed for bindweed and Canada thistle control.;(2017 MI) WEED CONTROL IN BETWEEN PLASTIC CULTURE ROWS; TO BE USED ALONG WITH SEEDING OF ANNUAL GRASS COVER CROP TO ELIMINATE ANNUAL WEEDS FROM SEED; ALSO FOR USE AS POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN THE SAME SITUATION; NEEDED TO CONTROL FIELD BINDWEED IN BEARING PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY:01/17;(2019 MD) NJ interest;(2020 MI) (2015 FL) Needed for weed control between rows and to be used along with seeding of annual grass cover to eliminate annual weeds.;(2017 CA) Use in the PNW Post-emergence control of field bindweed in bearing perennial strawberries. 0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A.;(2017 MI) Needed for bindweed and Canada thistle control.;(2017 MI) WEED CONTROL IN BETWEEN PLASTIC CULTURE ROWS; TO BE USED ALONG WITH SEEDING OF ANNUAL GRASS COVER CROP TO ELIMINATE ANNUAL WEEDS FROM SEED; ALSO FOR USE AS POSTEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN THE SAME SITUATION; NEEDED TO CONTROL FIELD BINDWEED IN BEARING PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY:01/17;(2019 MD) NJ interest;(2021 CA) See previous;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 MI) same;(2022 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Quinclorac would provide strawberry growers with an additional option for difficult-to-control weeds, including field bindweed, and for weed management between plasticulture rows. NY crop-safety (E/CS) data have demonstrated good strawberry tolerance, further supporting evaluation of this use.

IPM Comments from PCR:

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PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; ALLOWS FOR USE OF WEED FREE COVER CROPS IN PLASTIC CULTURE STRAWBERRIES, SUCH AS ANNUAL RYEGRASS USED IN YOU-PICK SITUATIONS, WHICH MAKES THE PICKING EXPERIENCE MORE ENJOYABLE (NO NASTY WEEDS AND INSECTS THAT INFEST THE WEEDS, AND NO MUD WITH COVER CROP IN PLACE, ETC.);11/14; FROM NCR 2017 NOMINATION: GOOD IPM FIT; CONTROLS WEEDS NOT CONTROLLED BY OTHER HERBICIDES

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Quinclorac would broaden the limited weed-control toolbox, target weeds not adequately controlled by existing herbicides, and complement the use of managed grass cover crops between strawberry rows.: Lynn Sosnoskie

BATTS	Peachey, Ed	P17-OR-DMP	RECD	NONE	8.4 FL OZ/A APPLIED 1 DAY POST-TP TO PERENNIAL STRAWBERRY; EXCELLENT CROP SAFETY; EQUAL TO THE STANDARD PENDIMETHALIN.
BATTS	Zandstra, Dr. Bernard H.	P18-MI-DMP	RECD	NONE	0.25 LB AI/A + COC POST DIRECTED; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE.
BATTS	Sosnoskie, Lynn	P23-NYP05	RECD	NONE	Trial initiated in 2023 on matted row strawberries and was planned for applications over two years, with harvest data collected in year 2. Only 2023 data reported, due to damage from wildlife. Two applications of Quinstar 4L at 6.3, 12.6, 25.2 or 50.5 fl oz/a (0.1875, 0.375, 0.75 or 1.5 lb ai/a) applied with a single, shielded nozzle between rows of 'Jewel' strawberries growing in a Honeoye loam. Applications were made 66 and 94 days after transplanting, though a second application in year 1 was not required in the protocol. Some crop stunting and foliar injury was observed after both application timings, likely due to strawberry runners rooting into treated soil as they grew larger. The two lower rates were generally safe, while injury from the two higher rates was significantly different from the weed-free in several instances. Damage from deer grazing and trampling in the crop prevented applications and yield data collection in year 2. In a separate greenhouse experiment, quinclorac applied postemergence broadcast over 'Jewel' strawberries did not cause as much injury as seen in the field trial.
BATTS	Moretti, Marcelo	P24-ORP01		NONE	
BATTS	Vinson, Edgar	P24-ALP01	RECD	NONE	Two applications of Quinstar 4L at 12.6 or 25.2 fl oz/a (0.375 or 0.75 lb ai/a) applied as hooded/shielded spray between plastic mulch beds of 'Camarosa' strawberries. Applications were made 17 and 49 days after transplanting. Strawberry plant size from quinclorac treatments were not different from the control approximately 3 weeks after first harvest, but both rates were numerically lower than the control. The high rate significantly reduced biomass of ryegrass cover crop in between beds 11 days prior to first harvest. No crop injury observed, regardless of application timing or rate. Quinclorac treatments did not have any effect of strawberry yield.
BATTS	Cutulle, Matthew	P24-SCP01	RECD	NONE	Two applications of Quinstar 4L at 12.6 or 25.2 fl oz/a (0.375 or 0.75 lb ai/a) applied as hooded/shielded spray between plastic mulch beds of 'Camarosa' strawberry growing in a sandy loam soil. Initial application 21 days after transplanting. Second application made 17 days before first berry harvest. No crop injury observed, regardless of application timing or rate. Quinclorac treatments did not have any effect of strawberry yield.



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14087	ISOCYCLOSERAM (ISM-555) (SYNGEN)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: lygus bugs & thrips. requesting shorter PHI than current planned 3 days:01/26; CA: During peak harvest, strawberry crop should be harvested every 3 days to maintain freshness. Overripening fruit attracts fruit flies which can severely impact quality at their destination:02/26; NC: Lygus bugs & thrips are becoming a major concern in both open fields & protected structures. Growers have reported failure of current available products:06/26; AR: Large need for Thrips & Plant bug products. Currently only have Radiant for thrips & pyrethroid resistance in Tarnished Plant Bug has left only Group 4 insecticides that are effective:06/26; OH:thrips & lygus are primary issues prior & within harvest. Options limited to spinetoram & premix, Acetamiprid + Novaluron. More options needed to diversify rotations, especially with thrips that often develop resistance to insecticides:08/26; OR:Also needed for Spotted Wing Drosophila and TSSM:08/26;

REQ STATES CA NC AR OH OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 to 3 foliar applications at 3 fl oz of plinazolin formulated product (Zivalgo or per MFG) per acre, with a non-ionic surfactant, retreatment interval 10 days, preharvest interval 2 days.

Syngenta requires a spray interval of 7-days:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

See PR 11679 for two performance and crop safety trials conducted on GH strawberry in 2023 in FL and SC with similar use pattern (2 applications at 2 fl oz plinazolin product/A with surfactant and 7 day retreatment interval) against thrips; Key Export Markets: Canada, South Korea, Japan; Syngenta supports as Researchable, Residue Only:07/26/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; medium toxicity and very favorable environmental profile:01/26;

Bolda, Mr. Mark

P21-CA-DMP

RECD

Three foliar applications of either 2.05 or 3.05 fl oz Incipo (Isocycloseram 200SC aka SYN547407) per acre at 150 GPA, with a 12 day and 8 day retreatment intervals were made to 'Monterey' strawberries during fruit production. Lygus nymphs and adults were significantly reduced compared to the untreated control and the commercial standards treatments, applied at the same intervals: 12 fl oz Cormoran (Acetamiprid + Novaluron) or 4 fl oz Mustang Maxx (Zeta-cypermethrin) per acre, up to six weeks after the final application. No phytotoxicity was observed.

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Bolda, Mr. Mark

P22-CA-DMP

RECD

Three foliar applications of either 2.05, 3.05, or 4.11 fl oz Incipo (Isocycloseram 200SC aka SYN547407) per acre at 150 GPA and with Dyna-mic surfactant, with a 6-8 day retreatment intervals were made to strawberries. Lygus nymphs and adults were significantly reduced compared to the untreated control and the commercial standard treatments, applied at the same intervals of 4 fl oz Mustang Maxx (Zeta-cypermethrin) per acre, up to two weeks after treatment. No phytotoxicity was observed.

Bolda, Mr. Mark

P23-CA-DMP

RECD

Three foliar applications of either 2.05 or 3.08 fl oz Incipo (Isocycloseram 200SC aka SYN547407) per acre at 100 GPA and with Widespread Max adjuvant, with a 7 day retreatment intervals were made to strawberries. Lygus nymphs were significantly reduced compared to the untreated control up to 6 weeks after the last application and was not different from the commercial standards treatments, applied at the same intervals: (a) 14 or (b) 28 fl oz Sefina (afidopyropen) per acre or (c) Beleaf (flonicamid), then Avaunt Evo (indoxacarb), followed by Avaunt Evo, or (d) the grower standard: Rimon (novaluron), then Malathion (malathion), followed by Danitol (fenpropathrin) tank mixed with Actara (thiamethoxam). No phytotoxicity was observed.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14144	NK 138 (NKC)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Spider Mites. NK 138 is needed for resistance mgmt. Current technologies being used: Broad spectrum insecticides that can cause spider mite outbreaks due to natural enemy non target effects:06/26; FL:scirothrips dorsalis Hood are severe thrips pests of field strawberries & very few conventional insecticides show long-term efficacy against this pest. Therefore, chilli thrips should also be added to the list of pests. Spider mites also need more modes of chemical action:08/26;

REQ STATES NC FL DE

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications of 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138/ha with a 10 -14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. See PR# 14106 for GH Version. AI presented at 2026 ITS. NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: IPM Fit is Unknown:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14109	SPIDOXAMAT (BAYER)	* STRAWBERRY (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Chilli thrips, aphids, whiteflies, two spotted spider mites. Works well in an integrated program. No other effective options exist:04/26; FL: Addl modes of action are urgently needed for chilli thrips and twospotted spider mite:06/26; NC:Spider mites continue to be one of the major pests in strawberries in NC, and any additional tools would be helpful to contribute to rotation programs and insecticide resistance mgmt:6/26; AR: strawberry production is in desperate need for more thrips and TSSM options. We have growers that used all available TSSM sprays last year due to immense pressure:06/26;

REQ STATES

FL NC AR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make two drench and/or foliar applications at 1.9 - 3.8 oz Velancor / acre with a 7-10 day retreatment interval and 1-2 day preharvest interval.

HQ Comments:

This is for field strawberries. See 13130 for the greenhouse version of the request. EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Appears to be relatively non-toxic to beneficials, an insecticide resistance tool, and compatible with other integrated tools:04/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13846	TERBACIL (TKI)	* STRAWBERRY (ANNUAL) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: WEEDS;

REQ STATES HQ AR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

from A8959 - 0.2 LB AI/A; 30-45 DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

From A8959 - PRE-UNDER MULCH; CURRENT LABEL IS 110-DAY PHI, THIS REQUEST IS TO LOWER THE LABELED PHI & FOR FL ONLY:10/03; STUDY 08959 CANCELED, AND REPLACED WITH STUDY A8959; SUBMISSION ON HOLD UNTIL SEVERAL REGISTRANT STUDIES ARE COMPLETED/SUBMITTED TO EPA:08/14:07/24/sb; A final rpt was signed under PR# A8959 (with 2004 trial data). This PR# was created in order to conduct add'l residue trials for submission, if there is still a need:07/24/sb; TKI supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed:08/24/sb; EPA GREEN:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor comments;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MD) see previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Unknown fit-SOR:08/24; Unknown Fit:SOR & GF:NER:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13853	ACEQUINOCYL (UPL NA)	STRAWBERRY (GH TRANSPLANT) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: spider mite. Few products are registered for use on bearing strawberries being sold to consumers as a bedding plant or hanging basket:07/24; OH: OH has needs for products to manage spider mites in greenhouse strawberries, including those used in hydroponic production:07/25; DE:mites can reach extremely high levels in greenhouse strawberries, and control options are few. Add'l moa would be beneficial:08/26;

REQ STATES MI NC AL CA TX NJ OH DE

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kanemite 15 SC as a foliar spray at 31 fl oz/100 gal, 2 apps., 21 day RTI, 1 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

This request is for gh strawberry plants for sale to consumers. The product is already registered for field-grown strawberries:07/24; EPA CAUTION:08/25; UPL supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) For sale to consumer;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Can be used in rotation with M-Pede and Acramite for pest resistance management; VGF-NCR & SOR, and GF-WSR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13852	BIFENAZATE (UPL NA)	STRAWBERRY (GH TRANSPLANT) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: spider mites. Bearing strawberry plants are being sold as bedding plants and baskets to consumers. Additional miticides are needed:07/24;

REQ STATES MI NC AL CA TX NJ

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Willowood Bifenazate 50 WDG as a foliar spray at 0.75-1.0 lb/100 gal, 2 applications, 21 day RTI, 1 day PHI

HQ Comments:

This request is for gh strawberry plants for sale to consumers. The product is already registered for field-grown strawberries at the desired use pattern:07/24; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/25; UPL supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; during the 2025 FUW, UPL updated status from Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed, to Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed:09/25/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) For sale to consumer;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Can be used in rotation with M-Pede and Acramite to delay pest resistance.; VGF-NCR, SOR, NER:08/24; GF-WSR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14183	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: ALTERNARIA, ALTERNARIA, POWDERY MILDEW, SCLEROTINIA, SCLEROTINIA. Primary: POWDERY MILDEW. THIS MATERIAL IS VERY COMPATIBLE FOR USE IN GH strawberries; THERE IS SAFETY TO BENEFICIALS. Current technologies used: cultural, mechanical, and rotational materials are needed:06/26;

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

2 to 4 foliar applications at 10-14 day interval; 1 to 3-day PHI; IR-4 suggests 1.54 to 3.2 fl. oz/A. Nichino supports usina a maximum of 2 applications:08/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. Nichino supports as "Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed, with a maximum of 2 applications:08/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; THIS MATERIAL IS VERY COMPATIBLE FOR USE IN GH strawberries; THERE IS SAFETY TO BENEFICIALS:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13620	PYRIOFENONE (ISK)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: POWDERY MILDEW. NEW FRAC GROUP FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:04/23

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

FOUR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS AT 0.078 TO 0.098 LB AI/A, WITH A RETREATMENT INTERVAL OF 7 TO 14 DAYS, 0 DAY PHI.

HQ Comments:

NEED TO SATISFY BOTH EPA AND PMRA REQUIREMENTS; CURRENT TOLERANCES/MRLS EXIST ON FIELD GROWN STRAWBERRIES IN BOTH THE US AND CAN [ISK 5/23] JPB 5/23;; EPA GREEN: 08/23, 08/24, 08/25; ISK does not need res & e/cs since Canada has completed 3 e/cs trials in 2024, and had already provided residue data highlights, that can be used for US registration. It was determined add'l e/cs data would not be needed, but residue would, if prioritized, so it would still need to be prioritized to submit in US. status, so updated to Researchable, Only Res Data Needed at this time:06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: GOOD IPM FIT; NOT EXPECTED TO AFFECT BENEFICIALS; GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
12513	ACEQUINOCYL (UPL NA)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: MITES (TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER); THERE ARE FEW MITICIDES WITH GH STRAWBERRIES ON THE LABEL; MI/Greenhouse production of strawberry plants for sale to consumers is increasing among bedding plant growers:08/23; DE:This past season, I was contacted by two protected ag producers looking for mite management assistance on their strawberry. There are few products available and some products do not mention protected agriculture scenarios:08/23; NC:-more tools for TSSM mgmt in GH are needed:06/24; OH:Rotation products are needed to control mites in greenhouse strawberries in Ohio:07/24; Miticides with 0 PHI and high efficacy needed:06/26;

REQ STATES TX NH MI DE NC OH FL

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A
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Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE KANEMITE PRODUCT; MAKE 2 FOLIAR APPLIC OF 0.07-0.15 G AI/L (SEE GH LABEL FOR OTHER CROPS); 21-DAY SPRAY INTERVAL; 0-DAY PHI; APPLY AS A FULL COVER SPRAY TO THE FOLIAGE; THOROUGH COVERAGE IS ESSENTIAL; ACTUAL SPRAY VOLUME DEPENDS ON SIZE OF PLANTS; APPLY AS SOON AS MITE POPULATION REACHES ECONOMIC INFESTATION LEVEL; IR-4 RECOMMENDS, PER STRAWBERRY USE PATTERN ON THE MASTER LABEL, 2 APPLIC OF 0.3 LB AI/A PER APPLIC, 21-DAY INTERVAL, 1-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

CANADA IS A KEY EXPORT MARKET; CANADIAN PMC HAS A 2019 PRIORITY FOR A RESIDUE STUDY TO SUPPORT THIS USE:05/18; EPA GREEN:09/18; AT 2018 FUW, MFG CHANGED FROM UNDER EVAL TO RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED:09/18; EPA GREEN:09/19, 08/20 & 08/21, 08/22; EPA GREEN: 08/23; gh strawberry plants for sale to consumers can be referenced under PR# 13853:07/24/sb; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25; Canada has generated and submitted Residue & crop safety data 06/26/ds; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2018 FL) MITES (TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER); THERE ARE FEW MITICIDES WITH GH STRAWBERRIES ON THE LABEL
;(2018 MD) (2018 FL) MITES (TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER); THERE ARE FEW MITICIDES WITH GH STRAWBERRIES ON THE LABEL ;;(2023 MI) Mites are the primary problem for greenhouse growers producing strawberry baskets for retail sale.:(2023 MI) See Prev.:(2023 MD) high priority for NE region. Would want to add Tarsonemid mites (cyclamen broad mites);(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MI) For sale to consumer;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: GOOD IPM FIT; HAS SOME IMPACT ON BENEFICIAL MITES, BUT NOT A SEVERE EFFECT; WOULD BE USED IN A ROTATION PROGRAM FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT WHERE MITES ARE A PROBLEM:05/18; UNKNOWN: : NCR; UNKNOWN: : NER; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VGF-NCR & NER, & GF-SOR:08/24; GF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12244	BIFENAZATE (UPL NA)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SPIDER MITES; Mites, TSSM, Mites are becoming a significant issue for GH strawberries:08/23; OH: This will be useful for Ohio growers, especially in hydroponic strawberries:07/25; NC: Additional miticide tools are urgently needed under protected structures against spider mites in strawberries:07/25; FL: Addl modes of action needed for twospotted spider mite mgmt in GH strawberry:06/26;

REQ STATES TN NC FL OH

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE FLORAMITE SC 240 PRODUCT; DESIRED USE PATTERN DETAILS ARE MINIMAL; USE FOLIAR APPLIC AND A 3-DAY PHI; Based on the new PCR rec'd, Apply Floramite SC as a foliar spray 2-3 times at 0.375 – 0.50 lb. ai/A every 7-14 days, PHI =1:08/23

HQ Comments:

MRLS ARE ESTABLISHED IN KEY EU EXPORT MARKET; THE PRODUCT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EU GH STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY AND IS NEEDED IN THE US; MFG INDICATES THERE MAY BE EU RESIDUE DATA AVAILABLE, SO IR-4 WILL EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THESE DATA TO SUPPORT LABELING IN THE US:05/17; EPA GREEN:09/18; UPL CURRENTLY LOOKING FOR EU DATA:07/19;EPA GREEN:09/19 ; DROPPED DUE TO 3 YEAR NON-NOMINATION 2019; Based on a New PCR Recd, this request is being reactivated for a 1 day PHI, the Priority F was removed, and the "Non-nominated Project, Withdrawn" status was changed to "Under Eval":08/23; Mfg supports as "researchable, only residue data needed":09/23/sb; this residue study was considered for an upgrade, but due to uncertainties in the regulatory status, IR-4 will not move forward in 2024:02/24; EPA CAUTION:08/24; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/25; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MI) Spider mites are the top problem for bedding plant growers producing baskets for sale to consumers;(2023 FL) Bifenazate is a strong product on mites; more labelled products are needed for greenhouse production.:(2023 MD) See previous comments.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; IS RELATIVELY SAFE ON BENEFICIALS:05/17, Per New Requester: Very Good Fit; VERY GOOD IPM FIT; IS RELATIVELY SAFE ON BENEFICIALS:08/23; GOOD FIT: ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED TO EMPLOY ALONG WITH CULTURAL STRATEGIES: NCR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13346	FLONICAMID (FMC,ISK)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: APHIDS (AND LYGUS), IT TAKES SEVERAL DAYS TO APPLY THIS PRODUCT AFTER HOURS, AFTER CROP WORK AND THE LOGISTICS OF GETTING PEOPLE TO WORK THROUGH THE NIGHT IS DIFFICULT. IT IS EFFECTIVE VIA DRIP IRRIGATION. IT IS BETTER VIA DRIP IRRIGATION BECAUSE THE PREDATORY MITES WE USE ARE PHYSICALLY KNOCKED DOWN WITH EACH SPRAY TREATMENT AND THEY LOOSE EFFICACY DUE TO STRESS AND THEN ARE PHYSICALLY REMOVED FROM THE PLANT. DRIP IRRIGATION IS BETTER FOR OUR BENEFICIALS AS WELL AS FOR LABOR; MI/The proposed use via drip irrigation is attractive to bedding plant growers who often hang strawberry baskets overhead making foliar applicaitons difficult:08/23; DE/ Aphids are a major greenhouse strawberry pest. Beleaf's label does not explicitly approve greenhouse use:08/23; NC/Lygus is becoming and issue in some strawberry plantings in NC and alternative insecticides will be useful for GH and high tunnel strawberries:08/24; OH: Ohio growers will benefit from having an additional product for control of aphids, especially in hydroponic strawberries. This project may be done as an integrated solutions project:07/25;

REQ STATES AZ MI DE NC OH

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

BELEAF, 2.8-4.2 OZ/A; VIA DRIP (TRICKLE) APPLICATION WITH UP TO 8.4 OZ/A/SEASON; RETREATMENT INTERVAL OF 7 DAYS AND A 0-1 DAY PHI; USE PER THE OTHER GREENHOUSE CROPS (PEPPER, TOMATO, CUCUMBER).

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2021 CA) See previous;(2021 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 MI) A drip applied product would fit with greenhouse production of strawberry baskets very well as they are often hung in the greenhouse to save space.:(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, VERYGOODFIT; IT IS VERY SOFT ON BEES AND BIOS, AND WOULD IMPACT THE BENEFICIALS EVEN LESS IF IT WAS APPLIED VIA DRIP IRRIGATION; UNKNOWN: : NER; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14106	NK 138 (NKC)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Thrips, Whiteflies, Russet (Rust) Mites, (Aculops lycopersici), Broad mite, leaf miner (fly). NK 138 is needed for resistance mgmt because it is in a unique group not yet registered for use on gh crops in the USA:04/26; NC: For use against spider mites in strawberries under protected structures. This tool is needed for resistance mgmt of spider mites as well:06/26;

REQ STATES FL NC

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>		<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 0.25 to 3 liters NK 138 /ha with a 10-14 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; ai presented at the 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Not harmful to many of the Biological Control Agents use for pest control in greenhouse vegetable crops:04/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14112	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Aphids, Whiteflies, leafhoppers. Aphids are becoming more difficult to control. Hemiptera like leafhoppers have very few control materials for GH use. Great spectrum of target pests and needed for rotation and full season control:05/26;

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2-3 foliar/ growing media applications of Kinrayza (2.9 to 8.6 fl oz/A) with 10-14 days retreatment interval and 1-3 day preharvest interval for control of aphids, whiteflies, and leafhoppers.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This is a new material and Corteva list it as "Compatible with beneficial insects" and a "Differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance" in their presentation to IR-4 in 2025:06/25;05/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13937	TOLFENPYRAD (NAI)	STRAWBERRY (GH) (13-07G=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: aphids, powdery mildew, thrips. Strawberry vegetative tip producer in-doors fighting both aphids and powdery mildew. Tip production is a unique facet of strawberry production, the daughter plants are used for transplanting outdoors and the daughters need to be virus free. Producer has a potentially important system for the industry which is facing enormous challenges with neopestalotiopsis in outdoor nursery production fields:04/25; NC: indoor propagation of strawberry has focus on disease free plants, need more tools:09/25;

REQ STATES DE NC

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Apta as a foliar spray to non-bearing mother plants used to produce vegetative tips under greenhouse conditions and indoor conditions, which will be sold to strawberry commercial producers. Apply up to 3 times at 27 fl oz/A every 7 days.

HQ Comments:

Nichino supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed, except for registration in California:08/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit: Product targets most common pests of indoor production, exposure to beneficials is low. Plenty of time for residue breakdown once tips are planted outdoors, grown, and fruit produced. Could even be applied to mother plant before runners are formed further reducing residues on vegetative plant harvest. Active ingredient already labeled for outdoor use (Apta) and greenhouse vegetables (Hachi Hachi) but not greenhouse strawberry and not vegetative strawberry runner and tip production:04/26; VGF:SOR & NER:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14142	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	* CRANBERRY (13-07H=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: *Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*) * Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) * Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*) * Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) * Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* ssp. *multiflorum*) Primary pest: Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*). Primary: annual and perennial grasses. Icafolin-methyl is needed in cranberry production to provide an alternative to Group 1 herbicides for postemergence grass control and resistance mgmt. Current options are limited, and mesotrione provides only suppression of several important grass species. Registration of icafolin-methyl would diversify weed mgmt programs, improve grass control, and support the long-term sustainability of cranberry production. Current management relies primarily on clethodim, with some suppression from mesotrione:06/26;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply icafolin-methyl over the top with methylated seed oil (MSO) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) using ground equipment or chemigation once or twice at 150 g ai / ha as an in season over the top application; 60 day RTI; 30 day PHI. Do not apply during bloom to avoid potential crop injury.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Japan, European Union, Mexico, South Korea, China. EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 MA) Cranberry growers struggle with many different grass species (both perennial and annual). rely heavily on a single Group 1 active ingredient to manage grasses. More options are needed to prevent the development of resistance.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Icafolin-methyl is a novel, in-season postemergence herbicide for control of established grass weeds in cranberry. It is compatible with IPM programs by providing a new mode of action for resistance mgmt and can be integrated with existing chemical and non-chemical weed control practices to support sustainable production: 06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold; Very Good Fit: See priority comment. : Katherine Ghantous



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14129	PRONAMIDE (CORTEVA)	* CRANBERRY (13-07H=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Target Pests: * Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*) * Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) * Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*) * Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) * Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* ssp. *multiflorum*) Primary pest: Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*). Primary pest is perennial grasses. Quackgrass and other perennial grass weeds are difficult to manage in cranberry production and can reduce yield, interfere with harvest operations, and increase production costs. Pronamide would provide an important tool for control of annual and perennial grass weeds and help diversify weed management programs where herbicide options are limited. Current mgmt relies primarily on clethodim, with some suppression from mesotrione:06/26; OR: Removing established weeds in old plots:08/26;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 suggests applying Kerb SC after winter flood removal and prior to weed emergence only to established cranberry beds at 5 fl oz/A as a single application at use rates of 2.5 to 5.0 pints of product (1.0 to 2.0 lb active) per broadcast acre. Alternatively, two sequential applications of Kerb SC may be made at a rate of 2.5 pints of product (1.0 lb active) per acre. When making sequential applications, allow a minimum of 20 days between applications. Do not exceed a total of 5.0 pints of product (2.0 lb active) per acre per season as a result of single or sequential applications. Kerb SC may be either applied through the irrigation system (chemigation) or through a boom-spray type applicator (at a spray volume of 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre). Boom sprayer applications should be followed by 0.1 to 0.2 inches of irrigation. 75 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key export markets: Canada, Japan, European Union, Mexico, South Korea, China. Related PR# 03152 has a diff use pattern. This use pattern is currently a Sect 18 in place for OR that is due to expire 6/26; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Pronamide provides a unique mode of action for management of annual and perennial grass weeds in cranberry, where herbicide options are limited. It complements cultural and mechanical practices, including mowing and sanding, and supports herbicide resistance management by diversifying weed control programs. In addition, pronamide has been used under a Section 18 emergency exemption in Massachusetts cranberries, demonstrating both grower need and the utility of this herbicide in cranberry production systems:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13979 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	* CRANBERRY (13-07H=LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Sap feeding insects including whiteflies, leafhoppers, mealybugs, and aphids. Tiapyrachlor is a differentiated MoA Group 9 insecticide for effective management of a broad spectrum of economically damaging sap-feeding pests. It controls pests with history of developing resistance and capable of causing significant crop damage (virus transmission, fruit quality reduction, and overall yield loss. Needed tool for sap-feeding insect pest control within Integrated Pest Management and Insecticide Resistance Management programs, supporting responsible crop protection and sustaine:06/25; NJ:Leafhoppers are a serious pest of cranberries in New Jersey. We have limited tools to control them. We need new insecticides with new modes of action:06/25; WA: We recently found a potential vector of this same, highly damaging phytoplasma in WA (and are sampling in OR in a few weeks) for the first time. While the West Coast likely doesn't have the population sizes to test for this IR-4 project, we anticipate that this is an emerging issue on the West Coast:06/25;

REQ STATES MA NJ WA OR

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2-3 foliar applications of XDE-120 at 0.027 – 0.045 lbs ai/A (1.8 -3 fl oz / A), 7-10 day RTI, and 0-7 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: EU, Canada, UK, Codex markets. Requester confirmed that only foliar applications are sought, not soil; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 MD) see requestor comments;(2025 MA) New tools for managing leafhopper in cranberry are needed. This pest vectors a devastating cranberry disease (cranberry false blossom).;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;(2026 MA) Needed for leafhopper management, an insect pest that vectors a serious cranberry disease (cranberry false blossom disease).;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Needed for pesticide rotations to practice resistance management for control of a critical, industry-wide pest:06/25; VGF:WSR, NER & MA:needed for pesticide rotations to practice resistance mgmt for control of a critical, industry-wide pest:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold; Very Good Fit: More tools are needed for rotations to allow growers to practice resistance management : Katherine Ghantous



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14075 *	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID (ACC) (SUMITOMO)	* PECAN (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Efficient mechanical harvest from improved nut abscission, allowing for earlier and more uniform crop removal. Improvement in total harvestable yield and quality. Avoiding of pests and diseases from optimal harvest timing. Reduction of mummies as a tool for IPM. Increased pest and disease pressure due to climate change, as well as reduction in total yield and quality due to bloom and crop maturity variability is a problem for almonds and pecans, as well as other tree nut crops such as pistachios. Current research is occurring for ACC use in almonds (sponsored by Almond Board of California) and pistachios (sponsored by California Pistachio Research Board). A crop group label, using tested rates as well as label maximum rates, is appropriate:09/25; AZ: A more uniform bloom and crop maturity will also reduce vivipary.AKA pre-germination in pecans which causes our farmsignificant anual economic loss:10/25; AZ: a timely, single pass harvest in pecans is a cost savings and improves kernel quality:10/25;

REQ STATES CA AZ

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Accede SG product. Make up to two applications, 3-10 days apart, at 25 to 600 ppm of active ingredient. Do not apply more than 600 ppm active ingredient per year. Applications will not be made within 7 days of harvest. See Accede SG label for other application and environmental parameters.

HQ Comments:

Request submitted for Crop Group 14-12 and broken down into two requests, this for Pecan and one for Almond/14074; Export Commodity Markets: EU, SE Asia; This product is exempt from tolerance in the US for apple and stone fruit; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Residue:06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; As a plant growth regulator, currently registered for other permanent crops (apple, stone fruit), no risk has been identified for ACC to beneficials or non-target organisms:09/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13999 *	AVG (SUMITOMO)	HAZELNUT (FILBERT) (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Plant growth regulator. Reduce pistillate flower and early nut cluster drop:06/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the ReTain product (15% AVG w/w). Make one foliar application at 50 gram a.i. per acre (one soluble pouch), ensuring good coverage of flowers and fruit. See Retain label for other application considerations.

HQ Comments:

No PHI suggested. ReTain is registered for a similar purpose in pecan, where applications are allowed between 5 and 65% bloom, but no PHI stated; EPA HOLD:08/25; if EPA Hold is lifted, Sumitomo will support as Potential, Res before E/CS:06/26/sb; Now EPA Caution, so status updated from EPA HOLD to Potential: E/CS before Residue:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Cluster drop is a huge problem, compatible with cultural practices:06/25;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14002 *	CYANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	HAZELNUT (FILBERT) (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Flatheaded borer, Prionus root borer. Alternatives to Imidacloprid and other neonicotinoids:06/25;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per current labeled use for Tree Nuts: make 3 foliar application of Exirel at 20.5 fl oz per acre with a 7 day retreatment interval and 5 day pre harvest interval, use with an effective adjuvant. FMC advised a tolerance for hazelnut was established and that the product to use should be "Exirel WG" with an appropriate adjuvant:08/25/sb; Requester desires a soil application, product is registered for foliar use currently 01/26/ds

HQ Comments:

Per meeting with FMC, status changed from "Under Evaluation" to (MFG) "Hold" 07/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25; FMC advised they will now support as researchable, Need E/CS Data Only, and stated a tolerance for hazelnut was established and to use a different product noted in the use pattern:08/25/sb; status updated from (Mfg) HOLD to Need E/CS Data Only:01/26/sb; Per meeting with FMC, status changed to "POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY", FMC supports using Verimark 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Per manufacturer label: "Strong fit in integrated pest management (IPM) programs with moderate to no impact on parasitoids and predators.". Already registered for other adult moths, but need solutions for borers:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13880	PROHEXADIONE CALCIUM (FINEAMA,KICHEM)	HAZELNUT (FILBERT) (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Plant growth regulator (giberellin inhibitor) to help reduce plant vigor, keep trees small. Concentrate internodes for high density hazelnut production. Optimize hazelnut production with smaller trees that are more easily managed (smaller canopies can reduce use and drift of other pesticides), reduced costs for pruning, hedging and temporary tree removal. Potentially reduce disease, especially eastern filbert blight. We do not have access to dwarfing rootstocks in hazelnut production;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Using the Apogee or Kudos product, make up to four foliar applications per season to hazelnuts for vegetative growth management. Rates will vary, ranging from 2 to 36 fl oz/a, based on several factors, including application timing, canopy volume, fruit load, etc. Refer to labeled uses in apple, pear and cherry for additional guidance

HQ Comments:

Key Export: Asia, EU; BASF does not support this project and suggested Fine America Inc might:09/24/sb; New PCR forwarded to Fine America for review and will update status if they support:09/24/sb; Fine Americas will support this project as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/24/sb; due to the earlier status change, this priority was upgraded from a "B" to an "H+" during the 2025 Pups & RUs process:10/24/sb; Status changed from Potential to E/CS ongoing 03/25/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds; 2 year protocol signed but status not updated since year 1 & 2 data expected before FUW:08/26/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 CA) same as above;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Low environmental toxicity. Low non-target toxicity. Low persistence. Low risk of human exposure, treatments would be applied during initial shoot elongation period, harvest takes place months later and is mechanical. Consumer exposure minimal. Receiving stations have preemptive washing and protective shells are removed prior to kernel consumption by consumers; GF-WSR:08/24;

AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P24-OR-DMP	RECD	NONE	Kudos 27.5 WDG applied twice at 14 oz/a (0.24 lb ai/a) to foliage of 'Jefferson' hazelnuts growing in a Willamette silt loam. Applications were made 12 days apart, beginning on May 23, 2024. Average shoot growth was reduce ~75% by prohexadione calcium, compared to the untreated check. Prohexadione calcium also significantly yellowed treated leaves 73 days after the second application, compared to the untreated check..
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P25-ORP05		NONE	
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P25-ORP06		NONE	
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P25-ORP07		NONE	



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP11	NONE
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP12	NONE
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP13	NONE



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14076 *	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLI C ACID (ACC) (SUMITOMO)	PISTACHIO (14-12=TREE NUT GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Efficient mechanical harvest from improved nut abscission, allowing for earlier and more uniform crop removal. Improvement in total harvestable yield and quality. Avoiding of pests and diseases from optimal harvest timing. Reduction of mummies as a tool for IPM. Increased pest and disease pressure due to climate change, as well as reduction in total yield and quality due to bloom and crop maturity variability is a problem for pistachios, as well as other tree nut crops such as almonds and pecans. Current research is occurring for ACC use in pistachios (sponsored by California Pistachio Research Board) and almonds (sponsored by Almond Board of California). A crop group label, using tested rates as well as label maximum rates, is appropriate:10/25; CA: quality enhancer, harvest aid:10/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Accede SG product. Make up to two applications, 3-10 days apart, at 25 to 600 ppm of active ingredient. Do not apply more than 600 ppm active ingredient per year. Applications will not be made within 7 days of harvest. See Accede SG label for other application and environmental parameters.

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity Markets: EU, SE Asia. This product is exempt from tolerance in the US for apple and stone fruit; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS before Residue, and they are also generating e/cs data to confirm use pattern:06/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; As a plant growth regulator, currently registered for other permanent crops (apple, stone fruit), no risk has been identified for ACC to beneficials or non-target organisms:09/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13630	FLUPYRADIFURONE (BAYER)	* CORN (SEED CROP) (15-22A=WHEAT SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: USE NEEDED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMIDACLOPRID SOIL USE WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL IN EARLY SEASON CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS. SIVANTO PRIME IS LABELED FOR SEED CORN, BUT ONLY AS A FOLIAR USE. WE WANT TO EXPAND THE LABEL TO ALLOW FOR A SOIL USE.

REQ STATES HI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

APPLY 4 TIMES AS A BANDED IN FURROW AT PLANTING, AS BASAL SOIL DRENCH, OR CHEMIGATION THROUGH LOW PRESSURE DRIP OR TRICKLE IRRIGATION AT 7 FL OZ/A, 7 DAY RTI AND 7 DAY PHI (OR AS DIRECTED BY THE MANUFACTURER)

HQ Comments:

Mfg supported at the 2023 FUW as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:09/23/sb; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) Same;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, GOOD FIT; RELATIVELY NON-TOXIC TO BENEFICIALS. SOIL USE WOULD PROVIDE A NON-NEONICITINOID ALTERNATIVE TO IMIDACLOPRID AND BE USEFUL IN ROTATION WITH OTHER INSECTICIDES FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13166 *	PENDIMETHALIN (BASF,UPL NA)	INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS (15-22A=WHEAT SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS; GRASSY WEEDS CAN BE PROBLEMATIC DURING ESTABLISHMENT; ONCE THE CROP HAS EMERGED, THERE ARE ALMOST NO POST-EMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL OPTIONS; PER KS ME-TOO REQUEST: NEEDED FOR CONTROL OF WEEDS IN WHEATGRASS FIELDS GROWN FOR GRAIN

REQ STATES SD KS WY IA NE MN WI

NorthEast Region	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	Western Region	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

MAKE A BROADCAST APPLIC OF 4 LB AI/A, BROADCAST TO THE SOIL SURFACE PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE; WILL NOT CONTROL EMERGED WEEDS (IR-4, IN CONSULT WITH BASF SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING USE PATTERN, BASED ON THE LABELED USE ON WHEAT: USE THE PROWL OR SATELLITE PRODUCT; MAKE A BROADCAST APPLIC OF 1.425 LB AI/A; APPLY AS A POSTEMERGENCE SPRAY WHEN WHEATGRASS IS BETWEEN THE 1-LF STAGE AND EMERGENCE OF THE FLAG LEAF)

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKETS NOTED; PER IR-4 HQ, A CHEMSAC DECISION WILL ALLOW TOLERANCES ON WHEAT TO BE TRANSLATED TO INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS:08/20; EPA GREEN: 08/23; Per meeting with BASF, only crop safety data required 05/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2022 MI) More grass and broadleaf control needed.;(2023 MI) See Prev;(2024 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; DIVERSIFYING CROP ROTATIONS WITH INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS PROMOTES IPM:08/20; VGF-NCR:08/24;

Wyse, Donald L.

P 17-MN-DMP

RECD

None

PROWL H2O AT 2.5 PT/A PRE; NO CROP EFFECT



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13738 *	SULFOSULFURON (VALENT)	INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS (15-22A=WHEAT SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Selective herbicide for certain annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds; Lack of products labeled for intermediate wheat grass, makes adoption of new crop much more difficult for producers. Large amount of interest around intermediate wheat grass for different uses:08/23

REQ STATES CO SD

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE OUTRIDER HERBICIDE. FOLLOW CURRENT LABELED INSTRUCTIONS FOR WHEAT, MAKE ONE FOLIAR BROADCAST APPLICATION AT 0.67 OZ PRODUCT/A PER YEAR. IN ESTABLISHMENT YEAR MAKE APPLICATION AFTER CROP REACHES 2-LF STAGE. IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS MAKE APPLICATION WHEN NEW REGROWTH REACHES 5-LF STAGE. DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 30 DAYS OF CUTTING HAY OR WITHIN 55 DAYS OF GRAIN HARVEST.

HQ Comments:

Per Mfg, this is researchable as "Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:08/23/sb; Valent now supports as Need E/CS Data Only:05/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) Same;(2024 MI) See Prev;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Good fit because adding addition crops to systems lacking diversity can improve IPM. Useful due to lack of narrowleaf control for intermediate wheat grass which makes managing pest difficult. More options herbicide options allows producers to have a safety net when other IPM steps are not as effective:08/23; VERY GOOD FIT: INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS CAN BE USED AS A ROTATIONAL COVER CROP, BUT NARROWLEAF IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL. THIS PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTROL.: WSR; VGF-NCR:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13258 *	NAPROPAMIDE (UPL NA)	QUINOA (15-22A=WHEAT SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: MANY HERBICIDES CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE CROP INJURY. DEVRINOL HAS SHOWN THE BEST CROP SAFETY OF THOSE TESTED IN THE FIELD; OR/Lack of available herbicides to control weed pressure in quinoa:08/23; ID: Weeds can cause total yield loss in quinoa. This will help control weeds and protect crop yields:07/25;

REQ STATES ID OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

DEVRINOL; 1-2 POUND(S) AI PER ACRE AS PRE-EMERGENCE, BROADCAST; ONE APPLICATION; PHI IS UNKNOWN;

HQ Comments:

EPA (HOLD) CAUTION: 08/21; 2023 FUW comment was that e/cs ongoing in "IS" and request was to follow-up with registrant to see if status can be updated to residue only now:09/23/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2021 CA) See previous;(2022 CA) See previous;(2023 CA) Same;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR GOODFIT; THIS PRODUCT HAS GOOD EFFICACY AND LOW CROP INJURY. WE HOPE TO MANAGE AGAINST HERBICIDE RESISTANCE, BY USING A MORE EFFECTIVE HERBICIDE, THUS RESULTING IN LESS HERBICIDE TREATMENTS; GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold

Hutchinson, Pamela J.S.

P20-ID-DMP

RECD

DEVRINOL AT 1, 2 AND 4 LB PROD/A PRE; GOOD CROP SAFETY.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13625	FLUPYRADIFURONE (BAYER)	CORN(SEED CROP)(GH) (15-22C=CORN (FIELD) SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SEED CORN IS GROWN WITHIN SCREENHOUSES FROM SEED OR PLANTLET TO MATURE HARVEST. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE VERY FEW PRODUCTS THAT ARE LABELED FOR USE IN CORN WITHIN ENCLOSED STRUCTURES. THIS PRODUCT WILL HELP CONTROL THRIPS AND OTHER SEED-BORNE PESTS AND THE VIRAL DISEASES THEY TRANSMIT WHILE HELPING TO PROVIDE A ROTATION OPTION THAT GROWERS CURRENTLY DO NOT HAVE. SIVANTO PRIME IS LABELED FOR SEED CORN USE BUT RESTRICTED TO FOLIAR FIELD USE ONLY. WE WANT TO EXPAND THE LABEL TO ALLOW FOR GREENHOUSE USE.

REQ STATES HI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

APPLY 4 TIMES AS A FOLIAR APPLICATION AT 7 FL OZ/A, 7 DAY RTI AND 7 DAY PHI (OR AS DIRECTED BY THE MANUFACTURER), >10 GAL/A

HQ Comments:

Mfg supported at the 2023 FUW as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:09/23/sb; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) same;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, UNKNOWN; FEW PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FOR GREENHOUSE, ENCLOSED STRUCTURE USE. GOOD FOR ROTATION; GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14232	FLUOPYRAM + PENFLUFEN (BAYER)	* CORN (SWEET) (15-22D=CORN (SWEET) SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Plant-pathogenic nematodes and soil-borne seedling disease (Rhizoctonia solani). Primary: Rhizoctonia, if it occurs naturally. Sweet corn growers have very few in-furrow options that manage both nematodes and soil-borne seedling diseases in a single application. Early-season nematode feeding and Rhizoctonia damping-off reduce stand establishment and yield, and current management is limited. A combined fungicide/nematicide applied at planting would protect the early stand and root health. Current technologies used: Fungicides:07/26;

REQ STATES SD FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Velum Rise; one in-furrow/foliar application; IR4 suggests 13 fl. oz/A

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: processed form. Canada, Japan, Mexico. Acceleron D-805 and EverGol Prime (Penflufen) label have Sweet corn for seed treatment. Also, Velum (Fluopyram) label has sweet corn for soil applications.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Sweet corn is a specialty crop with limited labeled in-furrow options for combined nematode and soil-borne disease management, yet it represents a significant market, so this use addresses a real grower need. The at-plant, in-furrow application targets early-season nematode and Rhizoctonia pressure precisely when seedlings are most vulnerable, complementing cultural practices such as crop rotation, resistant hybrid selection, and residue management rather than replacing them. Because both active ingredients are Group 7 (SDHI), resistance management is an important consideration; the use should be integrated with alternative modes of action for any subsequent foliar applications, consistent with label guidance limiting sequential Group 7 use:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14085	TETFLUPYROLIMET (FMC)	RICE, WILD (15-22F=RICE SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Weeds, particularly grasses. Wild rice only has 2 current herbicide products registered for use in California (carfentrazone and florypyrauxifen-benzyl). There is only one product for grass control, which is florypyrauxifen-benzyl:01/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 suggested use pattern: Make one application of Keenali GR at 11 lb/a (0.11 lb ai/a) into water that is maintained approximately 4-6 inches above 1-2 leaf wild rice.

HQ Comments:

This product is not yet registered in the U.S., but the registrant is pursuing a rice label; Per meeting with FMC, status changed to "Researchable, Residue and E/CS data needed", both efficacy and crop safety data is needed. FMC supports the proposed use pattern as well as a pre-emergent use, both treatments should be included in the trials 06/26/ds; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Needed to prevent the selection for herbicide resistance, which is already widespread in these weed species:01/26;

Brim-DeForest, Whitney

P25-CA-DMP

RECD

Keenali GR applied at 11 lb/acre to water that was 4-6 inches above soils surface of pots held in bins. Data pooled across two greenhouse trials. Tetflupyrolimet caused no loss in plant numbers but did cause slight reduction (6.13%) in plant dry weight.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13535	FORAMSULFURON + IODOSULFURON-METHYL-SODIUM + THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL (ENVU)	* GRASSES (BERMUDA) (17=GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: GRASS WEEDS SUCH AS BARNYARDGRASS, BROWNTOP MILLET, FOXTAILS, SANDBURN CRABGRASS, JOHNSONGRASS, FESCUE, SWITCHGRASS, TEXAS PANICUM, VASEYGRASS, AND MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS. BERMUDAGRASS HAY GROWERS, ESPECIALLY THOSE TARGETING PREMIUM MARKETS, SUCH AS HAY FOR HORSES, HAVE ALMOST NO PRODUCTS FOR CONTROL OF GRASSY WEEDS. THIS MAKES IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO PRODUCE BERMUDAGRASS HAY WITHOUT CONTAMINANT GRASSY WEEDS THAT REDUCE THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF THE HAY OR THAT CAN CAUSE TOXICITY ISSUES TO THE ANIMALS. REGISTRANT HAS PHYTOTOXICITY, EFFICACY, AND YIELD DATA IF NEEDED.

REQ STATES NC GA AL AR OK

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

POST EMERGENCE FOLIAR WITH NO MORE THAN THE MAXIMUM RATE PER YEAR 4-6 WEEKS BETWEEN APPLICATIONS, PHI IS UNKNOWN; THIS HERBICIDE WILL INJURE OR KILL COOL SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES; HERBICIDE MAY BE APPLIED BY BROADCAST OR SPOT APPLICATIONS. BROADCAST APPLICATION APPLY DERIGO HERBICIDE AT A RATE OF 3 TO 6 OUNCES PER ACRE AS A BROADCAST SPRAY TO CONTROL THE WEEDS LISTED IN THE WEEDS CONTROLLED SECTION OF THE LABEL. SPOT APPLICATION/ DIRECTED SPAY APPLY WITH A HAND HELD OR HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION SPRAYER. APPLY A SPRAY SOLUTION CONSISTING OF 3-6 OUNCES PRODUCT PER 25 TO 100 GALLONS AS DIRECTED SPRAY TO TARGETED WEEDS UNTIL WET.

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN: 08/23; For & Iod: EPA CAUTION & Thi: GREEN:08/24, 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR VERYGOODFIT; THIS HERBICIDE WILL HELP ESTABLISH BERMUDAGRASS HAY FIELDS FASTER AND MAINTAINING THEM DENSER, WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE NEED FOR MORE FREQUENT HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS AND THE USE OF PRODUCTS THAT ARE MORE PERSISTENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14195	DIFLUFENICAN (BAYER)	GRASSES (SEED CROP) (17=GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: poa annua, poa trivialis. primary: poa sp. The grass seed industry has recently lost the availability and use of flufenacet which has been a foundational herbicide used in production for the past 30+ years. We are desperately seeking new alternative options for grass weed control. Current technologies used: Herbicides, cultural practices, and physical control measures:06/26;FL:weed control, herbicides, grasses:08/26;

REQ STATES OR FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

The requester asked for a soil application but no additional use patterns details were provided since this is a new AI as of 7/26.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: world wide.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Reuester: Very Good Fit; Having effective and safe soil-active herbicides is a significant part of weed control in grass seed production. Herbicides are used in conjunction with crop rotations and other known effective cultural practices. With the loss of flufenacet, a long-standing foundational herbicide for our programs, we are desperately seeking new options to fill this void in our IPM strategic plans. It's also worth adding that diflufenican is a Group 12 herbicide, which grass seed only has one Group 12 herbicide labeled. Therefore, this would work nicely to help prevent resistance development with the commonly used Group 15 herbicides:06/26;



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13894	ACETOCHLOR (BAYER,CORTEVA)	* CANOLA (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Weeds/pests listed on current product label will not change. Winter oilseed biofuel crops may be double cropped after corn and soybeans. Current corn/soy herbicide labels do not allow for 4 months plantback to oilseeds. This request is to develop crop rotational data to support reducing plantback window:08/24;

REQ STATES KY

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of Surpass NXT, at labeled rate and traditional timing for corn, and seed winter canola four months later.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Mexico, Canada, EU. Registrant is currently developing crop safety data for this reduced rotational interval:08/24; Corteva supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed, and Corteva may be able to assist with funding:08/24/sb; per Corteva, status update to Under Eval:06/25; Corteva Will Not Support and advised Bayer is driving this request, so IR-4 will leave status as Under Eval and reach out to Bayer for consideration:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See requestor comments;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Fit Unknown; Unique Attributes: new agronomic practice of double cropping biofuel crops after corn/soybeans will boost sustainability for growers and the biofuel industry; Unknown-NCR & SOR:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13898 *	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* CANOLA (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Weeds/pests listed on current product label will not change. Winter oilseed biofuel crops may be double cropped after corn and soybeans. Current corn/soy herbicide labels do not allow for 4 months plantback to oilseeds. This request is to develop crop rotational data to support reducing plantback window:08/24;

REQ STATES KY

NorthEast Region **NorthCentral Region** **Southern Region** A **Western Region**

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one application of pyroxasulfone, at labeled rate and traditional timing for corn or soybean, and seed winter canola four months later.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Mexico, Canada, EU; KI-Chem supports as Needs E/CS data only & indicates residue data is not needed:09/24/sb; Only crop safety data required 05/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Fit Unknown; Unique Attributes: new agronomic practice of double cropping biofuel crops after corn/soybeans will boost sustainability for growers and the biofuel industry; unknown fit: NCR & SOR:08/24;



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
12053 *	CLOPYRALID (CORTEVA)	CARINATA (BRASSICA CARINATA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	TOL EST; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST

Reasons for need: MOSTLY FOR CANADA THISTLE AND OTHER BROADLEAF PERENNIALS, BUT CAN ALSO CONTROL SOME ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS SUCH AS COMMON SUNFLOWER AND COMMON RAGWEED; Based on SSR from NC, Carinata production is increasing in the southern US, but there are no POST herbicides resgistered limiting weed control options. In order to add carinata to Stinger (clopyralid) label, E/CS data is needed. Southern US target weeds are mainly winter annuals such as chickweed, henbit, primrose,radish:07/18

REQ STATES SD NC AR

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

A

[Western Region](#)

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE STINGER PRODUCT; MAKE 1 FOLIAR APPLIC OF 0.5 PT/A, 50-DAY PHI (LABEL FOR CANOLA INDICATES 1 APPLIC AT 2-6 LEAF STAGE, 50-DAY PHI)

HQ Comments:

THIS NEED COULD BE COVERED BY A CROP SUBGROUP 20A TOLERANCE (REP CROP CANOLA) IF THE LABEL IS CHANGED TO SAY: RAPESEED INCLUDING VARIETIES SUCH AS CANOLA AND BRASSICA CARINATA:08/16; MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT:09/22/16; PER CORTEVA, "MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT" UPDATED TO "TOL EST, NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST". THEY WILL PURSUE 24c's, WHERE APPROPRIATE, UNTIL THEY HAVE ENOUGH DATA TO SUPPORT ADDING TO SECTION 3:07/23/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2016 SD) We need options to control canada thistle.:(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; INCREASING THE MODES OF ACTION USED IN THE CROP CAN HELP FIGHT AGAINST RESISTANT WEEDS:08/16; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR

Leon, Ramon G

P16-FL-DMP

RECD

NONE

FIVE TRIALS FROM 2014-2016. 0.20 LB AI/A POST (3-6 LF) FOLLOWING PENDIMETHALIN OR S-METOLACHLOR PRE; NO SIGNIFICANT INJURY OR REDUCTION OF PLANT STAND AND YIELD.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
10974	LINURON (TKI)	CARINATA (BRASSICA CARINATA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SEE IF BRASSICA CAN BE PLANTED IN THE FALL AFTER USE IN SUMMER APPLIC THE SAME YEAR (CURRENTLY 16-18 MONTH PLANT-BACK RESTRICTION); PER NC ME-TOO REQUEST: RESEARCH IN NC HAS SHOWN HIGH SENSITIVITY OF BRASSICA CARINATA TO PSII INHIBITORS; ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS TO PROPERLY DESIGN CROP ROTATIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN US, WHERE CARINATA WILL BE GROWN AS A WINTER CROP

REQ STATES TN MT AR NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

1-2 LB/A; 1 SOIL APPLIC OF LOROX DF

HQ Comments:

IS NOT CURRENTLY LABELED ON CANOLA; REQUEST IS TO REDUCE ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTION ON THE CURRENT LABEL:06/12; MFG OK:02/13; POTENTIAL CHANGED TO E/CS DATA ON-GOING:12/20; STATUS UPDATED TO RESEARCHABLE, E/CS ON-GOING; RESIDUE DATA NEEDED:10/22; YELLOW 08/23, 08/24; per TKI, category updated to RESEARCHABLE,ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED now:02/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2020 FL) Research in NC has shown high sensitivity of brassica carinata to PSII inhibitors; rotational crop restrictions to properly design crop rotation in the southeastern US, where carinata is grown as a winter crop.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

BATTS	Devkota, Pratap	P21-FLP09	NA	NONE	TRIAL NOT COMPLETED DUE TO WEATHER RELATED POOR STAND ESTABLISHMENT, WILL BE CONTINUED IN 2022.
BATTS	Leon, Ramon G	P21-NCP04	RECD	NONE	LINEX 4L APPLIED BROADCAST AT 2 OR 3 PT/A (1.0 OR 1.5 LB AI/A) AT 120, 90, 60, OR 30 DAYS BEFORE PLANTING (DBP) OF BRASSICA CARINATA IN A WICKHAM LOAMY SAND. NO PHYTO OR PLANT VIGOR IMPACTS. THOUGH NOT STATISTICALLY DIFFERENT, LINURON REDUCED CROP DENSITY 13 – 28% AND 37 – 55% BY 2 AND 3 PT/A, RESPECTIVELY, 39 DAYS AFTER PLANTING.
BATTS	Devkota, Pratap	P22-FLP08	RECD	NONE	LINEX 4L APPLIED BROADCAST AT 2 OR 3 PT/A (1.0 OR 1.5 LB AI/A) AT 120, 90, 60, OR 30 DAYS BEFORE PLANTING (DBP) OF BRASSICA CARINATA IN A RED BAY FINE SANDY LOAM. SOME LOW LEVEL CROP INJURY ($\leq 13\%$) 2 WEEKS AFTER PLANTING (WAP). MODERATE TO SEVERE INJURY SEEN 4 WAP FROM BOTH RATES 30 DBP (34 AND 90%) AND HIGH RATE 60 DBP (58%). THESE NUMBERS WERE SIMILAR TO STAND REDUCTIONS CAUSED BY THESE TREATMENTS. CROP KILLED BY SEVERE COLD WEATHER, NO YIELD DATA COLLECTED.
BATTS	Performance Summary	P23-HQ-SUM	RECD	NONE	SUMMARY OF IR-4 PRODUCT PERFORMANCE PREPARED BY RBB. INCLUDES DATA FROM FT ID# 21-FLP09, 21-NCP04 & 22-FLP08. FORWARDED TO TKI:10/23



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13164	DIMETHENAMID-P (BASF)	GOLD-OF-PLEASURE (CAMELINA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS; WHEN GROWN IN A RELAY SYSTEM WITH SOYBEANS, BROADLEAF WEEDS THAT MAY INTERFERE WITH CAMELINA HARVEST CAN BE CONTROLLED WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SOYBEANS GROWING UNDERNEATH THE CAMELINA; THIS MIGHT BE A GOOD FIT FOR SOYBEANS WITHOUT HERBICIDE RESISTANT TRAITS (I.E. NON-GMO SOYBEANS); IN ADDITION, THIS PRODUCT MAY DESICCATE THE CAMELINA CROP TO ALLOW FOR AN EARLIER HARVEST

REQ STATES SD

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE OUTLOOK PRODUCT; MAKE A PRELANT OR PREEMERGENCE BEFORE WEEDS EMERGE APPLIC OF 0.94 LB AI/A; NEEDS RAINFALL FOR INCORPORATION (IR-4 HQ SUGGESTS THE APPLIC BE MADE 1) LATE POSTEMERGENCE TO CAMELINA, PRIOR TO BOLTING, 2) PRIOR TO SEEDING OR EMERGENCE OF SOYBEAN, AND 3) PRIOR TO WEED EMERGENCE)

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:08/20; EPA CAUTION: 08/21, 08/22, 08/23; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MI) GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS; WHEN GROWN IN A RELAY SYSTEM WITH SOYBEANS, BROADLEAF WEEDS THAT MAY INTERFERE WITH CAMELINA HARVEST CAN BE CONTROLLED WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SOYBEANS GROWING UNDERNEATH THE CAMELINA; THIS MIGHT BE A GOOD FIT FOR SOYBEANS WITHOUT HERBICIDE RESISTANT TRAITS (I.E. NON-GMO SOYBEANS); IN ADDITION, THIS PRODUCT MAY DESICCATE THE CAMELINA CROP TO ALLOW FOR AN EARLIER HARVEST;(2023 MI) See Prev;(2024 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; ADDING CAMELINA TO A CROP ROTATION PROMOTES IPM THROUGH INCREASED BIODIVERSITY; CONTROLLING WEEDS WHEN THEY'RE SMALL AS OPPOSED TO WAITING UNTIL AFTER CAMELINA HARVEST CAN REDUCE THE CHANCES FOR HERBICIDE RESISTANCE:08/20; VGF-NCR:08/24;

Betts, Kevin

P19-MN-DMP

RECD

TWO TRIALS IN 2017 AND 2018. OUTLOOK AT 20 OZ PROD /AAPPLIED PRE-BOLT TO WINTER CAMELINA; GOOD CROP TOLERANCE



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13909 *	IMAZAMOX (ADAMA,BASF)	GOLD-OF-PLEASURE (CAMELINA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Broadleaf and grass weeds in camelina; The only registered herbicides for use in-crop are ethafluralin pre and several grass herbicides post (clethodim, quazalofop, and sethoxydim. Saflufenacil (dessicant only), glyphosate and carfentrazone are labelled for pre or dessication post:10/24;

REQ STATES MT TN

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

C

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply imazamox at 0.032 lb ai/a preemergence or early postemergence to camelina that is resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Postemergence application will require an adjuvant and should be made no closer than 45 days prior to harvest

HQ Comments:

Likely an export commodity in EU; the request is for use on a resistant variety that is intended for the biofuel industry, with seed meal potentially fed to animals:10/24; BASF supports as researchable, "Potential: E/CS Data before approval for Residue:07/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; imazamox is a low toxicity herbicide which can be used to help minimize weed competition to the camelina crop. Camelina is a winter annual that cannot be grown in fields with weed pressure due to the limited herbicides available. This limits camelina market potential and slows the adoption of an intermediate crop that will be a significant non-food crop producing the lowest carbon intensity feedstock for renewable transportation fuels:10/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
10211	QUINCLORAC (ADAMA,ALBAGH)	GOLD-OF-PLEASURE (CAMELINA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: BROADLEAF WEEDS, SUCH AS KOCHIA, PRICKLY LETTUCE, COMMON RAGWEED

REQ STATES OR WA MT SD ND CA ID

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

C

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

0.23 LB AI/A; FOLIAR APPLIC WHEN CROP IS 2-8 INCHES TALL WITH CROP OIL CONCENTRATE AT 1% V/V; 1 APPLIC; 50-DAY PHI; IF WEEDS ARE TOO TALL NO CONTROL WILL BE GAINED

HQ Comments:

ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09;ADAMA WILL SUPPORT IF ALBAUGH DOESN'T:04/18;

Nomination Justification:

(2015 SD) need more good EC/S data for oil seed crops;(2017 SD) Research in MN has shown good potential for a winter camelina/soybean double-cropping system. This could add revenue to a cropping season that would otherwise only grow soybean. This herbicide would be used preemergence in the Fall to provide residual control of several grass and broadleaf species the following spring.:(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09, BROADLEAF WEEDS, SUCH AS KOCHIA, PRICKLY LETTUCE, COMMON RAGWEED;(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09;(2019 MI) (2015 SD) need more good EC/S data for oil seed crops;(2017 SD) Research in MN has shown good potential for a winter camelina/soybean double-cropping system. This could add revenue to a cropping season that would otherwise only grow soybean. This herbicide would be used preemergence in the Fall to provide residual control of several grass and broadleaf species the following spring.:(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09, BROADLEAF WEEDS, SUCH AS KOCHIA, PRICKLY LETTUCE, COMMON RAGWEED;(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09;;(2021 MI) (2015 SD) need more good EC/S data for oil seed crops;(2017 SD) Research in MN has shown good potential for a winter camelina/soybean double-cropping system. This could add revenue to a cropping season that would otherwise only grow soybean. This herbicide would be used preemergence in the Fall to provide residual control of several grass and broadleaf species the following spring.:(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09, BROADLEAF WEEDS, SUCH AS KOCHIA, PRICKLY LETTUCE, COMMON RAGWEED;(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09;(2019 MI) (2015 SD) need more good EC/S data for oil seed crops;(2017 SD) Research in MN has shown good potential for a winter camelina/soybean double-cropping system. This could add revenue to a cropping season that would otherwise only grow soybean. This herbicide would be used preemergence in the Fall to provide residual control of several grass and broadleaf species the following spring.:(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09, BROADLEAF WEEDS, SUCH AS KOCHIA, PRICKLY LETTUCE, COMMON RAGWEED;(2018 MI) ALBAUGH WILL SUPPORT:08/09;;(2022 MI) same;(2023 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

FROM WSR 2017 NOMINATION: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; ADDING ANOTHER CROP TO THE ROTATION CAN ENHANCE IPM; VGF-NCR:08/24;

Stougaard, B.	P09-MT-DMP	RECD	-	0.25, 0.5 AND 0.75 LB AI/A PRE; 0, 7 AND 8 % INJURY, 0, 10 AND 3 % STUNTING
Jha, P.	P11-MT-DMP	RECD		FOUR TRIALS FROM 2009-2011 ON KALISPELL VERY FINE SANDY LOAM AND FORT COLLINS CLAY LOAM SOILS. 0.25, 0.5 AND 0.75 LB AI/A PRE; NO SIGNIFICANT INJURY AND NO NEGATIVE EFFECT ON PLANT DENSITY, BIOMASS, FLOWERING AND YIELD; SAFEST HERBICIDE TESTED

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Hanson, Brad

P14-CA-DMP

RECD

TWO TRIALS ON LOAM SOIL AND CLAY SOIL ON 3 VARIETIES (CS11, CS14 AND SO-50); 0.38 LB AI/A PPI; AVERAGE INJURY NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM UNTREATED



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13177	S-METOLACHLOR/METOLACHLOR (SYNGEN,UPL NA)	GOLD-OF-PLEASURE (CAMELINA) (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: FROM PR# 12867: GRASS AND SOME BROADLEAF WEEDS (WILL NOT CONTROL EMERGED WEEDS); THIS IS ONE OF THE ONLY OPTIONS FOR FAIR-GOOD CONTROL OF PIGWEED AND WATERHEMP, TWO OF THE MOST PROBLEMATIC WEEDS OF THE REGION

REQ STATES HQ OR MT SD NV

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

C

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

FROM PR# 12867: MAKE ONE BROADCAST APPLIC OF 2 PT/A TO THE SOIL; APPLY IN SPRING, BUT NO LATER THAN EARLY BOLTING; RAIN IS REQUIRED TO INCORPORATE THE PRODUCT

HQ Comments:

PR# 12867 IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING CANCELLED AND 4 FT'S WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER THIS NEWLY CREATED PR#, STARTING IN FALL 2021 IF A SUITABLE USE PATTERN IS CONFIRMED; REMOVING THIS FROM THE 2021 RESIDUE TRIAL PLAN AT THIS TIME:10/20; EPA GREEN:08/21; NO PROTOCOL WILL BE SIGNED AND THIS MUST BE SUPPORTED AT A FUTURE FUW TO MOVE FORWARD AS A RESIDUE PROJECT:07/22; EPA GREEN:08/22; The E/CS requirement can be covered with on-going P12867 trials per MFG: 04/22; EPA GREEN: 08/23, Please refer to PR#12867 for additional performance report data 01/24; EPA CAUTION:08/24; At a minimum, Syngenta will support 24c labels only in states that generate sufficient crop safety data 06/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25; Syngenta has asked that this project be placed on hold at this time, and IR-4 is updating the status of Researchable, Res & ECS to Under Eval at this time:07/26/sb; EPA Green:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 CA) Same;(2024 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

FROM PR# 12867: PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT:08/19; VERY GOOD FIT: VERY LITTLE OPTIONS FOR REASONABLE CONTROL OF INVASIVE WEEDS LIKE PIGWEED AND WATERHEMP. : WSR; VGF-NCR:08/24;

-HQ	Meeks, Mr. Will	22-ID155	22-YAR01	
-HQ	Peng, Wilson	22-WA289	22-YAR01	
	Betts, Kevin	P21-MN-DMP	RECD	DUAL II MAGNUM APPLIED PREEMERGENCE, FALL POSTEMERGENCE, OR SPRING POSTEMERGENCE AT 0.665 TO 2.66 PT/A (0.64 TO 2.54 LB AI/A) TO FALL SEEDED CAMELINA GROWN ON A SILT LOAM: NO IMPACT ON CROP STAND OR HEIGHT. NO YIELD REDUCTION COMPARED TO UTC.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14071	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	SESAME (20A=RAPESEED SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: broad-spectrum of annual broadleaf weeds including glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth. There are limited products that can be used in sesame:09/25; OK: same as TX. Broad-spectrum of annual broadleaf weeds including glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth:06/26; TX: Glufosinate will also help with other problem weeds such as morning glory, bindweed, and other problem broadleaves. It is critical for sesame production to start with as clean of a field as possible:06/26;

REQ STATES TX OK

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Liberty Ultra product. Make 2 applications at 24 to 29 fl oz/a, seven days apart with the last application approximately 70 days before harvest. Applications can be made as one preplant or PRE application followed by one post-directed application, or as two post-directed applications. A labeled rate of a spray grade ammonium sulfate is required in each application. Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and sunset.

HQ Comments:

Though rates of active ingredient are different, the application timings in this request are similar, but not identical, to PR# 11148, which involved glufosinate-ammonium. BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed and advised residue data generated on (racemic) Glufosinate under PCR # 11148 may be extrapolated to Glufosinate-P for tolerance setting purposes on the sesame commodity:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Controls glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth, extremely short soil residual activity (field half-life 7 days), non-toxic to honey bees:09/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14224	FLUROXYPYR + HALUXIFEN-METHYL (CORTEVA)	* SUNFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds, primarily kochia and horseweed. Primary: Kochia. Kochia and horseweed. Kochia has developed resistance to key herbicides used for preplant/preemergence burndown applications, including Express (Group 2), Roundup (Group 9), and Sharpen/Aim Group 14. The only effective burndown herbicide remaining is paraquat, which some growers prefer not to use. We need another burndown product that effectively controls kochia and is safe to the crop. Most horseweed is now glyphosate-resistant and is not controlled effectively by other labeled herbicides. Current technologies used: paraquat:07/26; NC:does not have Kochia but interested in support for horseweed:08/26; CA:this use pattern supports weed control in safflower production:08/26;

REQ STATES ND NC CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Pixxaro as a foliar burndown once at 6 fl oz/A.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Spain, South Korea. Fluroxypyr EPA Caution & Haluxifen-Methyl EPA Pending:08/26/sb; Corteva supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS data needed:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Corteva requires cs only (no efficacy) on plants treated at 0, 7 & 15-day preplant:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) Crop group to include safflower;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Data from field trials indicate good weed efficacy and crop safety. A single application should be sufficient. We intend to always tank mix the product with another mode of action for product stewardship:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14037	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	* SUNFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Kochia has developed resistance to key herbicides used for preplant/preemergence burndown applications, including Express (Group 2), Roundup (Group 9), and Sharpen/Aim Group 14. The only effective burndown herbicide remaining is paraquat, which some growers prefer not to use. We need another burndown product that effectively controls kochia and is safe to the crop:06/25; SD: same needs as ND:09/25;NC:does not deal with Kochia, but has many other weeds this would address:08/26; CA:this will support safflower production:08/26;

REQ STATES ND SD NC CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one Spring broadcast application at 100 to 150 g ai/ha (0.089 to 0.134 lb ai/a) to emerged weeds as a preplant or preemergence spray in the spring. Application must be made prior to crop emergence. Bayer supports a rate of 25-150 g ai/ha:08/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, Spain, South Korea. EPA PENDING:08/25, 08/26; Bayer supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:08/25/sb; Per meeting with Bayer, only crop safety data needed for product performance 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) for crop group;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Data from field trials indicate good weed efficacy and crop safety. A single application should be sufficient. We intend to always tank mix the product with another mode of action for product stewardship:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13892	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Winter and spring annual weeds. This product is needed as an pre-plant burn down application to control winter and spring annual weeds in safflower production:08/24;

REQ STATES CA

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make two preplant burndown applications of Rapidical at 5 fl oz/a plus adjuvant, approximately 30 days apart with the second application 14 day before seeding safflower. Valent supports a max of 2 applications with a 14 day retreatment interval with applications made prior to planting safflower. Maximum annual use of 10 fl oz/A. Target use rate of 5 fl oz/A with a maximum per application use rate of 10 fl oz/A. Labeling will require tank mixture with another burndown herbicide for resistance management/product stewardship:08/24/sb

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: SE Asia:08/24; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue, with the use pattern noted:08/24/sb; E/CS ongoing 12/24/ds; "interim" e/cs data was rec'd and forwarded to Valent who agreed to change their support from Potential to Researchable, Only Residue data needed. E/CS full rpts to be posted once received:07/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 CA) Same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) for CA state registration;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; When paired with crop rotation and various cultural practices including tillage, cultivation and hand weeding this herbicide has an excellent ipm fit; VGF-WSR:08/24;

BATTS	Clark, Nicholas	P25-CAP01	RECD	NONE	S-3100 0.46 EC applied at 5 or 10 fl oz/a (0.018 or 0.036 lb ai/) preplant broadcast 30, 14 or 1 days before seeding (DBS) safflower. Both rates applied 30 and 14 DBS provided good to excellent reduction in weed counts at 1 DBS. Both rates applied 14 or 1 DAS provided near complete or complete weed control through 28 days after crop emergence (DAE). When applied 30 DBS, weed control from both rates was 68% at 28 DAE. No crop injury was seen and no significant stand impacts occurred from epyrifenacil, regardless of application rate or timing.
BATTS	Clark, Nicholas	P25-CAP02	RECD	NONE	S-3100 0.46 EC applied at 5 or 10 fl oz/a (0.018 or 0.036 lb ai/) preplant broadcast 30, 14 or 1 days before seeding (DBS) safflower. Good to excellent weed control was seen from most of the S-3100 treatments 28 days after (DAE). Weed control from both rates applied 30 DBS was poor, never reaching 45%. No crop injury or significant stand impacts occurred from epyrifenacil, regardless of application rate or timing.
BATTS	Clark, Nicholas	P25-CAP03	RECD	NONE	S-3100 0.46 EC applied at 5 or 10 fl oz/a (0.018 or 0.036 lb ai/) preplant broadcast 30, 14 or 1 days before seeding (DBS) safflower. No crop injury or significant stand impacts occurred from epyrifenacil, regardless of application rate or timing. Weed pressure was light at this location and no weed control data was collected.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14223	FLUROXYPYR + HALUXIFEN-METHYL (CORTEVA)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds, primarily kochia and horseweed. Primary: Kochia. Kochia and horseweed. Kochia has developed resistance to key herbicides used for preplant/preemergence burndown applications, including Express (Group 2), Roundup (Group 9), and Sharpen/Aim Group 14. The only effective burndown herbicide remaining is paraquat, which some growers prefer not to use. We need another burndown product that effectively controls kochia and is safe to the crop. Most horseweed is now glyphosate-resistant and is not controlled effectively by other labeled herbicides. Current technologies used: Kochia:07/26; CA:loss of Paraquat in CA makes this an important project for safflower growers:08/26;

REQ STATES ND CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

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Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Pixxaro as a foliar burndown once at 6 fl oz/A.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada (birdseed). Fluroxypyr EPA Caution & Haluxifen-Methyl EPA Pending;08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) potential replacement for paraquat;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Data from field trials indicate good weed efficacy and crop safety. A single application should be sufficient. We intend to always tank mix the product with another mode of action for product stewardship:07/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: potential replacement for paraquat: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14036 *	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Kochia has developed resistance to key herbicides used for preplant/preemergence burndown applications, including Express (Group 2), Roundup (Group 9), and Sharpen/Aim Group 14. The only effective burndown herbicide remaining is paraquat, which some growers prefer not to use. We need another burndown product that effectively controls kochia and is safe to the crop:06/25; CA:this supports Safflower Production. New herbicide registrations are necessary to backfill the loss of Paraquat in CA:08/26;

REQ STATES ND SD CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one Spring broadcast application at 100 to 150 g ai/ha (0.089 to 0.134 lb ai/a) to emerged weeds as a preplant or preemergence spray in the spring. Application must be made prior to crop emergence. Bayer suggests 25-150 g ai/ha:09/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada (birdseed); EPA PENDING:08/25; Bayer supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Res with use pattern change:09/25/sb; Per meeting with Bayer, only crop safety data needed before approval for Residue 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Data from field trials indicate good weed efficacy and crop safety. A single application should be sufficient. We intend to always tank mix the product with another mode of action for product stewardship:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
07216	TRIBENURON-METHYL (FMC,NUFARM)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS; perennial broadleaf weeds:10/23

REQ STATES ND ND

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

0.125 TO 0.25 OZ AI/A; POSTEMERGENCE TO WEEDS 2 TO 6" TALL; 0.125 TO 0.25 OZ AI/A; POSTEMERGENCE TO WEEDS 2 TO 6" TALL; UPDATED USE PATTERN (10/23) -- UP TO TWO FOLIAR BROADCAST APPLICATIONS AT 0.0625 LB AI/A, AT LEAST 14 DAYS APART, OVER 2-6" TALL TRIBENURON-TOLERANT SAFFLOWER. As of 8/21/26: apply Express XP at a rate of 0.167-0.33 oz/A. Do not apply more than 0.66 oz/A postemergence during the same flowing season; 14 day RTI; PHI 70 days:08//26/sb;

HQ Comments:

SU RESISTANT SAFFLOWER ONLY. MFG REQUIRES PERF DATA PRIOR TO RESIDUE STUDY:06/99. WORKSHOP DROP:08/99; THIS PR# IS BEING REACTIVATED AND THE STATUS CHANGED FROM REQUEST WITHDRAWN TO UNDER EVALUATION BASED ON RENEWED INTEREST:10/23; TRIBENURON-TOLERANT SAFFLOWER IS NOW CLOSER TO COMMERCIAL RELEASE AND SUPPORTING DATA HAS RECENTLY BEEN GENERATED, SO THIS PR HAS BEEN RE-ACTIVATED WITH UPDATED USE PATTERN:10/23/sb; Nufarm advised project should be discussed with FMC:05/29/sb; FMC supports as Potential: e/cs data before approval for residue:06/24/sb; Per meeting with FMC: Status change from "Potential" to "Researchable, Residue & ECS Needed", 07/25/ds; Per meeting with FMC, 2 efficacy trials will be conducted in CA if prioritized 06/26/ds; Requester now supports the same use pattern that is currently labeled for sunflower in the current product label:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

on 2023 new pcr/ssr, Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Very favorable toxicological properties Low use rate Short-half life Good crop rotation flexibility Very low potential to leach No after-application movement Use is compatible with cultural management practices:10/23; VGF-NCR:08/24;

Jenks, Dr. Brian

P23-ND-DMP

RECD

Express 50SG applied over tribenuron-tolerant, 'Variety 1' safflower at 2 oz/a (0.0625 lb ai/a) at 2" or 6" tall crop. Little to no crop injury and no yield reduction from tribenuron treatments.

Jenks, Dr. Brian

P23-ND-DMP

RECD

Express 50SG applied over tribenuron-tolerant, 'Variety 2' safflower at 2 oz/a (0.0625 lb ai/a) at 2" or 6" tall crop. Little to no crop injury and no yield reduction from tribenuron treatments.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12058	CYFLUTHRIN (LOVLND)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: LYGUS HESPERUS, BEET LEAF HOPPER, GREEN STINK BUG

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE TOMBSTONE HELIOS PRODUCT; MAKE 3 FOLIAR IN-SEASON APPLIC OF 0.044 LB AI/A, 7-DAY INTERVAL, 15-DAY PHI; APPLY BY AIR IN A MINIMUM 2 GPA OR BY GROUND IN 5 GPA

HQ Comments:

KEY EXPORT MARKET IS SE ASIA; THERE IS AN EXISTING SUNFLOWER TOLERANCE AND LABEL, SO POTENTIALLY THAT TOLERANCE COULD BE CONVERTED TO A SUBGROUP 20B TOLERANCE AND COVER SAFFLOWER WITHOUT MORE RESIDUE DATA:08/16; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE ONLY; MAY PROVIDE FINANCIAL GRANT TO OFFSET COSTS:09/16; EPA CAUTION:09/16; EPA CAUTION: 08/17; EPA CAUTION:09/18, 09/19, 08/20; 08/21; EPA GREEN: 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24 & 08/25, 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2018 CA) FOR THE CONTROL OF LYGUS HESPERUS, BEET LEAF HOPPER, GREEN STINK BUG. CONTROLLING LYGUS IN SAFFLOWER IS ESSENTIAL FOR COTTON IPM STRATEGIES. ;(2020 CA) See previous;(2023 CA) Same;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; HAS A VERY GOOD FIT AS A TOOL TO CONTROL ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PESTS IN AN AREA-WIDE IPM PROGRAM THAT INCLUDES SAFFLOWER, COTTON AND PROCESSING TOMATOES; GROWERS ARE ABLE TO PRESERVE BENEFICIAL ORGANISMS AND PROMOTE BIOCONTROL MEASURES IN COTTON AND TOMATOES BY EFFECTIVELY MANAGING PESTS IN SAFFLOWER BEFORE POPULATIONS OVERLAP AND MIGRATE INTO NEIGHBORING CROPS:08/16; VERY GOOD FIT: SAME: WSR; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14139	NK 138 (NKC)	SAFFLOWER (20B=SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Lygus hesperus, Beet Leaf Hopper, Thrips. primary is Lygus hesperus. Needed as part of an areawide IPM Strategy to control economically damaging pests before they migrate out of safflower and infest surrounding high value crops. Current technologies being used: Chemical AI rotation and multiple applications at strategic agronomic crop development phases. On farm sanitation, Weed Management:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications at 1.5 Liters NK 138 /ha (20 fl oz/A) with a 14 day retreatment interval and 14 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Asia. ai presented at 2026 ITS; NKC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Needed:06/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; When pests are controlled in safflower, they do not have an opportunity to migrate into surrounding high value crops. This is a trap crop scenario that in many cases reduces the amount of pesticide application in the overall cropping system while improving IPM practices in crops grown in rotation with safflower.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14161	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	* ASPARAGUS (22A=STALK AND STEM VEGETABLE SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds and grasses, especially glyphosate- and ALS-resistant pigweed species. Primary: Pigweed species, including redroot pigweed and Powell amaranth. This use is needed to provide asparagus growers with an effective post-harvest option for emerged broadleaf and grass weeds, particularly glyphosate- and ALS-resistant pigweed species. Redroot pigweed and Powell amaranth are major weeds in asparagus and can be very difficult to control when resistant biotypes are present. Glufosinate-P would provide improved postemergence weed control compared with currently available contact herbicides and would help diversify weed management programs. Current technologies used: Glyphosate, 2,4-D, Dicamba:06/26; MD:Effective postemergence options are limited. This addition would provide an additional moa to help mitigate herbicide resistance:08/26;

REQ STATES MI IN MD

NorthEast Region

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NorthCentral Region

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Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Liberty Ultra as a foliar postemergence application once at 0.53 lb ai/A. BASF supports the proposed use pattern post-harvest (after spear harvest is complete but before fern emergence targeting emerged weeds as a postemergence spray) with one application of 0.47 lb ai/A of Glufosinate-P (use rate of LIBERTY ULTRA at 34 fl ozs/A):08/26;

HQ Comments:

BASF supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF needs cs only, at least 3 crop safety trials in prominent asparagus growing areas when glufosinate-P is applied post-harvest at exaggerated rates and indicated: of particular interest is the impact on the spear re-emergence for fern formation during the remainder of the current year and also the impact on health and vigor of the asparagus crown into the next year from the post-harvest applications when the non-selective herbicide (glufosinate-P) contacts the emerged but non-harvestable spears. Crop response the following year is important for a perennial crop:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 NJ) Northeast asparagus growers have limited POST options for controlling emerged broadleaf weeds and grasses after harvest, particularly difficult-to-control pigweeds. Glufosinate-P would provide an additional mode of action for post-harvest weed control and help manage populations resistant to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This use would be a good fit in asparagus IPM because it would be applied post-harvest, immediately after the last harvest of spears, when emerged weeds can be targeted before fern development. Glufosinate-P has little soil residual activity and would be useful for managing resistant weed populations, especially glyphosate- and ALS-resistant pigweed species. It could be integrated with residual herbicides and other cultural practices to improve weed control and resistance management:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: the post-harvest application timing provides a practical window to control emerged weeds after the final spear harvest and before full fern development. Glufosinate-P would complement residual herbicides and cultural practices, diversify modes of action, and reduce reliance on glyphosate for POST control, strengthening resistance management in perennial asparagus production.: Thierry Besancon



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14158	TRIFLUDIMOXAZIN + SAFLUFENACIL (BASF)	* ASPARAGUS (22A=STALK AND STEM VEGETABLE SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Annual broadleaf weeds, especially pigweed species. Primary: Pigweed species, including redroot pigweed and Powell amaranth. Pre-harvest weed control options in asparagus are very limited. Most growers rely on ALS inhibitors, microtubule inhibitors, and PSII inhibitors, but resistance to ALS- and PSII-inhibiting herbicides is widespread in pigweed species in the region. During harvest, many preemergence herbicides begin to break down, allowing pigweed and other broadleaf weeds to emerge. These escapes can interfere with harvest, reduce spear quality and marketability, and increase weed seed return to the field. Current technologies used: Growers currently rely on ALS inhibitors, microtubule inhibitors, and PSII inhibitors for pre-harvest weed control, along with limited POST options during harvest. These programs often break down during harvest, and ALS- and PSII-resistant pigweed populations make control of escapes difficult:06/26;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

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Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Antorix once at 5 fl oz/A before the first spear harvest prior to weed emergence or when weeds are in the early seedling stage.

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity: No;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This use fits well in asparagus IPM because it would provide an additional tool during a critical harvest window, help manage resistant pigweed populations, and reduce reliance on repeated use of the same herbicide chemistries:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14191	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	* CELERY (22B=LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLE SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. apii Race 4. Primary: FOA. Race 4 is a new for MI and was previously identified in FL and CA. While genetic resistance is being explored, immediate relief is needed. Currently technologies used: There are no strategies available other than the pursuit of genetic resistance:06/26;

REQ STATES MI CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

3 soil applications at 14-day interval; 7-day PHI; IR-4 suggests 20.5 fl. oz/A

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Could be used with promising lines showing some resistance or tolerance:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14073 *	FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL (CORTEVA)	* OLIVE (23A=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, SMALL FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Hairy fleabane, resistance management, sucker control. Olive has few systemic post-emergent herbicide options, particularly no 2,4-D. Post-emergence control in olive is almost exclusively glyphosate-based. Resistance to glyphosate demands effective post-emergence alternatives:10/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Hulk CA product. Make two directed applications along both sides of olive rows, at 10.5 to 21 fl oz/a. Applications should be at least 14 days apart with the last application no closer than 60 days before harvest. Contact with suckers is sometimes needed but contact with other crop vegetation should be avoided.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, European Union. This product is exempt from tolerance in the US. Per meeting with Corteva, status updated to "Needs E/CS data only". Only crop safety data needed 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Lack of systemic post-emergent herbicides in olive, and less use of pre-emergent herbicides. Sucker control is also desirable:10/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13984	ICAFOLIN-METHYL (BAYER)	* OLIVE (23A=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, SMALL FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Italian ryegrass and other grassy weeds. Herbicide resistance management requires more robust rotation options for olives, a historically under-served specialty crop in CA:06/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make three applications of icafolin-methyl at 0.044 to 0.134 lb ai/a, approximately 30 days apart, as a broadcast spray to the orchard floor or as a post-directed spray to orchard floor and across the lower olive trunks.

HQ Comments:

Export Markets: Canada, Mexico, European Union. EPA PENDING:08/25, 08/26; Bayer supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:08/25/sb; Per meeting with Bayer, only crop safety data needed for product performance 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Useful in controlling populations with established pesticide resistance:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13737	RIMSULFURON (CORTEVA)	* FIG (23B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Annual grass and weeds, Industry currently lacks effective herbicides for weed control:08/23

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one broadcast application of Matrix SG at 4 oz/a or two banded applications, at least 30 days apart. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not exceed 4.0 oz/a per year.

HQ Comments:

Mfg supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24, 08/25, 08/26; Per meeting with Corteva, efficacy data is not needed 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) Same;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Data from similar commodities demonstrate good efficacy for annual grass and weed control:08/23; FAIR FIT: SAME: WSR; VGF-WSR:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14143	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE (ATTICUS,SYNGEN)	* DATE (23C=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, PALM FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Rhynchophorus palmarum (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), common name South American palm weevil. Invasive pest in California, currently established in San Diego County (B-rated by CDFA). Serious threat to date industry. Larval feeding of this beetle occurs in the apical meristem or the palm heart. The feeding results in palm mortality by causing the entire crown to collapse and fall off. Phoenix dactylifera has been confirmed as a host plant. This is an exotic pest with no natural enemies. Highly invasive, has spread through urban forest in San Diego and is threatening to enter commercial orchards in nearby Riverside & Imperial counties. Infestation always causes plant death:06/26;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 HQ Suggests to see Tree-Ject label instructions for Palm for tree injection use: Make applications into palms 2-3 feet from the soil level, above the lignified tissues. One to 4 injection points, drilled into the palm tissue 4" deep, or up to 1/3 trunk diameter. Injection volumes of 4% emamectin benzoate, approximately 10 ml/2.5cm diameter. Apply when soil is moist, soil temperatures are above 45°F. Ambient temperatures are between 40° to 90°F. and during the 24-hour period when transpiration is greatest, typically before 2:00 PM. Otherwise, requested for ground, crown spray, or otherwise with rate per MFG with 2-3 applications and 7 to 14 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Europe, Asia. Canada, Mexico. Tree injection labeled for ornamental and seed palm, but not for the pest nor for edible palm hearts. EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; No other material effective on this pest is registered for use in dates. It is an exotic, invasive pest, with urgent need tool to control it. This will be used in an eradication program. The only other control method available is removing palms and destroying them on first sign of infestation. Date production in general has low pesticide use overall due to strong IPM practices; we expect that this product will be used sparingly and only when necessary. An extensive trapping program has been in place by county and university researchers that will indicate when/where the pest is present to inform treatment decisions. Dates are hand-pollinated, not pollinated by bees:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12838	BIFENTHRIN + ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN (FMC)	* LYCHEE (24A=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, SMALL FRUIT, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: SRI LANKAN WEEVIL WHICH DEFOLIATES TREES, DEBILITATING THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, GROWTH AND FRUIT PRODUCTION; NOTHING REGISTERED THAT CONTROLS THIS PEST ON LYCHEE AND LONGAN; CA: Mitigate trade limitations:09/25;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE HERO EW; MAKE 5 FOLIAR APPLIC OF 10-20.5 OZ/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 14-DAY PHI; DO NOT APPLY DURING BLOOM; MAKE 1ST APPLIC AT WEEVIL DETECTION; DO NOT EXCEED 100 OZ/A/SEASON

HQ Comments:

NO EXPORT MARKETS NOTED; THIS REQUEST COULD COVER PR# 08560 (ZETA-CYP/LYCHEE) AND # 08540 (BIFENTHRIN/LYCHEE):08/19; PUT ON HOLD PER EPA STOPLIGHT ASSESSMENT OF OTHER BIFENTHRIN REQUESTS:09/19;EPA HOLD CAUTION: 08/23; EPA CAUTION FOR BOTH AI's:08/24; Bicyclopypyrone is GREEN & Zeta-Cypermethrin is EPA CAUTION:08/25 & 8/26; Per meeting with FMC, Hero EC is the recommended formulation 06/26/ds;

Nomination Justification:

(2019 FL) SRI LANKAN WEEVIL WHICH DEFOLIATES TREES, DEBILITATING THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, GROWTH AND FRUIT PRODUCTION; NOTHING REGISTERED THAT CONTROLS THIS PEST ON LYCHEE AND LONGAN; Previous efficacy work by D. Carrillo and J. Crane (FL) demonstrates weevil feeding was significantly reduced and a fast knockdown effect;(2023 FL) This was determined the most effective insecticide to control the Sri Lankan weevil so far. This weevil can defoliate trees to the point of tree decline - they feed repeatedly on new flush. Especially devastating to young lychee trees and longan trees in general.:(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: GOOD IPM FIT; ALTHOUGH TOXIC TO HONEY BEES, APPLIC WOULD BE MADE OUTSIDE OF THE BLOOM CYCLE I.E., JANUARY-MARCH, MOSTLY DURING LEAF FLUSHES (MATURE TREES MID-JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER; YOUNG NON-BEARING TREES ALL YEAR); THIS WEEVIL IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL (SEE EFFICACY DATA):08/19; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold

Crane, Dr. Jonathan H.

P 18-FL-DMP

RECD

NONE

HERO (ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN + BIFENTHRIN) USED AT 0.04 AND 0.10 LB AI/A; FAST KNOCKDOWN AND 100 % CONTROL OF ADULT SRI LANKAN WEEVIL RESULTING IN VIRTUALLY COMPLETE FEEDING DAMAGE REDUCTION; SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN DINOTEFURAN AND CYANTRANILIPROLE.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13074	TRIFLOXYSTROBIN + FLUOPYRAM (BAYER)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	E/CS DATA ON-GOING

Reasons for need: ANTHRACNOSE AND OTHER FLOWER/FRUIT PATHOGENS; POTENTIAL FOR LAUREL WILT CONTROL;
PREVENT POST-HARVEST DISEASES TO MAINTAIN FRUIT QUALITY

REQ STATES

PR FL CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE LUNA SENSATION PRODUCT; MAKE 2 FOLIAR DIRECTED APPLIC OF 0.222 LB AI/A OF BOTH AIs, 14-DAY INTERVAL, 14-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

IS LIKELY AN EXPORT COMMODITY, BUT NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED; THERE IS NO TOLERANCE FOR EITHER AI ON AVOCADO; OTHER IR-4 STUDIES WITH ONE OR BOTH AIs MAY PROVIDE SOME USEFUL DATA RELATED TO THIS REQUEST, IF THE USE PATTERNS MATCH SUFFICIENTLY AND THE TARGETED AVOCADO DISEASES ARE CONTROLLED:06/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS:09/20; EPA GREEN(BOTH):08/21, 08/22; LAST STATUS CHANGE: 09/22; Status changed from "Potential, E/CS before Residue" to "E/CS ongoing" 03/25/ds; Status updated to "Under Evaluation", preliminary E/CS data should be available before the FUW 06/26/ds; Fluopyram is Green & Trifloxystrobin EPA Caution:08/26/sb; Under Eval changed back to E/CS Data Ongoing at this time:08/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Bayer requires one more crop safety trial:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2020 FL) Anthracnose and other diseases affecting flowers and fruits are major issues for mango production, including for export; A request in avocado would cover entire group.:(2021 FL) See previous.:(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 CA) same as above;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: UNKNOWN IPM FIT:06/20; UNKNOWN: SOR; GF-WSR:08/24;

PATEL	Gazis, Dr. Romina	P25-FLP06	RECD	NONE	Host: Avocado Donnie cultivar (West Indian); Target disease: Anthracnose; Treatments: Untreated control, Pristine (Boscalid + Pyraclostrobin)12.5 oz/A as a registered control, Luna Sensation (Fluopyram + Trifloxystrobin) 13.5 fl. oz/A; Adjuvant Nu-Film 7.7 fl. oz/100 gal was used in all treatments; Foliar airblast applications; 2 applications at 14-day interval; 14-day PHI; Results: Luna sensation treated trees had significantly less anthracnose severity 7-day post-harvest than untreated trees. Both Luna Sensation and Standard Pristine had statistically similar disease severity. Phytotoxicity rating on Luna Sensation treated trees was 1.41 (on a scale of 1 to 4, where 4=>75% leaf damage). Pristine also had minor phytotoxicity which was rated as 1.02. No phytotoxicity found no untreated trees.
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PATEL	Adaskaveg, Dr. James	P25-CAP22	RECD	NONE	Host: Avocado 'Hass'; Target disease: Anthracnose; Treatments: Untreated control, Abound (Azoxystrobin) 13.5 fl. oz/A as a registered control, Luna Sensation (Fluopyram + Trifloxystrobin) 13.5 fl. oz/A; Adjuvant Attach 12 fl. oz/A was used with Abound and Luna Sensation; Foliar airblast applications; 2 applications at 14-day interval; 14-day PHI; Results: Luna sensation and Abound preharvest treated trees had significantly less anthracnose incidence and lesion size post-harvest than untreated trees. Disease incidence was significantly less on Luna Sensation than Abound-treated trees. Both Luna Sensation and Abound had statistically similar lesion size. No phytotoxicity found for any treatments.
PATEL	Mauk, Peggy A	P25-CAP23	RECD	NONE	Host: Avocado 'Hass'; Target disease/pathogen: Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides); Treatments: Untreated control, Abound (Azoxystrobin) 13.5 fl. oz/A as a registered control, Luna Sensation (Fluopyram + Trifloxystrobin) 13.5 fl. oz/A; Adjuvant Attach 12 fl. oz/A was used with Abound and Luna Sensation; 2 Foliar airblast applications at 14-day interval; 14-day PHI; Results: Luna Sensation and Abound preharvest treated trees had significantly less anthracnose incidence and lesion size post-harvest than untreated trees. Both Luna Sensation and Abound had statistically similar incidence and lesion size. No phytotoxicity found for any treatments.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13958	CHLORANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Two foliar applications of Altacor at 0.099 lb a.i./ Acre (4.5 fl oz product/ A), 10 day RTI, 1 day PHI. FMC advised to change the product to "Altacor Evo":08/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, Korea, Japan. Also requested under IS00504. This use is already registered for a diff pest (ref PR# 09581) and this request was submitted with the intent of adding Avocado Lace Bug to the label for the currently registered use pattern:05/25; Per meeting with FMC, status changed from "Under Evaluation" to "MFG will not support" 07/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25; FMC advised they will now support as researchable, Need E/CS Data Only, with a change in product listed under the Use Pattern:08/25/sb; Per meeting with FMC, status changed to "MFG does not support" 06/26/ds; Status updated from E/CS only to Mfg will not support 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Minimal impact on bees and other pollinators make Altacor well suited to IPM programs:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13961 *	FENAZAQUIN (GOWAN)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 1 foliar application of Magister at 0.48 lb a.i./ Acre (36 fl oz product/ Acre), 7 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiway, Korea, Japan; during the 2025 FUW, Gowan supported as Needs E/CS Data Only:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Although this is known to have an effect on predatory mite species, it is not a severe effect, and when used in rotation with other products it would be a good fit in an IPM program:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13964 *	FLONICAMID (FMC,ISK)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications of Beleaf 50 SG at 0.1315 lb a.i./ Acre (4.2 fl oz product/ A), 7 day RTI, 7 day PHI. See add'l info under the "Comments" field:07/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, Korea, Japan. This pcr has a different use pattern than PR# 08554. This use was suggested for testing in IS00504 05/25/ds; ISK supports as researchable, "Needs E/CS Data Only". ISK is currently pursuing registration for the control of aphids, lygus bugs, and thrips in avocado, with the following use pattern: Apply as a foliar spray up to 3 times at 0.088 lbs active ingredient/acre, with a re-treatment interval of 7 days and a 1-day PHI. It is our understanding that as long as we stay within the limits of this use pattern, residue data are not needed:07/25/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Flonicamid holds fewer risks to pollinators and other beneficials than other registered alternatives, such as neonicotinoids; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13965 *	FLUPYRADIFURONE (BAYER)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications of Sivanto Prime at 0.1825 lb a.i./ Acre, 14 day RTI, 1 day PHI, minimum 25 GPA.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, Korea, Japan. This use is already registered and that the request was submitted with the intent of adding the target pest to the label, this same use was suggested for testing in IS00504 05/25/ds; Bayer supports as Needs E/CS Data Only and note: Sivanto Prime foliar use on avocado (Subgroup 24B) is already registered with EPA, CDPR, and other U.S. states (including U.S. tolerance), and that this use pattern is printed on the Sivanto Prime commercial label. This new PCR aims to add avocado lace bugs, for which efficacy data is required to support a California DPR submission. CDPR requires multiple trials conducted across several production regions to demonstrate consistent efficacy, although public domain data may also be accepted:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; SOFT ON BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS; NEED ROTATIONAL PRODUCTS FOR RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT; PROVIDES A GOOD OPTION THAT WILL WORK WITH POLLINATORS:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13960 *	SPINOSAD (CORTEVA)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	TOL EST; NEED E/CS DATA TO ADD CROP/PEST

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA PR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 3 foliar applications of Entrust SC at 0.156 lb a.i./ Acre (10 fl oz product/ A), 7 day RTI, 1 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, Korea, Japan. This request was submitted with the intent of adding the target pest to the label. This use was suggested for testing in IS00504 05/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:08/25/sb; Per meeting with Corteva, status changed to "Tol Est, Needs E/CS data to add crop/pest"

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Spinosad is a naturally derived, broad-spectrum insecticide often used in IPM programs due to its selectivity and low environmental impact; it's generally considered low-risk to beneficial insects and mites:05/25; VGF:WSR & GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13963 *	SPIROTETRAMAT (BAYER)	* AVOCADO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Avocado Lace Bug (*Pseudacysta perseae*). Currently only imidacloprid and fenpropathrin (Danitol) are registered for use against ALB. Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and fenpropathrin is extremely disruptive to biological control programs for other pests. Thus, better alternatives to these two chemicals are needed to effectively manage ALB within existing IPM programs:05/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications of Movento at 0.195 lb a.i./ Acre (12.5 fl oz product/ A), 14 day RTI, 1 day PHI. Bayer suggests: Make 2 foliar applications of Movento at 0.16 lb a.i./ Acre (10 fl oz product/ A), 14 day RTI, 1 day PHI: 09/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Taiwan, Korea, Japan. This use is already registered, the request was submitted with the intent of adding the target pest to the label, this use was suggested for testing in IS00504 05/25/ds; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/25; Bayer supports as Need E/CS Data Only, with a revised use pattern:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; the active ingredients are active against pests and may be compatible with beneficial organisms:05/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
11293 *	FLUMIOXAZIN (VALENT)	MANGO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS; NEED RESIDUAL CONTROL OF INVASIVE WEEDS; CA: Mitigate trade limitations:09/25;

REQ STATES FL PR CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

2-6 OZ AI/A; 3-4 FOLIAR OR BANDED APPLIC DIRECTED TO WEEDS (MFG RECOMMENDS NO MORE THAN 24 OZ/A/YR); MIX WITH SYSTEMIC OR BURNDOWN HERBICIDE TO CONTROL MATURE PARTHENIUM; 30-90 DAY RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL (MFG RECOMMENDS 60 DAYS); 0-10 DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

EPA CAUTION:08/14; MFG ADDRESSING ISSUES:09/14; EPA CAUTION:08/16; EPA CAUTION: 08/17; EPA GREEN:09/18; CAN BE COVERED BY ONGOING AVOCADO (10253) AND BANANA (11289) RESIDUE STUDIES IN 2018, IF THE USE PATTERN IN THIS MANGO REQUEST IS TWEAKED TO MATCH THOSE PROJECTS (2 APPLIC, 0.375 LB AI/A, 60-DAY INTERVAL, 3-DAY PHI), WHICH CAN BE DONE AT LABELING TIME:09/18; EPA GREEN:09/19; status changed from "covered by another project" to "petition submitted to EPA" 08/24/ds; not included in epa petition and status updated to Under Eval until mfg/Valent provides update:09/24/sb; during the 2025 FUW, Valent supports as Need E/CS Data Only:09/25/sb; Bundle 3333 removed since this pr# was not submitted with bundle:01/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

E/CS DATA TO BE COVERED BY AVOCADO (11288) OR PAPAYA (11291) RESEARCH

Nomination Justification:

(2014 FL) May be combined with other herbicides. This is a horrible weed spreading throughout Florida and we desperately need products for crop use, good IPM Residue trial. Need to control parthenium in groves. High [priority]. Need for crop with little herbicide options.:(2015 FL) Earlier comments still apply.:(2018 FL) PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS; NEED RESIDUAL CONTROL OF INVASIVE WEEDS
:(2019 FL) PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS; NEED RESIDUAL CONTROL OF SIGNIFICANT INVASIVE WEED;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

FROM SOR 2014 NOMINATION: GOOD IPM FIT; COMPATIBLE WITH CULTURAL PRACTICES AS PART OF AN IPM APPROACH TO WEED MANAGEMENT; GF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold

Crane, Dr. Jonathan H.

P12-FL-DMP

RECD

NONE

6 OZ AI/A ALONE OR 2, 3 AND 4 OR 6 OZ AI/A + GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM BROADCAST DIRECTED TO WEEDS ON KROME VERY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM SOIL; GOOD WEED CONTROL WITH THE COMBINATION TREATMENT IN 2 AVOCADO TRIALS

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Reddy, Krishna N.

P07-MS-DMP

RECD

NONE

TWO FIELD TRIALS IN 2005 AND 2006. CHATEAU AT 1.25 OZ AI/A APPLIED POST AT EITHER ROSETTE OR BOLTED STAGE OF PARTHENIUM IN A NON-CROP AREA; GOOD CONTROL APPLIED AT ROSETTE STAGE; INFERIOR TO GLYPHOSATE. POOR CONTROL APPLIED AT BOLTED STAGE.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14119	S-ABSCISIC ACID (SUMITOMO)	MANGO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Flower and fruit thinning. Flowering in mango trees is a complex physiological process governed by the interplay of environmental cues, genetic regulation and hormonal signaling. The shift in climate patterns has turned the once-predictable flowering of a mango tree into a complex physiological puzzle. Since environmental cues are becoming unreliable, we look toward internal regulators. Absciscic acid (ABA) is used to suppress vegetative growth and encourage flower bud differentiation:05/26;

REQ STATES PR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one foliar application to mango trees at 33 oz/A in 100 gallons of water and 150 day PHI; IR-4 suggests to not apply at pH greater than 8.5 and over heavy dew as excessive runoff may occur

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Europe. This ai may cause yellowing and / or leaf drop

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown fit; since it is a plant growth regulator, it is not likely to be toxic to beneficials:05/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
11933	SAFLUFENACIL (BASF)	MANGO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: WEEDS (INCLUDING PARTHENIUM WHICH IS NOT CONTROLLED BY CURRENT PRODUCTS); CA: Mitigate trade limitations:09/25;

REQ STATES

FL PR CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE TREEVIX PRODUCT; MAKE 3-4 FOLIAR TO WEEDS APPLIC OF 1 OZ/A, 21-DAY INTERVAL; NO PHI SPECIFIED; MAKE 2 APPLIC DURING NO CROP PERIOD AND 1-2 DURING EARLY CROP PERIOD; USE AN ADJUVANT

HQ Comments:

TOLERANCE IS ESTABLISHED ON POMEGRANATE, SO IF RESIDUE DATA IS GENERATED ON AVOCADO (USING A SIMILAR USE PATTERN) COULD SECURE A CROP SUBGROUP 24B TOLERANCE, WHICH WOULD COVER MANGO AND MANY OTHER TROPICAL FRUITS:05/16; MFG NEEDS TO SEE CROP SAFETY DATA BEFORE APPROVING RESIDUE WORK; NO EFFICACY DATA NEEDED, AS THE PRODUCT CONTROLS PARTHENIUM:07/16; PER PR ME-TOO REQUEST, MANGO IS AN EXPORT COMMODITY IN PR:06/20; BASF now supports status update form Potential: E/CS data before approval for Residue to Researchable, Requires both Residue & E/CS:04/25/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

MANGO CROP SAFETY TRIALS ARE NEEDED ON LOCAL VARIETIES; MFG WILL HELP DESIGN CROP SAFETY EVALUATION PROTOCOLS:07/16; ONLY CROP SAFETY TRIALS NEEDED; BEFORE PLANNING FIELD TRIALS, MFG MUST CONDUCT THEIR STANDARD GH POT SCREENING STUDY ON YOUNG MANGO TREES, WHICH HAVE BEEN REQUESTED FROM FL; IF GH STUDY RESULTS ARE ACCEPTABLE, NEED FIELD TESTS ON PROMINENT LOCAL VARIETIES, 1-2 TRIALS OVER 2 YEARS ON THE SAME PLOTS:09/16; BASF requires CS (only) data from at least 3 trials in FL + PR:04/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2016 FL) A for Efficacy/Crop Safety;(2020 FL) Urgent need for parthenium control options, no longer being adequately controlled by glyphosate and paraquat.:(2021 FL) See previous.:(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR: GOOD IPM FIT; USE IS COMPATIBLE WITH CULTURAL PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:05/16; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14117	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID (ACC) (SUMITOMO)	MANGO (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Flower and Fruit thinning. Flowering in mango trees is a complex physiological process governed by the interplay of environmental cues, genetic regulation and hormonal signaling. The shift in climate patterns has turned the once-predictable flowering of a mango tree into a complex physiological puzzle. Since environmental cues are becoming unreliable, we look toward internal regulators. ACC is a precursor of ethylene which promotes flower development and fruit set:05/26;

REQ STATES PR

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

A

[Western Region](#)

A

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply once to mango plants as a foliar spray at 46 oz /A and a 150 day PHI; HQ suggests to not apply at temperatures above 90F or when plants are stressed; maintain pH between 5-8 and; do not apply if rain is expected within 8 hours of application.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Europe; this AI is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in apples and nectarines. Tolerance exemption is unknown at this point for other commodities; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: IPM fit is Unknown; Since ACC is a plant growth regulator, it is not likely to affect beneficials:05/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
11291 *	FLUMIOXAZIN (VALENT)	PAPAYA (24B=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, SMOOTH, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: PARTHENIUM WEED/RESIDUAL CONTROL

REQ STATES

FL TX

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

2-6 OZ AI/A; 3-4 FOLIAR OR BANDED APPLIC DIRECTED TO WEEDS (MFG RECOMMENDS NO MORE THAN 24 OZ/A/YR); MIX WITH SYSTEMIC OR BURNDOWN HERBICIDE TO CONTROL MATURE PARTHENIUM; 30-90 DAY RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL (MFG RECOMMENDS 60 DAYS); 0-10 DAY PHI; DO NOT ALLOW DRIFT ONTO GREEN TISSUES OF PAPAYA PLANTS; DO NOT REPLANT PAPAYA WITHIN 90 DAYS

HQ Comments:

EPA CAUTION:08/14; MFG ADDRESSING ISSUES:09/14; EPA CAUTION:08/16; EPA CAUTION: 08/17; EPA GREEN:09/18; CAN BE COVERED BY ONGOING AVOCADO (10253) AND BANANA (11289) RESIDUE STUDIES IN 2018, IF THE USE PATTERN IN THIS PAPAYA REQUEST IS TWEAKED TO MATCH THOSE PROJECTS (2 APPLIC, 0.375 LB AI/A, 60-DAY INTERVAL, 3-DAY PHI), WHICH CAN BE DONE AT LABELING TIME:09/18; EPA GREEN:09/19 & 08/20; Per meeting with Valent, status changed from "COVERED BY ANOTHER PROJECT" to "NEED E/CS DATA ONLY" 05/26/ds

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

MFG REQUESTS 2X CROP SAFETY DATA, APPLIED TWICE AT 30-DAY INTERVAL, 2 LOCATIONS; POTENTIALLY COVERED BY AVOCADO RESEARCH (11288)

Nomination Justification:

(2014 FL) Residue trial. Efficacy submitted. Need to control parthenium in groves urgent. High [priority]. Need for crop with little herbicide options.:(2016 FL) Parthenium control is critical for non-plastic papaya production system. The exotic, invasive parthenium continues to be a problem in all groves and completing the work in avocado gets a large crop group. Potential impact: For young plantings control of this weed would reduce competition for water and nutrients; for mature groves this noxious weed has worker protection issues as the sap can cause dermatitis and some are allergic to the pollen; J.Crane, UF;(2018 FL) PARTHENIUM WEED/RESIDUAL CONTROL; ALTERNATIVES - AT PRESENT, NONE REGISTERED; glyphosate and paraquat are no longer controlling this weed ;(2019 FL) PARTHENIUM WEED/RESIDUAL CONTROL; CURRENTLY NO EFFECTIVE HERBICIDES REGISTERED IN PAPAYA;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

FROM SOR 2014 NOMINATION: GOOD IPM FIT; COMPATIBLE WITH CULTURAL PRACTICES AS PART OF AN IPM APPROACH TO WEED MANAGEMENT; PER SOR 2016 NOMINATION COMMENT: GOOD IPM FIT; ALTERNATIVES - AT PRESENT NONE REGISTERED; BURN-DOWN HERBICIDES DO KILL IT BACK BUT THEN IT GROWS BACK AND FLOWERS AT A LOWER HEIGHT, GLYPHOSATE DOES NOT WORK; GROVE WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED ON AN AS-NEEDED BASIS AND EFFICACY WORK HAS SHOWN THAT COMBINING HERBICIDES WITH THIS PRODUCT CAN ELIMINATE THIS WEED FOR MONTHS (UP TO AT LEAST 3-4 MONTHS); THIS PRODUCT MAY HAVE TO BE USED A FEW TIMES INITIALLY TO GAIN CONTROL, AFTER THAT PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN ONE APPLIC PER YEAR:09/16

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

Crane, Dr. Jonathan H.	P12-FL-DMP	RECD	NONE	6 OZ AI/A ALONE OR 2, 3 AND 4 OR 6 OZ AI/A + GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM BROADCAST DIRECTED TO WEEDS ON KROME VERY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM SOIL; GOOD WEED CONTROL WITH THE COMBINATION TREATMENT IN 2 AVOCADO TRIALS
Reddy, Krishna N.	P07-MS-DMP	RECD	NONE	TWO FIELD TRIALS IN 2005 AND 2006. CHATEAU AT 1.25 OZ AI/A APPLIED POST AT EITHER ROSETTE OR BOLTED STAGE OF PARTHENIUM IN A NON-CROP AREA; GOOD CONTROL APPLIED AT ROSETTE STAGE; INFERIOR TO GLYPHOSATE. POOR CONTROL APPLIED AT BOLTED STAGE.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13302	BIFENTHRIN (ADAMA,AMVAC,FMC)	JACKFRUIT (24C=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, MEDIUM TO LARGE FRUIT, ROUGH OR HAIRY, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: CONTROL ANTS AND TERMITES ATTACKING WOODY PARTS OF THE TREE, NOTHING REGISTERED TO CONTROL ANTS ON JACKFRUIT; CA: Mitigate trade limitations:09/25;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

0.2-0.4 LBS (100-200 LBS/ACRE); GRANULAR TO SOIL AROUND TREES; 1 APPLICATION, RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL OF 3 TO 6 MONTHS AND 0 DAY PHI.; APPLY AT THE BASE OF THE TREE AND AROUND THE TRUNK AREA. DO NOT APPLY TO WATER BODIES.

HQ Comments:

EPA CAUTION: 08/21;;EPA HOLD CAUTION: 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) See previous comment.;(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, GOODFIT, USE COMPATIBLE WITH CULTURAL PEST MANAGEMENT; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13077 *	SULFUR (DREXEL,GGSC,UPL NA)	* DRAGON FRUIT (PITAYA) (24D=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, CACTUS, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: MITES; MITES FEED ON THE PEEL CAUSING IT TO BROWN, RESULT - FRUIT IS UNSALEABLE

REQ STATES

FL

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

A

[Western Region](#)

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE MICROTHIOL DISPERSS PRODUCT; MAKE 3 FOLIAR APPLIC OF 10-30 LB PRODUCT/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 1-DAY PHI; APPLY AT FIRST SIGN OF MITES AND CONTINUE UNTIL HARVEST; DO NOT SPRAY WITHIN 30 DAYS OF AN OIL APPLIC

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED; SINCE THERE IS AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REQUIREMENT OF A TOLERANCE FOR SULFUR, LIKELY JUST PERFORMANCE DATA IS NEEDED:06/20; EPA GREEN:08/21, 08/22, 08/23

Nomination Justification:

(2021 FL) Nothing registered to control mites in dragonfruit, up to 80% crop loss.;(2022 FL) See previous comments.;(2023 FL) Sulfur is a strong mite product that is not labelled for dragon fruit.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; RELATIVELY NON-TOXIC TO BENEFICIALS, APPLIED AFTER FLOWERING/FRUIT SET, SHORT WINDOW OF APPLICATION - ~30 DAYS FLOWERING TO HARVEST:06/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR. VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13317 *	TOLFENPYRAD (NAI)	* DRAGON FRUIT (PITAYA) (24D=TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, CACTUS, INEDIBLE PEEL SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: THRIPS, MITES, NOTHING REGISTERED TO CONTROL THESE PESTS ON DRAGONFRUIT. CHILI THRIPS CAN REDUCE YIELDS 80%; CA: Mitigate trade limitations:09/25;

REQ STATES FL CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

BEXAR, TOLFENPYRAD, APPLIED FOLIARLY WITH 3 APPLICATIONS AND 7-10 DAY RETREATMENT INTERVAL, 1 DAY PHI; SCOUT FOR KNOWN INSECT PESTS AND APPLY FOLIARLY AT A 7-10 INTERVAL. MAXIMUM RATE PER APPLICATION IS 27 OZ/ACRE AND 3 APPLICATIONS MAX PER YEAR. DO NOT APPLY DURING BLOOM OR FOLLOW OTHER POLLINATOR MITIGATION STEPS. DO NOT APPLY TO WATER BODIES (STREAMS, RIVERS, LAKES, CANALS, ETC.). SHOULD BE USED IN AN IPM PROGRAM TO AVOID RESISTANCE.

HQ Comments:

TOLFENPYRAD IS BEGINNING THE REG REVIEW PROCESS AND THE DATA CALL-IN IS EXPECTED ANYTIME. THERE MAY BE BARRIERS TO REGISTERING OR MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GET IT REGISTERED IN CALIFORNIA:08/21; Nichino would not be able to get registered in CA & could be a risk cup problem. if prioritized, will regreoup to see if efficacy and/or crop safety are needed:06/24sb

Nomination Justification:

(2021 FL) There is nothing registered to control major insect pests on dragon fruit including chilli thrips and mites.:(2023 FL) See previous comment.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) MUF Interest;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR GOODFIT, WOULD BE USED ON SET FRUIT, NOT DURING BLOOM. THIS WOULD AVOID AFFECTING POLLINATORS (INCLUDING HONEY BEES); GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR. GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14208	INPYRFLUXAM (VALENT)	* MINT (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Rust. Overuse of FRAC 3 and 11 fungicides, risk for resistance development. A group 7 fungicide can be used in rotations. Current technologies: FRAC 3 and 11 fungicides:07/26;

REQ STATES OR WA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Excalia; 2 fl. oz/A; Max 3 foliar applications; 10 to 21-day application interval; 14-day PHI

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Compatible with rotations with other fungicides to prevent resistance:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14197	PENTHIOPYRAD (CORTEVA)	* MINT (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Rust, powdery mildew, phoma sp. Primary: Rust. Limited fungicides available to mint producers. Need to expand portfolio to manage and prevent resistance development. We are also experiencing more concern regarding Phoma in mint fields and penthiopyrad may have some effect on this pathogen. Current technologies used: propiconazole and azoxystrobin are most common:06/26;

REQ STATES OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Fontelis; 24 fl. oz/A; 3 foliar applications at 14 to 30 day interval

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: EU. EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Fungicides are the most cost effective way for mint to manage rust and powdery mildew. Currently we have a limited number of actives available for use. We need to expand our portfolio to defend against resistance development. Fungicides fit well in mint IPM strategy. With more actives that are not propiconazole and azoxy, there will be less potential for resistance, lower residue levels from multiple applications of same actives, and potentially provide assistance in additional disease control such as Phoma:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14041	PYROXASULFONE (KICHEM)	* MINT (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: weeds. Lack of herbicides available for post-cut mint:07/25;

REQ STATES

IN

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one post-cut broadcast application at 0.1 lb ai/a for residual control during the second mint cycle.

HQ Comments:

XH667 was converted to this new PR# 14041 ofr post-cut use; PR# 10792 is Use Registered, Not Nationally, and for a dormant application timing:03/24 & 07/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 NJ) Northeast mint growers have limited herbicide options for managing weeds following harvest/cutting, when the crop begins regrowth and new weed flushes can interfere with subsequent production. Pyroxasulfone would provide residual PRE control of annual grasses and several small-seeded broadleaf weeds during this critical post-cut period, expanding the limited herbicide toolbox and reducing dependence on repeated POST weed control.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Pyroxasulfone provides residual weed control of weed species common to mint production fields:07/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: pyroxasulfone would provide residual weed control during mint regrowth following cutting, complementing POST herbicides and cultural practices by preventing new weed establishment. As a different mode of action, it would also diversify herbicide programs, reduce selection pressure on existing products, and strengthen resistance management in Northeast mint production.: Thierry Besancon

Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)

P23-IN-DMP

RECD

Zidua 85WG applied post-cut at 1.84 oz/a (0.098 lb ai/a) to peppermint growing in a loamy sand. Crop injury ranged from 4 to 20% through the trial and was 17% at 10 weeks after treatment (WAT). Crop height reductions from pyroxasulfone were not different from the weed-free check. Mint biomass not different from untreated. Light weed pressure in trial resulted in low weed counts in herbicide treatments.

Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)

P23-IN-DMP

RECD

Zidua 85WG applied post-cut at 1.84 oz/a (0.098 lb ai/a) to peppermint growing in a sandy loam. Through 12 weeks after treatment, pyroxasulfone caused little to no crop injury ($\leq 7\%$), no significant crop height reduction, and no significant mint biomass reduction. Light weed pressure in trial resulted in low weed counts in herbicide treatments.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14039	S-METOLACHLOR/METOLACHLOR (SYNGEN,UPL NA)	* MINT (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Summer annual weeds. Lack of herbicide or other weed management options after cutting/harvesting mint:07/25;

REQ STATES

IN

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one post-cut broadcast application of Dual Magnum at 1.0 pt/a for residual control during the second mint cycle.

HQ Comments:

New PR# converted from XH670. This is an export commodity. Syngenta supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue, and will support pursuing this use only through 24(c) (state) registrations:07/25; EPA CAUTION:08/25; Syngenta has asked that this project be placed on hold at this time, and IR-4 is updating the status of Potential: E/CS before Residue to Under Eval at this time:07/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Syngenta would like to see at least 1, 1.33, and 2 pt/A tested to be able to assess phytotoxicity at increased product rates:07/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; S-metolachlor provides control of common summer annual weeds found in mint fields:07/25;

Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)

P23-IN-DMP

RECD

Dual Magnum applied post-cut at 16 fl oz/a (0.95 lb ai/a) to peppermint growing in a loamy sand. Crop injury ranged from 2 to 16% throughout the trial and was 16% at 10 weeks after treatment. Crop height reductions from s-metolachlor were not different from the weed-free check. Mint biomass not different from untreated. Light weed pressure in trial resulted in low weed counts in herbicide treatments.

Meyers, Stephen L (NCR)

P23-IN-DMP

RECD

Dual Magnum applied post-cut at 16 fl oz/a (0.95 lb ai/a) to peppermint growing in a sandy loam. Slight crop injury ($\leq 7\%$) through 4 weeks after treatment (WAT) but increased to 19% at 8 WAT and was 6% at 12 WAT. No significant crop height reductions seen. Mint biomass was not different from untreated. Light weed pressure in trial resulted in low weed counts in herbicide treatments.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14193	PYRIDABEN (GOWAN)	* MINT (GH) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: spider mites. Products are needed to control mites on herbs such as mint. Current technologies used: Oils and insecticidal soap:06/26;

REQ STATES OH

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per MFG, HQ suggests: Make 2 foliar applications of Nexter SC at 6.4 - 9.6 oz / 100 gal water, apply with 50 -400 gal water/A, including an adjuvant, with 30 day retreatment interval and 1 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

See GH cucumber for proposed use pattern in PR 08036. See GH transplant basil for aligning on herbs crop group use pattern PR 08190.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; I think this product can help in an IPM program. I have used this active ingredient in other crops and it is very good:06/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13871 *	ISOFETAMID (ISK)	BASIL (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Botrytis. This pathogen is ubiquitous and considered the second most destructive pathogen in the world as it has a large host range. Pathogen resistance is a concern so having more than 1 product registered is important:07/24; MS: The pathogen is common in southern MS during periodic weather patterns. Another active ingredient would be welcome:06/26; FL: It is an sporadic pathogen but important one in Florida. Good to options for the growers when it is present:06/26;

REQ STATES MI VA MS FL GA CT

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 12.3 fl. oz/A; 2 foliar applications @ 7-10-day interval; 0-day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh:07/24/sb; ISK supports as "Potential, needs E/CS daa before approval for residue study":08/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See requestor comments;(2024 FL) See requestor's comments.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Consumers do not have access to this product and it will only be applied in the greenhouse. Registering this product along with fenhexamid will ensure that there are different active ingredients to rotate with for Botrytis control. This approach would limit the development of pathogen resistance; VGF-NCR & SOR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
08190	PYRIDABEN (GOWAN)	BASIL (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: GREEN PEACH, TOBACCO, CABBAGE, MELON, CORN LEAF APHIDS; WESTERN FLOWER, GRASS, TOBACCO/ONION; TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER & CYCLAMEN MITES; WHITEFLIES; OH: there is a need to evaluate this product to manage mites, whiteflies and other pests in basil and similar crops:05/26; MI:Basil is number one selling herb transplant and there are few uses registered for insect control:08/26;

REQ STATES KY OH MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

HQ Comments:

BASF supports for MITES & WHITEFLIES ONLY; NEED EFF TO ADD OTHER PESTS:08/01; MFG HOLD:06/08; AI IS IN REG. REVIEW WITH EXPECTED COMPLETION IN 2018; NEW USES ON-HOLD UNTIL REG REVIEW IS COMPLETED:07/14; Gowan SUPPORTS with Residue & Crop Safety, AND AGREES THIS CAN BE COVERED BY PR# 08847:08/18; requested to update from Cov by Another Project to Under Eval as there is renewed interest in this study and the pr# this was x-ref'd with is no longer elig for nominations due to no nominations within 3 years:05/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14022 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	BASIL (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphids and whiteflies. Few insecticides labeled for use on herb transplants in the greenhouse. A SCRI project has an objective to ID and register new control products for herb production:06/25; GA: Need addl labeled products for GH herb production:06/26;

REQ STATES MI GA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use XDE-120 SC as a foliar spray or drench for 2-3 times, RTI 7-14 days and 0-3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh; EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Corteva characterizes this product as compatible with beneficial insects and therefor a very good IPM fit. Further it has a differential mode of action to help manage resistance. This info was made available in Corteva's presentation to IR-4:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13872 *	ISOFETAMID (ISK)	MINT (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Botrytis. This pathogen is ubiquitous and considered the second most destructive pathogen in the world as it has a large host range. Pathogen resistance is a concern so having more than 1 product registered is important:07/24; TN - need of alternative fungicides for mgmt of Botrytis blight:08/24; NJ-Keep losing mint & this would be tremendous help:09/24; FL: It is an sporadic pathogen but important one in Florida. Good to options for the growers when it is present:06/26;

REQ STATES MI NC VA AL NY TN CA
TX CT NJ MS FL GA

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Kenja; 12.3 fl. oz/A; 2 foliar applications @ 7-10-day interval; 0-day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh:07/24/sb; ISK supports as Potential: E/CS data before approval for residue:08/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See requestor comments;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Consumers do not have access to this product and it will only be applied in the greenhouse. Registering this product along with fenhexamid will ensure that there are different active ingredients to rotate with for Botrytis control. This approach would limit the development of pathogen resistance; VGF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14020 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	MINT (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphids and whiteflies. There are few products registered for herb transplants for the greenhouse. An SCRI project has identified the need based on stakeholder input:06/25;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use XDE-120 SC as a foliar spray or drench for 2-3 times, RTI 7-14 days and 0-3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh; EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Corteva labels this product as a very good fit for IPM as it is compatible with beneficial insects. The registrant also notes that the differential mode of action helps to manage resistance:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13867 *	AZOXYSTROBIN + BENZOVIDIFLUPYR (SYNGEN)	OREGANO (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Fusarium. This fungicide is labeled for Fusarium on other crops and represents a novel chemistry to address this problem; TN- need of alternative fungicides for management of Fusarium crown and root rot:08/24;

REQ STATES

MI NC VA AL TN NY CA
TX NJ

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Mural; 2 to 3 oz per 100 gal; 2 drench applications; 14-28-day RTI; 0-day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh:07/24/sb; Syngenta supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:08/24/sb; EPA Caution:01/25/sb; Azoxy is EPA GREEN & Benzo is EPA PENDING:08/25; Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed updated to Cov by Another Project (13856/Mint & 13866/Basil):04/26/sb; Cov by Another Project updated to Needs E/CS Data Only since Syngenta will require crop safety & noted they would only support a submission that covers the entire herb crop group. Residue will be addressed thru Basil/13856 & Mint/13866:07/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Syngenta only requires crop safety/phyto data:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Since this fungicide is not available to homeowners, it reduces the risk of pathogen developing resistance; VGF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14029	FENAMIDONE (GOWAN)	OREGANO (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora. Phytophthora has been a recurring problem on this crop and there are no other fungicides registered. While mefenoxam may become registered through the efforts of the IR-4 program, other products are needed to reduce resistance risk. Previous efforts to put forward OXTP were not successful:06/25;

REQ STATES MI CT

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

From the FenStop label, apply 4 times as a drench at 7-14 oz/100 gal depending on pot size, 30 day RTI; 0-3 day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh. While FenStop is labeled for ornamentals, Reason 500 SC is labeled for food crops. During the 2025 workshop Gowan supported as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; Gowan advised that if this herb is exported, MRLs could be an issue:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This fungicide targets the Oomycete pathogen group and would not likely have any negative effects on biological controls that may also be used:06/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14021 *	TIAPYRACHLOR (CORTEVA)	OREGANO (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Aphids and whiteflies. Few products are registered for use on herbs in the greenhouse. An SCRI project has identified the need for new pesticide tools for greenhouse herbs:06/25;

REQ STATES MI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use XDE-120 SC as a foliar spray or drench for 2-3 times, RTI 7-14 days and 0-3 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh; EPA PENDING:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS before Approval for Residue: 09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester; Very Good Fit; Corteva has identified this project as a very good fit for IPM as it is compatible with beneficial insects. Further, it has differentiated mode of action to help manage resistance:06/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13865 *	AZOXYSTROBIN + BENZOVIDIFLUPYR (SYNGEN)	ROSEMARY (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Alternaria leaf spot. Few fungicides are registered for use on herbs yet this sector of the greenhouse is a robust and important component of the bedding plant industry:07/24;

REQ STATES MI NC AL NY TN CA TX NJ

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Mural; 0.6-0.8 oz/5,000 sq ft; 2 foliar applications; 7-14 day RTI; 0 day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh:07/24/sb; Syngenta supports as Researchable, Residue & E/CS Data Needed:08/24/sb; Azoxy is EPA GREEN & Benzo is EPA PENDING:08/25; during the 2025 FUW, it was noted this will be covered by Basil/13856 & Mint/13866:09/25/sb; Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed updated to Cov by Another Project:04/26/sb; Cov by Another Project updated to Needs E/CS Data Only since Syngenta will require crop safety & noted they would only support a submission that covers the entire herb crop group. Residue will be addressed thru Basil/13856 & Mint/13866:07/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

Syngenta only requires crop safety/phyto data:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2024 MI) See requestor comments;(2024 FL) See requestor comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Since these plants are sold to consumers the fungicide will only be applied while in the greenhouse which reduces the pathogen's exposure to the active ingredient and reducing the risk of pathogen resistance; VGF-NCR, SOR, NER & WSR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14030	FENAMIDONE (GOWAN)	ROSEMARY (GH TRANSPLANT) (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Phytophthora. Fungicides are needed for Phytophthora susceptible crops. Currently, fungicides are not registered for Phytophthora on this crop:06/25; requester interested in this product as a drench for a root rot issue:07/25;

REQ STATES MI CT

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>		<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

From the FenStop label, apply 4 times as a drench at 7-14 oz/100 gal depending on pot size, 30 day RTI; 0-3 day PHI

HQ Comments:

this request is for plants grown in gh for sale to consumers and they do not receive add'l applications once they leave the gh. While FenStop is labeled for ornamentals, Reason 500 SC is labeled for food crops; during the 2025 workshop Gowan supported as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:09/25/sb; Gowan advised that if this herb is exported, MRLs could be an issue:05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 MI) See Prev;(2026 MD) see requestor comments.:(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; This fungicide targets the Oomycete pathogen group and would not likely have any effects on biological controls that may also be used:06/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13764 *	BACILLUS AMYOLIQUEFACIENS STRAIN D747 (CERTISBIO)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: fungicide; limited or none products register to be use on Stevia:08/23; during the 2023 FUW, the requester commented that the need is for Septoria leaf spot:09/23/sb; NC: Fungal diseases are the major disease threat associated with the crop and there are limited modes of action available in conventional fungicides:08/25;

REQ STATES CA NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

use as directed by the MFG; Mfg advised testing in California-like conditions is a requirement to qualify for use in California.

HQ Comments:

Mfg supports as "Need E/CS data only, and testing in California-like conditions is a requirement to qualify for use in California:09/23;

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) Limited or no products registered to be used on Stevia for disease management; includes Southern blight, Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia.;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Good level of effectiveness:08/23; GOOD FIT: SEE REQUESTER'S COMMENT.: SOR. GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13765	CLONOSTACHYS ROSEA STRAIN J1446 (LALLEMAND)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: fungal; limited number of products available to be use commercially on stevia:08/23

REQ STATES

CA NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use LALSTOP G46 WG as directed by the MFG.

HQ Comments:

EPA GREEN:08/24 & 08/25, 08/26

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit: the product is effective on the control of fungal diseases on stevia:08/23. GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14229	FLUINDAPYR (FMC)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Fungal disease. Septoria steviae, Agrostelia rolfsii. Requester confirmed the primary target is Septoria steviae. Fungal pathogens are particularly problematic in stevia and fungicides available for control are limited. Current technologies used: Only one conventional fungicide is currently labeled for use in the crop (Priaxor) and is limited to 2 applications per crop year:07/26;

REQ STATES NC FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR4 suggests 0.039 to 0.07 lb AI/A; 2 to 4 foliar applications. FMC recommends using 0.039 to 0.07 lb AI/A Fluindapyr; 2 to 4 applications:07/26;

HQ Comments:

Requester confirmed the primary target is Septoria steviae. FMC supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS with recommended use pattern update:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit; Stevia production is in need of additional products for rotational concerns and resistance mgmt:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14237	ISOFLUCYPRAM (BAYER)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Fungal diseases. Primary: Septoria steviae. Fungal pathogens are particularly problematic in stevia and fungicides available for control are limited. Current technologies used: Only one conventional fungicide is currently labeled for use in the crop (Priaxor) and is limited to 2 applications per crop year:07/26;

REQ STATES NC FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR4 suggests: Use 20.5 fl. oz/A; 2 foliar applications at 7-day interval

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit; Stevia production is in need of additional products for rotational concerns and resistance management. This product is a different mode of action:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13766	STREPTOMYCES STRAIN K61 (LALLEMAND)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Fungus; limited number of products available to be use on Stevia:08/23; NC: Fusarium and pythium have been observed in field settings in '24 and '25 and there are no other products available for remedial control:08/25;

REQ STATES CA NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use LALSTOP K61 WP or WS as directed by the MFG

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Effective use on controlling fungal diseases in stevia: 08/23; GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14204	RIMISOXAFEN (FMC)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Broadleaf weeds. Primary: Palmer amaranth primarily. There are very limited herbicides labeled for stevia production for pre- applications that are effective on broadleaf species. Current technologies used: S-metolachlor is the preferable pre- herbicide:07/26;

REQ STATES NC FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

The requester is asking for a soil use. MFG to suggest most appropriate use pattern for this new AI.

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit; Due to S-metolachlor being widely used on many crops there are resistance concerns and overall effectiveness on broadleaf weeds, specifically Palmer amaranth. Having access to another mode of action for weed control is a necessity for growing this crop. Stevia and sunflower being in the same family may make this product an interesting and potentially important fit:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14205	TETFLUPYROLIMET (FMC)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Grassy weeds. Primary: Grasses such as crabgrass, barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, etc. Grassy weeds can be a limiting factor on yield and quality of the crop. Current technologies used: Only 2 pre- herbicides and one post-herbicide are available for the crop. Certain species can be missed by the 2 pre's- available:07/26;

REQ STATES NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Requester asked for a soil use. MFG to suggest the most appropriate use pattern for this new AI.

HQ Comments:

EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit; For the available pre- products already labeled, one can stunt the crop and the other is not effective on certain species. Another product with a novel mode of action would be a good addition to the available products:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13758 *	BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SUBSP KURSTAKI STRAIN SA-11 (CERTISBIO)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Worms; limited or nor register products for this problem in Stevia; NC: Lepidoptera spp. is the major concern as far as insect damage in the field during the growing season:08/25;

REQ STATES CA NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

As directed by MFG; Mfg advised testing in California-like conditions is a requirement to qualify for use in California:09/23

HQ Comments:

This request is for Bacillus Thuringiensis, subsp kurstaki strain sa-11 solids, spors and lepidopteran active toxins:08/23; Mfg Supports as Needs E/CS Data Only, and testing in California-like conditions is a requirement to qualify for use in California:09/23

Nomination Justification:

(2023 FL) Limited or no registered products for corn earworm in Stevia.;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; very effective product on controlling worms:08/23; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR. GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14206 *	PIOXANILIPROLE (PI IND)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Lepidoptera. Limited labeled products for insect control for the crop. Current technologies used: One Bt product currently labeled:07/26;

REQ STATES NC FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 HQ suggests: 125–150 g a.i./ha, 2–4 applications per season with a 5-day PHI, using 70% WG formulation.

HQ Comments:

PI Indus supports as Needs E/CS data only, and indicated a Residue Study is in progress with a final rpt expected by 12/26:07/26/sb; EPA Pending:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown Fit; There is only one Bt product currently labeled for use in the crop. Caterpillar feeding can be destructive:07/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13770 *	BURKHOLDERIA SPP STRAIN A396 (PROFARM)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Nematodes & Pythium; Limited or not available products to be use in Stevia:08/23; NC: Pythium is the main concern as all plants are grown in a greenhouse setting:08/25;

REQ STATES CA NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Majestene as directed by the MFG.

HQ Comments:

Mfg supports as "Need E/CS Data Only":08/23/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2024 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Effective product to be use in Stevia crop:08/23; GF-SOR:08/24; GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14107	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID (ACC) (SUMITOMO)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Premature flowering of the crop. Delaying reproductive stage of the crop to allow it to remain in vegetative state before harvest(s). 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, quality and value of the crop:04/26;

REQ STATES NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

while the suggested rate in this PCR is 200 ppm a.i. (1.34 oz/A), up to 6 foliar applications, 7 day re-treatment interval, and 7 day PHI, a study is being conducted under IS00489 where additional rates are being tested and may help dictate the most appropriate use pattern to pursue when trial outcomes become available in the fall of 2026.

HQ Comments:

A study is being conducted under IS00489 where additional rates are being tested and may help dictate the most appropriate use pattern to pursue when trial outcomes become available in the fall of 2026:04/26; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Unknown fit; The yield and value of Stevia rebaudiana depends on leaf yields and % of the total steviol glycosides (TSG) in the leaf. Accede (ACC) is used to affect plant processes like flower development which is important in maximizing leaf and TSG % in the crop:04/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14108 *	ETHEPHON (ADAMA,UPL NA)	STEVIA (25AB=HERB FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES SUBGROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Premature flowering of the crop. Delaying reproductive stage of the crop to allow it to remain in vegetative state before harvest(s).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, quality and value of the crop:04/26;

REQ STATES NC

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Foliar application, 1000 ppm a.i. (.67 pt/A) to 2000 ppm a.i. (1.34 pt/A), up to 6 applications depending on when application begins, 7-day retreatment interval, 7 day PHI. Additional rates are being evaluated under IS00489.

HQ Comments:

Additional rates are being evaluated under IS00489:04/26; Adama supports as Potential: ECS before Residue:04/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: fit unknown: The yield and value of Stevia rebaudiana depends on leaf yields and % of the total steviol glycosides(TSG) in the leaf. Ethephon is used to reduce or eliminate undesirable reproductive structures. It may also enhance branching potentially increasing leaf production:04/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14072	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	ARTICHOKE (GLOBE) (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: weeds. Preplant burndown:09/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Liberty Ultra product. Apply glufosinate-p at 0.79 lb ai/a one to three times to emerged weeds prior to crop planting/transplanting, with the last application being at least 3 days prior to planting/transplanting.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada. This request is identical to the previous request for glufosinate ammonium/artichoke (PR 13464);

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; oxyfluorfen is registered in artichokes, glufosinate-P would expand weed control spectrum:09/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14083 *	ISOCYCLOSERAM (ISM-555) (SYNGEN)	ARTICHOKE (GLOBE) (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Artichoke plume moth. Rotational product, resistance management, IPM compatibility:12/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply twice as a foliar spray (by air or ground) at 0.027 lbs/acre - 0.066 lbs/acre; 7-day RTI; 1-day PHI. Syngenta noted that a 1 day PHI may increase the likelihood of residues and potential MRL misalignments:07/26/sb;

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: Canada; Syngenta supports as Potential: E/CS before approval for Residue:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Rotational product, resistance management, IPM compatibility:12/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14027	FORMIC ACID (MANY)	BEEHIVES (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Varroa mite in honey bee colonies. Beekeepers are losing colonies at unprecedented rates and varroa mites are still one of the leading causes. Beekeepers have a very limited number of products/active ingredients at their disposal. Formic acid products are currently in use by beekeepers and adding another more affordable option for being able to manage varroa while additional novel AIs are possibly being developed, would be beneficial for the beekeepers and might provide relief with high colony losses:06/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Per Canadian label applied Liquid Formic Acid 65% onto an absorbent material (e.g., an absorbent paper pad) placed on the bottom board or the hive top bars, at rates of 30 to 40 mL per two-story colony or 15 to 20 mL per one-story colony. Repeated up to six times at 1 - 10-day interval. Or per slow application method: Allow 250 mL of Formic Acid 65% per hive to be absorbed by material (e.g., fiberboard, felt) in a pin-prick perforated resealable plastic vegetable storage bag (3.8 L size). The piece of absorbent material must be of sufficient size to absorb 250 mL of Formic Acid 65%. Add pad to the top bar of the hive with a spacer and leave it in place for 21-30 days.

HQ Comments:

Export commodity: Yes. Registered in other countries, but not the US. Other formic acid formulations are registered in the US Formic Pro; EPA CAUTION:08/25; EPA Green:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; It has shown to be mostly safe for hives with some suppression of brood production and occasional queen loss (alternative is loss of entire colonies due to mite infestation), application timing compatible with pest monitoring which is usually throughout the year depending on region and it is compatible with honey production, pesticide plays a role in an existing IPM program already and it can be particularly useful because of the claim that the mites are killed under wax cappings as well:06/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14001	AMITRAZ (TBD)	BEES, HONEY (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: For management of Varroa mites in hives. Beekeepers are losing colonies at unprecedented rates and varroa mites are still one of the leading causes. Beekeepers have a very limited number of products/active ingredients at their disposal. Amitraz is still currently being used by many beekeepers as a management tool, but a higher concentration might be necessary at this point to achieve effectiveness while other possible novel treatments are being developed:06/25;

REQ STATES CA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make up to four applications per year of 6.25% v/v amitraz:oil impregnated shop towel, placed on to the top of hive frames between brood boxes. Leave the impregnated towel in place and do not disturb it for 42 days, then remove any remaining material. Do not apply during honey flow.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: Yes; Amitraz was produced and sold by Bayer in the US for crops, under Ovasyn Insecticide/ Miticide (EPA Reg 264–625) and Mitac W Insecticide (EPA Reg 264–636). Bayer submitted for cancellation of these uses approved in 2006. Off-label use of Bovitraz is illegal and the use is widespread. Beekeepers are now asking for an EPA approved use, for what they have been doing for decades (when the old Bayer products were available to farmers in the US). There is a legal use of Amitraz (impregnated plastic strips) for beehives, produced by Veto Pharma- called Apivar and new formulation called Apivar 2 (or Plus). These are not as useful to beekeepers due to high cost. Apivar resistance is also now apparently widespread in commercial bee operations in the US, according to a recent USDA-ARS report. Amiflex (2% gel formulation) "flash treatment"; New request sent to Bayer who is not mfg or registrant for Amitraz, request forwarded to new registrant, Elanco:08/25/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25, 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; It has shown to be mostly safe for hives (particularly when alternative is loss of colonies due to mite infestation), application timing compatible with pest monitoring which is usually throughout the year depending on region, pesticide plays a significant role in an existing IPM program already and the beekeepers rely on amitraz as a part of their IPM and seems to be one of the most effective management approaches for varroa:06/25; VGF:WSR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13815 *	CYANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	CACAO BEAN (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Chinese Rose Beetle, *Adoretus sinicus*; Growers need to control chinese rose beetle (CRB) in nursery seedling production, in seedling establishment in the field following transplanting, and in established plantings. Adult CRB feed on the leaves of cacao causing defoliation and sometimes death of the plant; cacao seedlings and young transplants are particularly vulnerable to CRB damage. There are no effective insecticides registered on cacao to control CRB:06/24;

REQ STATES HI

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

A

[Western Region](#)

A

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Exirel as a foliar spray twice at 20.5 fl oz/A, RTI: TBD & PHI: TBD. HQ Recommends: Do not apply more than 0.4 lbs ai / A / year, RTI >5 days and PHI = 1 day. FMC advised to use "Exirel WG" with adjuvant:08/25/sb; FMC recommends use of Exirel 06/26/ds

HQ Comments:

Key Exports are: Japan, Korea, China, Canada. Potential: UK, EU:06/24; The requester is proposing the same use pattern for nursery seedling production, seedling establishment, and established planting. The Request is NOT requesting the use for greenhouse (enclosed structure) for nursery seedling production. This is because cacao farmers cultivate transplants in both enclosed greenhouses and open (unenclosed) shade houses. When seedlings are grown in enclosed greenhouses, the Chinese Rose Beetle (CRB) is not an issue. However, CRB can be problematic in open shade house seedling production. Nevertheless, CRB is less of a concern during seedling production and more critical after transplantation in the field and for one year following transplant. Mature trees are also vulnerable throughout the year. If registrants are not willing to support nursery use, growers can manage with the uses for newly transplanted and established plantings:06/24; EPA CAUTION:08/24; 2024 workshop, FMC supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/24/sb; Per meeting with FMC, status changed from "Under Evaluation" to "HOLD" 07/25/ds; FMC now supports as Potential, E/CS Data Before Approval For Res with a different product noted under Use Pattern:08.25/sb; Per meeting with FMC, original product is preferred, Use Pattern section updated 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 CA) same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requestor: Good Fit; There are no conventional insecticides registered on cacao. This a.i. could be part of an IPM program which includes other insecticides with different modes of action; VGF-WSR:08/24; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12551 *	CYPERMETHRIN (FMC)	CACAO BEAN (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: INSECT PESTS (MIRIDS, COCOA POD BORER); TO CONTROL INSECT PESTS; THE NEED APPEARS TO BE FOR AN IMPORT TOLERANCE:07/18; Needed in Hawaii for control of ambrosia beetle in cacao:09/25;

REQ STATES

DC HI

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

FOLIAR APPLIC OF 13.5 G/HA

HQ Comments:

THERE ARE MRLs ESTABLISHED IN THE EU (0.1 PPM) AND JAPAN (0.03 PPM):07/18; EPA CAUTION:09/19; FMC CHANGED STATUS FROM UNDER EVAL. TO RESEARCHABLE, BUT HAS NO PRODUCT TO SELL, AND RECOMMENDS IR-4 CONSIDER ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN FOR THIS NEED (OR ASK OTHER MFGs):05/20; EPA CAUTION:08/20; FMC status update from Mfg Objective to Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval For Residue. They support pursuing with Mustang Maxx and needs E/CS data on plant bugs:07/24/sb; the Federal Register indicates the Nat'l Confectioners Assoc has sought an import tolerance for Cypermethrin on Cacao:02/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2019 NC) International interests;(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR; UNKNOWN IPM FIT: N/A; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14196 *	ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN (FMC)	CACAO BEAN (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Ambrosia beetle. INSECT PESTS (MIRIDS, COCOA POD BORER); TO CONTROL INSECT PESTS; THE NEED APPEARS TO BE FOR AN IMPORT TOLERANCE:07/18; Needed in Hawaii for control of ambrosia beetle in cacao. Growers currently have no control at this time:06/26;

REQ STATES HI FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

HQ Suggests: Make up to 6 foliar applications of 4 fl oz Mustang Maxx / A with 7 day retreatment interval and 7 day pre-harvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Export Commodity: Likely. See original request PR 12551. FMC will support as Potential, E/CS before approval for residue:07/26/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Unknown IPM Fit;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13910 *	RIMSULFURON (CORTEVA)	CAMAS (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Primarily invasive annual grasses including Cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), Ventenata (*Ventenata dubia*) and Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*). Control of other broadleaf invasives common in western grass/rangelands e.g. St. johnswort, scotch broom, spotted knapweed would also be useful. Cama bulbs/corms are harvested, primarily by indigenous groups in the West, in native grasslands. Invasive annual grasses (*Bromus tectorum*, *Ventenata dubia*, *Taeniatherum caput-medusae* and others) compete directly with native perennial grasses, forbs and shrubs. They provide fire fuel resulting in more frequent wildfire and the diverse, deep rooted native range transitions to a monoculture of shallow rooted invasive annual grass. Pre-emergent herbicides are commonly used to control these grasses:10/24;

REQ STATES MT

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

[Southern Region](#)

[Western Region](#)

A

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Matrix SG product. Make one broadcast application at 2 oz/a in fall, but no closer than 180 days before camas harvest.

HQ Comments:

Refer to rimsulfuron labels for guidance on approved adjuvants for this use pattern. EPA CAUTION:08/25; Corteva supports as Potential: E/CS Data before Approval for Res, and they plan to only register as 24c labels in states that produce camas:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Fair fit; For control of invasive weeds in native grasslands and increasing abundance wild harvested, indigenous food crops, herbicides could be integrated with seeding native grasses and forbs, and reducing soil disturbance:10/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14084 *	CLETHODIM (ADAMA,UPL NA,VALENT)	FIELD PENNYCRESS (OIL SEED) (99=MISC GROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Annual and perennial grasses in crop. There are currently limited choices for annual and perennial grasses in crop; this use will add diversity in products registered for use:12/25;

REQ STATES MO

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make one Select Max foliar broadcast application at 9 to 12 fl oz/a over emerged grasses and field pennycress. Do not apply more than 12 fl oz per acre per year. Application will include a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Do not apply within 70 days of crop harvest.

HQ Comments:

original dmp XH579, from 10/8/21, was converted to this pr with this new pcr submitted; The existing tolerance for canola should cover this use, based on previous CHEMSAC decisions on pennycress:12/25/sb; since Pennycress should be covered by the Canola tolerance, Valent has advised this status can be updated from Under Eval to Need E/CS Data Only:01/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per requester: Very Good Fit; this use will add diversity in products registered for use in pennycress; there are currently limited choices for in crop control of annual or perennial grasses:12/25;

Betts, Kevin

P21-MN-DMP

RECD

SELECT 2 EC APPLIED IN FALL, EARLY SPRING OR LATE SPRING AT 16 OR 32 OZ/A (0.25 OR 0.5 LB AI/A) + COC TO FALL SEEDED PENNYCRESS; NO IMPACT ON CROP STAND OR HEIGHT. NO DIFFERENCES IN YIELD COMPARED TO UTC.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
14124 *	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	FIELD PENNYCRESS (OIL SEED) (99=MISC GROUP)	NEED E/CS DATA ONLY

Reasons for need: Few options exist for control of early emerging winter & late emerging summer annual weeds prior to planting pennycress. interference of established weeds to newly emerging pennycress reduces emergence, stand density, and yield. glufosinate-P is an improved formulation of glufosinate; manufacturer will no longer market a racemic glufosinate product; currently no other burndown/preemergence herbicides are labeled for use in pennycress:05/26;

REQ STATES MO

[NorthEast Region](#)

[NorthCentral Region](#)

A

[Southern Region](#)

[Western Region](#)

[Reduced Risk](#)

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 suggests: Apply Liberty ULTRA to non-glufosinate resistant plants once as a burndown prior to planting or prior to crop emergence at 19-34 fl oz/A, 65 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

BASF supports as Needs E/CS Data Only and no residue data should be needed for this project, assuming a tolerance on pennycress seed can be extrapolated from the established tolerances on rapeseed subgroup 20A stemming from EPA's HED ChemSAC's previous decision and standing policy for pennycress:07/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF requires at least 4 E/CS (only crop safety, no efficacy data is needed) trials in field pennycress in the key commercial growing areas to confirm crop safety from the burndown use pattern at up to 2X rates

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MI) See previous comments;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Glufosinate will be effective in controlling glyphosate-resistant weeds. Glufosinate has little to no soil activity so poses little risk of crop response if applied prior to pennycress planting or emergence. Glufosinate for vegetation burndown will reduce tillage and erosion:05/26;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13711 *	PYRAZIFLUMID (NAI)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: Sclerotinia, Botrytis, Golovinomyces, Root and stem rots, head mold, leaf mold:08/23; NY-Botrytis is one of the top issues in GH Hemp:08/24; NC-Mgmt of grain hemp flower diseases during seed production is critical:06/25; KY - head mold is primary issue 06/26;

REQ STATES KY TX OR NY NC MT
IN IL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	B	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Parade brand; 3 fl. oz/A; spray, foliar, seed/flower heads, soil drench (check with registrant); PHI: 7 days. "MFG suggests using Parade at 3.2 fl oz/A instead of 3.0 fl oz/A":09/23

HQ Comments:

New request is to cover field and greenhouse; Mfg supported at the 2023 FUW as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue:09/23/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2023 CA) Same;(2023 FL) See requester's comment.:(2023 MD) See previous comments.:(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Used for Sclerotinia in other crops, a persistent soilborne fungus:08/23; GF-WSR & SOR:08/24; GF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13072 *	PYRIOFENONE (ISK)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: POWDERY MILDEW; POWDERY MILDEW IS BOTH A GH AND FIELD PROBLEM; THIS CONVENTIONAL PESTICIDE WILL PERMIT ROTATION OF DISEASE MANAGEMENT TOOLS; PER MD ME-TOO REQUEST: HEMP PRODUCTION IN THE MID-ATLANTIC WILL NOT BE FEASIBLE WITHOUT PRODUCTS AVAILABLE TO MANAGE DISEASE PESTS

REQ STATES FL VA AZ MD KY

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	B	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE PROLIVO PRODUCT; MAKE 3-4 FOLIAR/CHEMIGATION APPLIC OF 0.078-0.098 LB A/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 0-5 DAY PHI; OTHER USE DIRECTIONS PER CURRENT LABEL

HQ Comments:

THIS REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH-GROWN HEMP; NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:06/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA REQUIRED; MFG SUPPORTS THIS REQUEST PROVIDED THE LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION IS UNCHANGED OR LESS RESTRICTIVE, AND THE ADDITION OF THE USE TO THE LABEL DOES NOT PLACE ISK IN ANY LEGAL JEOPARDY; ADDITION OF THE CROP TO THE LABEL DEPENDS ON AN INTERNAL REVIEW OF EFFICACY OF USE AND THE CURRENT REGULATORY STATUS:08/20;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

javascript:__doPostBack('DetailView\$ctl01','')

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MI) POWDERY MILDEW; POWDERY MILDEW IS BOTH A GH AND FIELD PROBLEM; THIS CONVENTIONAL PESTICIDE WILL PERMIT ROTATION OF DISEASE MANAGEMENT TOOLS; PER MD ME-TOO REQUEST: HEMP PRODUCTION IN THE MID-ATLANTIC WILL NOT BE FEASIBLE WITHOUT PRODUCTS AVAILABLE TO MANAGE DISEASE PESTS;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) same;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; POWDERY MILDEW IS A MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR GH PRODUCTION OF HEMP; FIELD ALSO GETS THIS IN WET YEARS; IT WOULD MAKE A GOOD ROTATION FUNGICIDE FOR MILDEW IN HEMP:07/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13066 *	TOLPYRALATE (ISK)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: FOR POST-EMERGENCE CONTROL AGAINST BROADLEAF WEEDS AND MANY ANNUAL GRASSES; THERE ARE NO CONVENTIONAL HERBICIDES FOR WEED CONTROL IN HEMP; NY - Consider topyralate for row middles in transplanted hemp. With the exception of ethalfluralin, there are no synthetic herbicides registered for use in crop. Row middles must remain clean for the movement of workers and to prevent seed production:08/23; MO:supportive of a suite of chemistries that make weed control for hemp production more viable - biggest problem is controlling of palmer amaranth:08/26;

REQ STATES FL VA AZ MD NY OK ID
OH IL MO

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

A

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE SHIELDX 400SC PRODUCT; MAKE 3-5 POST EMERGENT APPLIC OF 0.026-0.035 LB AI/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 0-5 DAY PHI; OTHER USE DIRECTIONS PER LABEL

HQ Comments:

NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED; CURRENT LABEL ONLY ALLOWS 0.07 LB AI/A PER YEAR, WHICH IS ONLY 2 APPLIC AT THE RATE REQUESTED; LOWEST PHI ON LABEL IS 35 DAYS:07/20; Severe injury and yield loss observed in 2022 IS00370 trial: 4/23, JPB; Supporting Data was generated in IS00370:06/24/sb

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2022 MD) see database comments. included in 2022 IS 00370 screening projects. This will generate some data.:(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 MI) See Prev;(2023 MD) NY interest is for row middles;(2023 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 NY) The lack of herbicides for broadleaf weed control significantly impacts the ability to manage unwanted vegetation in hemp. Growers in NYS have listed weed control as one of the most critical issues limiting the sustainable production of this novel crop.:(2024 MI) See Prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) Same;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: GOOD IPM FIT; THE SPECTRUM OF WEED CONTROL MATCHES THE HEMP NEEDS:07/20 ; GOOD FIT: SEE PREVIOUS COMMENTS: NER; GOOD FIT: SEE PREVIOUS COMMENTS.: SOR; GF-NCR & SOR:08/24;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13009	ACEQUINOCYL (UPL NA)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: MITES, TSSM; NO CONVENTIONAL MITICIDE AVAILABLE FOR HEMP IN USA; OH/Very few products are available in Ohio for mite control on greenhouse hemp:07/24/sb; TN: Mites have become a major pest for TN hemp producers:06/25;

REQ STATES FL KY VA AZ OK DE NY
OH TN AL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE KANEMITE PRODUCT; MAKE 4 FOLIAR APPLIC OF 0.3 LB AI/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 7-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH USE; NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:06/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED:07/20; EPA GREEN:08/20 & 08/21, 08/22; YELLOW 08/23; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25 & 08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2020 MD) see previous comments;(2021 MD) need miticides;(2022 MD) There are not residual insecticides for hemp;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 FL) See previous comment.:(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; HAD BOTH GH AND FIELD USES; ACTIVE ON KEY MITES:06/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-NCR & SOR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13006	BIFENAZATE (UPL NA)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: MITES; NO CONVENTIONAL MITICIDES ARE CURRENTLY REGISTERED FOR HEMP IN THE USA;
MD-Lepidopteran pests in the Eastern Shore of Maryland have heavily infested CBD hemp flowers:07/24; TN: TN hemp
producers need more options for arthropod control. Mites and lepidopteran pests have become issues in hemp
production:06/24;

REQ STATES FL KY VA AZ NY AL MD
OH TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE ACRAMITE PRODUCT; MAKE 4 FOLIAR APPLIC, 7-14 DAYS APART, 7-DAY PHI; RATE AND OTHER USE PATTERN DETAILS NOT PROVIDED, EXCEPT TO USE PER LABEL
DIRECTIONS; HQ SUGGESTS MAX OF 2 APPLIC PER SEASON

HQ Comments:

REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH USE; NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:06/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED:07/20; EPA GREEN:08/20; EPA CAUTION:
08/21, 08/22, 08/23, 08/24; EPA (HOLD) CAUTION:08/25; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) need miticides;(2022 MD) Currently no residual insecticides for hemp;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 FL) Bifenazate has strong activity on
mites and would be a good product to add to the growers limited toolbox.:(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see
previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THERE ARE BOTH FIELD AND GREENHOUSE LABELS; COVERS THE KEY MITE PESTS:06/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.:
SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-NCR, SOR & NER:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13010	BIFENTHRIN (ADAMA,AMVAC,FMC)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: WEEVILS, LEPS, ROOT APHIDS; THERE ARE NO CONVENTIONAL INSECTICIDES REGISTERED FOR HEMP IN THE USA; PER KY ME-TOO REQUEST, NEED A BROAD SPECTRUM INSECTICIDE; KY-to control cutworms very early in the season:07/24;

REQ STATES FL KY VA AZ NY OH AL

NorthEast Region

A

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE CAPTURE PRODUCT: MAKE 6 APPLIC, VIA FOLIAR AND DRENCH, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 7-DAY PHI; NO OTHER USE PATTERN DETAILS PROVIDED, EXCEPT TO USE PER LABEL DIRECTIONS; FOR THE DISCIPLINE 2EC PRODUCT: MAKE 3-5 FOLIAR APPLIC (VIA BOOM, BACKPACK, ULV, CHEMIGATION), 0.03-0.1 LB AI/A, 7-14 DAY INTERVAL, 1-7 DAY PHI; OTHER USE DIRECTIONS PER CURRENT LABEL

HQ Comments:

REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH USE; NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:06/20; EPA CAUTION:08/20; ADAMA WILL NOT SUPPORT THIS USE: 06/22; EPA ORANGE: 08/22; Amvac does not support this use: 4/23, JPB;;EPA HOLD CAUTION: 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; OH-Product is useful for control of mites. Would be useful as a rotation product:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26; Per meeting with FMC, foliar use of Brigade eVo is recommended 06/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) NE interest;(2022 MD) Currently no residual insecticides for hemp;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments.:(2023 FL) See previous comment.:(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 FL) See previous comments.:(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.:(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 MD) see previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THIS PRODUCT IS KEY FOR BOTH WEEVILS, ROOT APHIDS AND LEPS:06/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; VGF-SOR & NER:08/24; VGF:SORSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13034	BUPROFEZIN (NAI)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: WHITEFLY; NO CONVENTIONAL CHEMICALS REGISTERED FOR THIS NEW CROP; OH:would be useful as a rotation product:08/24; OH:There are few to no alternative products to control whiteflies AND leafhoppers:06/25; AL: would provide an important rotation product for resistance management &, as an IGR, good fit for IPM:08/26;

REQ STATES FL VA AZ NY KY OH AL

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>	Yes
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PCR Use Pattern:

USE COURIER SC; MAKE FOLIAR APPLIC OF 0.25-0.38 LB A/A; NO OTHER USE PATTERN DETAILS PROVIDED, EXCEPT THAT DIRECTIONS OF USE ARE TO BE PER LABEL. Update: an SSR was receid with use pattern additions of 6 applications, 7 day RTI, and 7 day PHI. Nichino advised they would not pursue a new use for Courier, but they would consider Applaud:06/25/sb;

HQ Comments:

THIS REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH GROWN HEMP; NO KEY EXPORT MARKETS NOTED:06/20; MFG SUPPORTS, RESIDUE AND E/CS DATA NEEDED:07/20; EPA GREEN:08/21, 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; Nichino advised they would not pursue a new use for Courier, but they would consider Applaud:06/25/sb; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26

Nomination Justification:

(2022 CA) See previous;(2023 FL) See previous comment.;(2023 MD) See previous comments;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; THIS IGR IS A GREAT FIT WITH ANY WHITEFLY CONTROL PROGRAM IN HEMP:06/20; VGF-SOR; VGF-NER; KY-Excellent IPM fit for this need:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13307	CYANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: LEPS, APHIDS, LEAFMINER, THRIPS, WF, BEETLES, GRASSHOPPER; HEMP IS A NEW CROP WITHOUT ANY CONVENTIONAL PRODUCTS REGISTERED FOR USE. THIS IS BOTH SYSTEMIC AND BROAD SPECTRUM; DE/Corn earworm is the most important pest of hemp for CBD or grain production. Cyantraniliprole would provide excellent earworm management as well as being a bit more broad spectrum to potentially pick up other pests:08/23; MD-Lepidopteran pests in the Eastern Shore of Maryland have heavily infested CBD hemp flowers:07/24; OH-Product could be used as a rotation molecule for control of aphids, thrips and whiteflies:08/24;

REQ STATES FL DE MD OH AL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

EXIREL, PER LABEL, FOLIAR, SOIL, DRIP, WITH 2-6 APPLICATIONS AND A RETREATMENT INTERVAL OF 7-14 DAYS; PHI OF 0-4 DAYS; USE AS DIRECTED ON LABEL.

HQ Comments:

FMC SUPPORTS ONLY INDUSTRIAL HEMP; may need to revisit commodity if selected as a workshop priority:07/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/24; Per meeting with FMC, status changed from "Researchable, Residue and ECS" to (MFG) "HOLD" 07/25/ds; EPA CAUTION:08/25; FMC advised they will now support as Researchable , Res & E/CS Data Needed:08/25/sb; FMC recommends foliar application of Exirel only 06/26/ds; EPA Green:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2021 FL) There are no conventional pesticides registered in hemp. Broad spectrum product needed to manage lepidoptera, aphids, whiteflies, thrips, grasshoppers, beetles.;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments; performance data generated under IS00357.;(2023 MD) see previous comments;(2023 FL) See previous comment.;(2024 MI) Cucumber beetle and Japanese beetle;(2024 MD) see previous;(2025 MI) Cucumber beetle and Japanese beetle are primary NCR pests;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR, GOODFIT, BROAD SPECTRUM SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS: NER; GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENT.: SOR; GF-NCR & NER:08/24;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13036	ETOXAZOLE (AMVAC, VALENT)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: MITES; CURRENTLY NO CONVENTIONAL MITICIDES ARE REGISTERED FOR HEMP; KY-Need effective control for this pest on this new crop:06/25; TN: Hemp producers in TN need more options for mite control, particularly in GH settings:06/25;

REQ STATES FL VA AZ AL OH KY TN

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

USE THE STIFLE PRODUCT (AMVAC); MAKE 3-5 APPLIC OF 0.04-0.1 LB AI/A; APPLY VIA BOOM, BACKPACK SPRAYER, HAND HELD PUMP SPRAYER, CHEMIGATION OR ULV; 7-14 DAY APPLIC INTERVAL; 7-DAY PHI; OTHER USE DIRECTIONS PER CURRENT LABEL; AMVAC WOULD SUGGEST AND SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING USE PATTERN: USE THE STIFLE WP FORMULATION, MAKE 1 APPLIC PER HARVESTED CROP, USING A RATE OF 0.09-0.18 LB AI/A OR EQUIVALENT PER SQ FT FOR GH USE, 7-DAY PHI:08/20

HQ Comments:

THIS REQUEST IS FOR FIELD AND GH-GROWN HEMP; NO KEY EXPORT MARKET NOTED:06/20; VALENT DOES NOT SUPPORT THIS USE AT THIS TIME; IR-4 RECEIVED CONFIRMATION FROM AMVAC THAT THEY WILL SUPPORT THIS USE, WITH RESIDUE AND MAYBE JUST CROP SAFETY DATA REQUIRED; AMVAC MAY ALSO PROVIDE SOME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OFFSET RESEARCH COSTS:08/20; VALENT IS NOW SUPPORTIVE OF THIS USE:04/21; Valent supports both GH and field uses: 6/23 JPB; Valent now supports update from Potential to Researchable , Residue & E/CS Data Needed:05/24/sb; EPA HOLD CAUTION:08/24; EPA GREEN: 08/25, 08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2021 MD) need mite control products;(2022 CA) See previous;(2022 FL) See previous comments. Performance data generated in IS00382.;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2024 MI) See prev;(2024 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: VERY GOOD IPM FIT; HEMP IS A NEW INDUSTRY WITHOUT CURRENT CONVENTION PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS; THIS MITICIDE IS NEEDED FOR BOTH FIELD AND GH:06/20; VERY GOOD FIT: SEE PREV COMMENTS.: SOR; VGF-NCR & SOR:08/24; VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14044	NEEM OIL (PLASMA,TERRAMERA)	HEMP (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: rice root aphid, and other aphids. There are no alternatives for the control of rice root aphid:06/25;

REQ STATES

OH

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make three sprench/ drench applications of Rango at 1.25% -1.8% v/v, with 7 day RTI and 0 day PHI.

HQ Comments:

see IS00386 for performance data. EPA CAUTION:08/25; EPA Green:08/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 FL) See requestor comments.;(2025 MI) See Prev;(2025 CA) same;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; The product is compatible with some beneficial organisms. Also, since it can be applied as a drench, it does not need to be applied to the crop leaves.06/25;
VGF:SOR:08/25;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
12840	BROMOXYNIL (ALBAGH,BAYER,NUFARM)	HEMP (SEED) (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: BROADLEAF WEEDS; NO POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES ARE LABELED IN HEMP; PER MT ME-TOO REQUEST, WEED CONTROL IS THE PRIMARY ISSUE IN HEMP IN MT, AND GROWERS NEED TOOLS FOR DICOT WEEDS; MO: Hemp as a grain forward crop has immense potential as an oilseed crop to provide optionality and reliable profitability to farmers. Additionally, many potential investors and commercial partners of ours are seeking a post emergent solution:04/26; MT: More reassurance for farmers to grow hemp if they have tools to control weeds in season. A broadleaf control post emergent is a vital part of this industry growth. Without it it makes it hard to convince farmer's to want to grow the crop:05/26; TN: Currently few in-crop herbicide options to manage weeds in seed hemp production:06/26; NC:finding that the lower populations associated with grain hemp production limits canopy closure and weed competition. Post-emergent options needed:08/26;

REQ STATES FL MT VA NC OK KY MD NY MO TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

USE MAESTRO 4EC; MAKE ONE FOLIAR POST-EMERGENCE APPLIC OF 0.25 LB AI/A, WHEN HEMP IS 6 IN TALL (MFG TO CONFIRM IF THEY SUPPORT MAESTRO 4EC OR ANOTHER BROMOXYNIL FORMULATION:10/19)

HQ Comments:

REQUEST WAS SUBMITTED FOR HEMP, INDUSTRIAL; NO EXPORT MARKETS NOTED:08/19; BY PHONE FROM NUFARM, REQUEST IS SUPPORTED, RESIDUE AND E/CS, DEPENDENT ON ACCEPTABLE CROP SAFETY:09/19; PMC/CANADA CONFIRMED THEY HAVE RESIDUE AND CROP SAFETY DATA FOR THIS USE, WITH A SUBMISSION TARGET OF MARCH 2020; RESIDUE TRIALS INCLUDED 1 IN ZONE 5, 1 IN ZONE 7, 3 IN ZONE 14 INCLUDING A PROCESSING TRIAL, AND ANOTHER PROCESSING TRAL IN ZONE 5; PROCESSING FRACTIONS INCLUDED COLDPRESS SEED OIL, SEED MEAL (PRESSCAKE), HEMP HEARTS AND FLOUR; ALSO 3 CROP SAFETY TRIALS WERE CONDUCTED:10/19; EPA GREEN:12/19; NUFARM IS NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT AT THIS TIME, BUT AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH MAY BE TO SUPPORT THE USE UNDER A 24C SLN LABEL, TO BE HELD BY A GROWER GROUP, ALONG WITH A SUITABLE RELEASE OF LIABILITY FOR THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER (NUFARM REC'D SUCH A REQUEST FOR A 24C USE ON HEMP BY THE MT DEPT. OF AG, FOR WHICH NUFARM STATED THE SAME CONCERN AND THE NEED FOR ACCEPTABLE CROP SAFETY DATA); STATUS CHANGED FROM RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE AND E/CS, TO UNDER EVAL, PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION WITH IR-4:02/20; NUFARM WOULD CONSIDER A THIRD PARTY ("SURROGATE") COMPANY PURSUING THIS USE:07/20; EPA GREEN: 08/20, 08/21; NUFARM WILL NOT SUPPORT:04/22; a New Request was submitted 07/25 and is being considered as an SSR of this PR#. And, the status is being updated from Mfg Will Not Support to Under Eval and is now being forwarded to Albaugh for consideration:09/25/sb; Albaugh will support as Reserchable, Res & E/CS data needed:10/25/sb; the original commodity was Hemp, Industrial (Fiber), but upon discussion with stakeholders, this is being changed to Hemp changed to Hemp (Seed):04/26/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2019 NC) Needed for control of broadleaf weeds in hemp. Preliminary data shows bromoxynil is quite safe to hemp.:(2019 FL) POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION TO CONTROL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN HEMP; NEW MOA BEING CONSIDERED FOR HEMP;(2019 CA) No registered products for hemp are available;(2019 MD) see previous comments;(2020 MI) (2019 NC) Needed for control of broadleaf weeds in hemp. Preliminary data shows bromoxynil is quite safe to hemp.:(2019 FL) POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION TO CONTROL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN HEMP; NEW MOA BEING CONSIDERED FOR HEMP;(2019 CA) No registered products for hemp are available;(2019 MD) see previous comments;;(2021 MD) see previous comments;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Grain hemp growers have very limited in-crop herbicide options, particularly for broadleaf weeds. A postemergence option such as bromoxynil would address a major production constraint and support expansion of grain hemp production.

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTER: UNKNOWN IPM FIT; A POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE IN A WEED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM WILL CONTROL WEEDS THAT ESCAPE CULTURAL OR MECHANICAL WEED CONTROL OPTIONS; THIS IS A UNIQUE MODE OF ACTION AMONG THE HERBICIDES BEING CONSIDERED FOR HEMP AND HAS VERY FEW RESISTANT WEED SPECIES; EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION WHEN THE WEEDS ARE SMALL ALLOWS FOR THE BOOM HEIGHT TO BE LOWERED AND REDUCE THE RISK OF DRIFT:08/19; PER 2019 WSR NOMINATION COMMENT: GOOD IPM FIT; ADDING A CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL OPTION FOR HEMP WILL AID IN OVERALL WEED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INCLUDING CULTURAL AND MECHANICAL CONTROL; CHEMICAL CONTROL WILL PROVIDE ANOTHER WEED MANAGEMENT TOOL; USE OF MULTIPLE METHODS OF WEED CONTROL IS CONSISTENT WITH GOOD INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:09/19; MO:the expansion of the hemp industry and market is and will continue to be thwarted without a solid post - emergent chemistry. Palmer amaranth (pigweed) is the singular biggest problem we for research:08/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold; Good Fit: Good IPM fit. Bromoxynil would complement cultural and mechanical weed control by controlling in-season escapes and provide an additional mode of action for diversified weed management programs.: Lynn Sosnoskie

Lingenfelter, Dwight	P 18-PA-DMP	RECD	NONE	MAESTRO/BUCTRIL AT 1 PT/A + NIS POST; LOW INJURY, AND NO YIELD REDUCTION.
Flessner, Michael L.	P 17-VA-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL AT 1 PT/A + NIS POST; LOW INJURY, AND NO YIELD REDUCTION.
Flessner, Michael L.	P 17-VA-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL AT 1 PT/A + NIS POST; VIRTUALLY NO INJURY, AND NO YIELD REDUCTION.
Byrd, Jabari	P 18-VA-DMP	RECD	NONE	TWO FIELD TRIALS IN 2017 AND 2018. BUCTRIL AT 0.3 KG/HA POST; GOOD TO EXCELLENT CROP SAFETY; NO EFFECT ON YIELD.
Pearce, Bob	P 17-KY-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL AT 0.75 PT/A POST; GOOD CROP SAFETY TO SEEDED AND TRANSPLANTED HEMP; NO EFFECT ON PLANT HEIGHT.
Lingenfelter, Dwight	P 18-PA-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL AT 0.3 KG/HA POST; GOOD TO EXCELLENT CROP SAFETY; NO EFFECT ON YIELD.
Howatt, Kirk	P 18-ND-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL 4EC AT 4 FL OZ AE/A POST (4-LF); GOOD CROP SAFETY/
Ulrich, Daniel	P 14-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL AT 144 AND 288 G AI/HA POST; LOW TO MODERATE INJURY TO 'FINOLA' VARIETY; YIELD HIGHER THAN UNTREATED WEED-FREE CHECK.
Ulrich, Daniel	P 14-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL AT 144 AND 288 G AI/HA POST; LOW INJURY TO 'CFX-2' VARIETY; YIELD HIGHER THAN UNTREATED WEED-FREE CHECK.
Happ, Paul	P 16-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL APPLIED POST AT 144 AND 288 G AI/HA TWICE OR AT 288 AND 576 G AI/HA ONCE; LOW INJURY TO 'PICOLA' VARIETY; NO EFFECT ON YIELD.

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Happ, Paul	P16-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL APPLIED POST AT 144 AND 288 G AI/HA TWICE OR AT 288 AND 576 G AI/HA ONCE; LOW TO MODERATE INITIAL INJURY WITH FULL RECOVERY TO 'KATANI' VARIETY; NO EFFECT ON YIELD.
Ulrich, Daniel	P16-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL APPLIED POST AT 144 AND 288 G AI/HA TWICE OR AT 288 AND 576 G AI/HA ONCE; LOW TO MODERATE INITIAL INJURY WITH FULL RECOVERY TO 'CRS-1' VARIETY; NO EFFECT ON YIELD.
Willenborg, Christian	P18-SK-DMP	RECD	NONE	TRIALS CONDUCTED IN 2016, 2017 AND 2018. BROMOXYNIL AT 280 AND 560 G AI/HA POST; OVERALL RESULTS SHOW LOW TO MODERATE INITIAL INJURY WITH GOOD RECOVERY TO ALL VARIETIES TESTED ('CANDA', 'CFX-2', 'CFX-1', 'CRS-1', 'DELORES', 'GRANDE', 'JOEY', 'KATANI', 'PICCOLO' AND 'X-59'); NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON YIELD.
Elmes, Monica	P99-ON-DMP	RECD	NONE	BROMOXYNIL AT 0.336 KG AI/HA POST (2-6 LF); MODERATE TO HIGH INJURY; NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON YIELD.
Pearce, Bob	P19-KY-DMP	RECD	NONE	BUCTRIL 2EC AT 16 AND 32 FL OZ /A EPOST; EXCELLENT CROP SAFETY TO SEEDED AND TRANSPLANTED HEMP; OVERALL CROP YIELD GENERALLY COMPARABLE TO WEED-FREE CHECK.
Sosnoskie, Lynn	P20-NY-DMP	RECD	NONE	APPLIED POST ACCORDING TO LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS AND AT RATES REGISTERED FOR AGRONOMIC AND SPECIALTY CROPS; LOWEST INJURY (13%), AND HIGHEST PLANT BIOMASS AS % OF UNTREATED CHECK (85%) IN A GREENHOUSE TRIAL OF 11 PRODUCTS.



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13315	CYANTRANILIPROLE (FMC)	HEMP, INDUSTRIAL (FIBER) (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: LEPS, APHIDS, LEAFMINER, THRIPS. WF, BEETLES, GRASSHOPPER, HEMP IS AN NEW CROP WITHOUT ANY CONVENTIONAL PRODUCTS REGISTERED FOR USE. THIS IS BOTH SYSTEMIC AND BROAD SPECTRUM.

REQ STATES FL AL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

EXERIL, WITH FOLIAR, DRIP APPLICATION, 2-6 APPLICATIONS WITH A RETREATMENT INTERVAL OF 7-14 DAYS AND A PHI OF 0-4 DYAS; USE PER LABEL.

HQ Comments:

COVERED BY ANOTHER PCR#13307; per FMC, status updated from Cov by Another Project to Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed. FMC also indicated they would only support industrial hemp grown for fiber, seed and oil that is grown for food processing purposes (seed oil, seed meal and flour):05/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

PER REQUESTOR GOODFIT, BROAD SPECTRUM SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14178	ETHABOXAM (VALENT)	HOPS (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Hop downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*). Hop downy mildew broadly established and damaging in hop in the United States. The hop downy mildew pathogen has developed resistance to two different fungicide modes of action. Multiple fungicides with unique modes of action are required for sustainable disease management. Current technologies used: Cultural controls, limited host resistance, and a range of fungicides, mostly synthetic fungicides:06/26;

REQ STATES OR FL TN

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	A	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	A	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A
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Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Elumin; 8 fl. oz/A; 2 foliar applications; 7-day application interval; 14-day PHI

HQ Comments:

Requester confirmed the needed use is for "field". Key Export Markets: EU, Japan. Valent supports as Researchable, Only Res Data Needed:07/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 MI) See previous comments;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Ethaboxam provided very effective control of hop downy mildew in studies in 2025 and 2026. It is relatively non-toxic to non-target organisms, provides a unique mode of action to control fungicide-resistant isolates of the pathogen, and is compatible with extant cultural controls for the disease:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman



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Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
13887 *	EPYRIFENACIL (VALENT)	HOPS (99=MISC GROUP)	POTENTIAL: E/CS DATA BEFORE APPROVAL FOR RESIDUE STUDY

Reasons for need: broadleaf and grass weeds, both annuals and perennial species. Limited tools for weed control/burndown. Concerns about paraquat safety, glufosinate residues, carfentrazone performance.:08/24; TN: Limited options available, especially with loss of paraquat:06/26;

REQ STATES NY OR TN

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	Southern Region	A	Western Region	A	Reduced Risk
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PCR Use Pattern:

Make 1-3 applications of Rapidilic at 5 fl oz/a plus adjuvant per year along both sides and across the base of the crop. No retreatment interval or preharvest interval submitted. Valent supports a max of 2 applications with a 30 day retreatment interval during dormant and prior to bud break. Maximum annual use of 10 fl oz/A. Target use rate of 5 fl oz/A with a maximum per application use rate of 10 fl oz/A. Labeling will require tank mixture with another burndown herbicide for resistance management/product stewardship:08/24

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: UK, Canada, Australia, Germany, Belgium, China. Email from registrant indicated concern with systemic movement if suckers or other green tissue is exposed to spray. Early input from the registrant indicated only dormant uses in perennial crops:08/24/sb; Valent supports as Potential: E/CS Data Before Approval for Residue with use pattern noted:08/24/sb; Valent is conducting 2 E/CS trials 05/26/ds

Nomination Justification:

(2024 NY) Control of broadleaves and grasses in a single application. Broader spectrum of weed control compared to carfentrazone.;(2024 MD) see previous;(2024 CA) same as above;(2024 NJ) Same as above;(2025 CA) same;(2025 NY) Hop production faces persistent challenges from both annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds, with limited herbicide options available for effective burndown. Commonly used products like paraquat raise significant worker safety concerns, glufosinate has crop injury issues (and possible availability issues; BASF, the manufacturer of Rely will no longer be manufacturing the product and generics do not necessarily have hop listed on their labels), and carfentrazone often provides inconsistent performance. Epyrifenacil offers a broader spectrum of control in a single application, addressing key problem weeds more reliably and safely.:(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Epyrifenacil would provide hop growers with a much-needed additional option for broad-spectrum control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds, particularly given the limited burndown toolbox and concerns with existing alternatives.

;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Limited tools for weed control/burndown. Concerns about paraquat safety, glufosinate residues, carfentrazone performance; GF-NER & Fair Fit-WSR:08/24; NY: GF-add'l moa for control of small annual grasses, add'l active ai for a limited chemical toolbox:08/24; VGF:NY:the addition of Epyrifenacil introduces a new MOA, helping to diversity weed mgmt programs & reduce resistance risk. It provides control of small annual grasses & broadleaves, making it a valuable tool in a limited chemical toolbox.. Its fit within integrated weed mgmt strategies, lower use rates, & improved safety profile over paraquat support its evaluation in both Eastern & Western Hop-Growing Regions:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Very Good Fit: Very good IPM fit. Epyrifenacil adds another mode of action to a limited herbicide toolbox, supporting rotation of weed-control tactics, resistance management, and reduced reliance on paraquat and other limited or inconsistent options.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14185	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	HOPS (99=MISC GROUP)	MFG WILL NOT SUPPORT

Reasons for need: early emerged hop shoots and broadleaf weeds. primary: morningglory. control of broadleaf, reduction of heavy grass pressure, and removal of basal hop growth reduced the incidence of powdery mildew. Current technologies: Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium):06/26;

REQ STATES TN FL

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region Southern Region A Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use Liberty Ultra as a foliar application at 29 fl oz/A up to 3 times; RTI 14 days; PHI 10 days

HQ Comments:

BASF is unable to support since the racemic product is already registered (EPA Reg. No. 70506-310), so status updated from Under Eval to Mfg Will Not Support:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 MD) very few products available.;(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;(2026 NY) Strongly support. Transitioning these essential hop uses from Liberty to Liberty Ultra is critical given the very limited alternatives for broadleaf weed control, grass suppression, and basal hop management.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Liberty (glufosinate-ammonium) is currently registered for this use but BASF is no longer making Liberty. Moving the current uses from Liberty to Liberty Ultra is essential for farmers:06/26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman; Very Good Fit: Maintaining sufficient numbers of registered products in hop is critical for effective weed control, including resistance management.: Lynn Sosnoskie



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14125	ISOCYCLOSERAM (ISM-555) (SYNGEN)	HOPS (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Spider mites. They are an intractable pest in hops. A new and very effective mode of action will benefit hop producers nationally. Spraying of other acaricides. Limited augmented biological control with Stethorus beetles and predatory mites:05/26; OR:Limited options for acaricides

REQ STATES WA OR

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Make 2 foliar applications of 1.1 to 2.0 fl oz Zivalgo/ Vertento at 100-200 GPA with 7 day retreatment interval and 21 day preharvest interval.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Market: European Union; Syngenta supports as Researchable, Residue Only:07/26/sb; EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; This chemistry has provided outstanding control of pest spider mites in our hop trials. There is some resistance to older acaricides and this product will help alleviate the pressure on those products:05/26;

Walsh, Dr. Doug

P25-WA-DMP

RECD

One foliar airblast application of either 1.1 or 1.6 fl oz Plinazolin (isocycloseram) per acre, with Voyager 90/10 adjuvant (64 fl oz/A), to 'Tomahawk' hops in Washington, significantly reduced two spotted spider mites up to 4 weeks after application compared to untreated control.



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
10490	SPINETORAM (CORTEVA)	HOPS (99=MISC GROUP)	LABELED, RESIDUE DATA NEEDED FOR EXPORT

Reasons for need: ARMYWORMS, CUTWORMS, LEAFROLLERS, LOOPERS, THRIPS (SUPPRESSION); PER NY ME-TOO REQUEST, ALMOST NO PRODUCTS LABELED FOR EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND SOME OTHER LEPIDOPTERA ON THIS CROP; CURRENT LABEL ONLY ALLOWS DELEGATE USE ON DRIED HOP CONES; SUGGEST CONSIDERING USE DURING PRODUCTION FOR OTHER TARGET LEPIDOPTERA AND PESTS ON LABEL; AL/almost no products labeled for control of European corn Borer and some other Lepidoptera on this hop:08/23

REQ STATES WA PA VA NY ID AL

NorthEast Region A NorthCentral Region Southern Region Western Region A

Reduced Risk Yes

PCR Use Pattern:

0.039-0.063 LB AI/A; AIR BLAST; 40-200 GPA, TYPICAL VOLUME IS 100 GPA; 5 APPLIC; 4-DAY INTERVAL BETWEEN APPLIC; 1-DAY PHI

HQ Comments:

REQUEST TO GENERATE SUPPORTING RESIDUE DATA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CODEX MRL & MRLS IN KEY EXPORT MARKETS:08/09; USE IS LABELED; CONSIDERED AN "INT'L RED A" FOR IR-4 RESIDUE TRIALS, PER HOPS COMMISSION NEEDS AND DEPENDENT ON HOPS TRIAL RESOURCES (INSUFFICIENT FOR 2011 TRIALS):08/10; NEED FOR 4 "RED A" TRIALS TO SUPPORT CODEX MRLS IS NOT A HOPS COMMISSION PRIORITY FOR 2014:10/13; PMC CANADA HAS AN ONGOING 3-TRIAL RESIDUE STUDY WITH SPINOSAD:06/20; EPA GREEN: 08/20, 08/21, 08/22, 08/23; EPA CAUTION:08/24; IF THIS IS SELECTED AS A PRIORITY, A NEW PR# WILL NEED TO BE ESTABLISHED SINCE THE RES STUDY IN 2010 WAS CANCELED IN 2011:08/24/sb; EPA CAUTION:08/25;

Nomination Justification:

(2010 CA) Red "A";(2015 WI) more interest in WI;(2015 NY) Growing interest in NER;(2017 CA) Revisiting priority from 2016;;(2018 MD) (2015 NY) Growing interest in NER;(2017 CA) Revisiting priority from 2016;;(2022 MI) same;(2023 FL) See previous comments.;(2025 CA) same;(2026 MD) see previous comments.;(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Unknown: NCR, 08/22; UNKNOWN: : SOR; VGF:WSR:08/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: see previous comments. : Megan James Hickman

XC-DORSCHNER-W SR	Meeks, Mr. Will	10-ID06	01/24/11	10-CAR10	DISCA RD
XC-DORSCHNER-W SR	Koskela, Ms. Gina	10-OR13	10/04/10	10-CAR10	DISCA RD
XC-DORSCHNER-W SR	Groenendale, D.	10-WA11	08/06/10	10-CAR10	DISCA RD
XC-DORSCHNER-W SR	Groenendale, D.	10-WA12	08/06/10	10-CAR10	DISCA RD



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
13972	GLUFOSINATE-P (BASF)	PEANUT (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, ONLY RESIDUE DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Control of volunteer peanuts prior to planting and terminating failed peanut stand. Currently no effective herbicides are labeled for controlling volunteer peanuts preplant or for terminating failed peanut stands:06/25; NM: Would be an added tool for peanut producers in Eastern NM:08/25; OK: to cover any export needs:09/25;

REQ STATES GA NM OK

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<u>NorthCentral Region</u>	<u>Southern Region</u>	A	<u>Western Region</u>	A	<u>Reduced Risk</u>
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PCR Use Pattern:

Use the Liberty Ultra product (1.76 lb ai/gallon). Make one broadcast preplant or preemergence burndown application at 24 to 30 fl oz/a. Application will include spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lb/a. Application should be made with nozzles that deliver a medium to coarse droplet size and should be made mid-day. For optimal efficacy, do not apply Liberty Ultra within 2 hours of sunrise or sunset.

HQ Comments:

Key Export Markets: China, Canada, EU. IR-4 is currently working on glufosinate-ammonium/peanut for the same use pattern under PR#13463:06/25; BASF supports as Researchable, Only Residue Data Needed. They also noted that the residue data generated on (racemic) Glufosinate under PCR # 13463 could be extrapolated to Glufosinate-P for tolerance setting purposes on the peanut commodity:06/25/sb; during the 2025 FUW, BASF indicated they will try to cover with Glufosinate Residue as long as EPA & IR4 agrees:09/25/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2025 CA) same;(2025 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 FL) See previous comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Fair Fit; Peanuts have some tolerance to glyphosate thus glufosinate is usually more effective on peanut. Also, helpful for the preplant burndown control of GR-Palmer amaranth and horseweed:06/25; FF:SOR:08/25;

Prostko, Eric P.

P25-GA-DMP

RECD

Liberty Ultra applied broadcast foliar at 24 fl oz/a (0.33 lb ai/a) over 15 day-old 'TIFNV-HG' peanuts growing in a Tifton sand, to simulate control of volunteer peanuts in a peanut replanting scenario. Peanut control was 92% at 5 days after application (DAA) and remained > 76% through 19 DAA.



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14225	2,4-D + FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL (CORTEVA)	PERENNIAL PEANUTS (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: broadleaf weeds. There are currently very few options for post emergence control of broadleaf weeds in perennial peanut. In many cases, injurious applications of glyphosate are used. A new active ingredient with a broad range of activity and relatively little damage to the peanut would be very advantageous for growers. Current technologies used: combination of 2,4-d + imazapic + glyphosate

REQ STATES FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Use NovaGraz as a foliar application in post-emergence twice at 24 to 48 fluid ounces (0.008375-0.016875 lb a.i. florypyrauxifen benzyl and 0.5 - 1.0 lb a.e. 2,4-D); 60-day RTI; 14-day PHI

HQ Comments:

EPA Caution:08/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Good Fit; Increased efficacy when compared to alternative selective herbicides (under all pest levels), avoids use of non-selective herbicides. Costs more than current options but provides better value in terms of overall weed management Non-target effects, Resistance concerns, and environmental fate and worker risk have all already been identified and addressed in application scenarios/locations similar to what is requested - this is just an additional forage crop, not a whole new use site:07/26;



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14140	TIAFENACIL (ISK)	SUGARCANE (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: Itchgrass [Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W.D. Clayton]. Currently, the sugarcane industry is limited to paraquat for non-selective weed control utilizing postemergence-directed applications. With concerns about the future of paraquat's registration status, other herbicide options are needed. Tiafenacil may also provide benefits in controlling other troublesome weeds such as johnsongrass [Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.], ragweed parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus L.), and morningglory (Ipomoea spp.). Current technologies being used: Tillage, preemergence (pendimethalin, trifluralin, clomazone), postemergence (asulam, trifloxysulfuron-sodium), and postemergence-directed (paraquat) herbicides:06/26; FL:could provide add'l option for controlling troublesome grass & broadleaf weeds, particularly guineagrass:08/26;

REQ STATES LA FL

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

Apply Reviton twice every 14 days at 3 oz/A as postemergence-directed to the bottom 6-8 inches of cane; 75 day PHI. Sugarcane should be at least 24 inches tall (overall height- top of plants).

HQ Comments:

This request was submitted for sugarcane which is not a specialty crop nor a minor crop and will require will require a weight of evidence for public interest finding. ISK supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed:06/26;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.:(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Tiafenacil use will offer a new mode of action for controlling the target pest, thus aiding in resistance management:06.26;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14081	AFIDOPYROPEN (BASF)	SUGARCANE (99=MISC GROUP)	RESEARCHABLE, RESIDUE & E/CS DATA NEEDED

Reasons for need: West Indian cane fly (Saccharosydne saccharivora) Sugarcane aphid (Melanaphis sacchari) Yellow sugarcane aphid (Sipha flava). Currently registered products don't provide effective control of the hemipteran pest complex. New modes of action that are safe on beneficial insects are needed:11/25;

REQ STATES LA

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

Western Region

A

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 SUGGESTS: Follow label use pattern for sugarcane aphids in Sorghum: Make 2 foliar applications, with 7 days retreatment interval, at 6 fl oz Sefina Inscalis insecticide per acre and 14 day preharvest interval.

HQ Comments:

If prioritized, will require a weight of the evidence, as sugarcane is not a specialty crop:11/25; BASF supports as Researchable, Res & E/CS Data Needed with E/CS data requirements as specifically noted:04/26/sb;

Efficacy/Crop Safety (E/CS) Data Required:

BASF will require at least 3 E/CS trials conducted in prominent market geographies; crop safety data to confirm 2x of the highest potential label rate; & efficacy data to confirm activity on the specific sugarcane aphids and on cane fly as they have no information on this pest:04/26/sb;

Nomination Justification:

(2026 CA) same;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; Afidopyropen is known to be safer on beneficial insects than currently registered pyrethroids. It also offers an additional mode of action to mitigate development of insecticide resistance:11/25;

IPM Comments from Nomination Process:

; Good Fit: same: Kari Arnold



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Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
14122	INDAZIFLAM (BAYER)	TEA (99=MISC GROUP)	UNDER EVALUATION

Reasons for need: Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds; primary is Grass, pokeweed, vines. No labelled preemergent on the market for use on tea in the U.S; current technologies used are Removing weeds by hand, post emergent partial control with glyphosate:05/26; MS: Annual grasses (mostly) and some broad leaves, are common in MS:06/26;

REQ STATES SC MS

NorthEast Region

NorthCentral Region

Southern Region

A

Western Region

Reduced Risk

PCR Use Pattern:

IR-4 suggests applying Alion in established plantings at least a year after the plants have been planted and exhibit normal growth and good vigor. Apply as a banded liquid soil/between rows application, 3.5 fl oz/acre when soil % organic matter content is <1 and 5 fl oz/A when soil % organic matter is >1, no irrigation within 48 hours post application. Up to two applications per year with a 90 day retreatment interval; 7 day PHI.

Nomination Justification:

(2026 FL) See requestor comments.;

IPM Comments from PCR:

Per Requester: Very Good Fit; A new MOA addition to what can be used on the farm. Only have glyphosate currently labelled for use on tea so this would reduce herbicide resistance developing. Reduce broad spectrum applications of glyphosate over the growing season. Reduce weed seed bank for future reduction of weed issues:05/26;

Total # of PRs: 271

Total # of Trials: 168

Total # Chemical: 116

Total # Commodity: 116