



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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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PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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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<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
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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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<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
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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



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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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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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Weed Science

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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Weed Science

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).

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Weed Science

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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).



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Weed Science

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
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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.



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Weed Science

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;



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Weed Science

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



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Weed Science

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.



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Weed Science

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
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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.



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Weed Science

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



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Weed Science

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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

Weed Science

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 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; 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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

<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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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



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Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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 ($\leq 20\%$) 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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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.

;

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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

<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 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.

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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:

; 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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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

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

Weed Science

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.

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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:

; 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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

NorthEast Region	A	NorthCentral Region	A	Southern Region	A	Western Region	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.

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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: 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

Weed Science

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	<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 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

Weed Science

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:

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

; 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

Weed Science

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
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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



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Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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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Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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.



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BATTS	Liu, Rui	P25-WAP01	NONE
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<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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<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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<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.

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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>
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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<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



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<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.
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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



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<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



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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
11128	TERBACIL (TKI)	* CANEBERRY (13-07A=CANE BERRY 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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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.

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Weed Science

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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

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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.

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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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Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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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Weed Science

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%).

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Weed Science

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.



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Weed Science

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;



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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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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

<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:

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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BATTS	Miranda, Joshua	P26-MIP02	NONE
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BATTS	Besancon, Thierry	P26-NJP01	NONE
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Weed Science

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

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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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<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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<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

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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Weed Science

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

PR#

CHEMICAL (MFG)

COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)

PROJECT STATUS

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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<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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<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>
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



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BATTS	Goncalves, Clebson	P26-CAP08	NONE
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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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

<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:

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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PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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

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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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:

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

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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Weed Science

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;



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Weed Science

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



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Weed Science

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



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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;



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Weed Science

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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Weed Science

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<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	



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AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP11	NONE
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP12	NONE
AXTELL	Wiman, Nik	P26-ORP13	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>
14076 *	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC 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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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;



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Weed Science

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

<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:

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.
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2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

<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:

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, Reside 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

Weed Science

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



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Weed Science

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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Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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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<u>PR#</u>	<u>CHEMICAL (MFG)</u>	<u>COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)</u>	<u>PROJECT STATUS</u>
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.



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<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

Weed Science

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
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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;



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Weed Science

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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

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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



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Weed Science

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

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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.



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Weed Science

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;



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Weed Science

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

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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;



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Weed Science

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;



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Weed Science

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.



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<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



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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

Weed Science

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

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



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Weed Science

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

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



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Weed Science

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

A

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;



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Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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
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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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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;



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Weed Science

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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;



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Weed Science

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<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

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Weed Science

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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.



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Weed Science

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<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



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Weed Science

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



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Weed Science

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



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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

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Weed Science

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.



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<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.



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<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.



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<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;



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<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;



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<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;



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Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

PR#	CHEMICAL (MFG)	COMMODITY (CROP GROUP)	PROJECT STATUS
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
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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

Weed Science

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

Weed Science

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

<u>NorthEast Region</u>	<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 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

Weed Science

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

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

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:

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Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

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.

2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

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.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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

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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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.



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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;



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

Date: 8/26/2026

<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



2026 Food Use Workshop Priority 'A' Nominations

Weed Science

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

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

<u>Total # of PRs:</u>	118
<u>Total # of Trials:</u>	150
<u>Total # Chemical:</u>	47
<u>Total # Commodity:</u>	72