OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ISSUE 64
SPRING 25

Pesticide Newsletter

Pesticide violations list: Page 14

AgriStress Helpline offers help to farmers, ag workers 24/7 by phone call or text message

Agriculture in Malheur County (farming/ranching) looks different than it does in Clatsop County, where fishing and forestry are primary industries. The stresses that the ag and natural resources community face around Oregon vary. Regardless of the types of stressors they face, loggers, commercial fishers, farmers and ranchers are at a significantly increased risk of suicide compared with other occupations.

In addition, many farmers and ag workers have difficulty trusting others with medical and mental health information.

AgriStress Helpline
833.897.2474

If you or someone you know is struggling or experiencing a crisis, help is available 24/7.

For example, a report from the Ad Council Research Institute shows that rural white men over the age of 49 are most likely to trust their spouse or partner when it comes to information about mental-health resources. Latino farmworkers are most likely to prefer health information from traditional media and health-care providers, according to a 2018 report in Journal of Agromedicine.

While agriculture can be stressful, there is help. Fortunately, OSU Extension faculty and staff at the AgriStress Helpline have the community-level expertise and connections to help get the right message in the right form to the right folks.

The Oregon AgriStress Helpline – 833.897.2474 – is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week by call or text. AgriStress is a suicide prevention and resource referral line for the ag and natural resource community. The voice line can be accessed in as many as 160 languages with the help of interpreters, and the text line services English, Spanish and Vietnamese. All calls and messages are confidential.

AgriStress call specialists are trained and certified in suicide prevention and resource referral. Specialists are also certified to handle unique stressors in agriculture, such as succession planning, predation, and market conditions.

Information can be found at **beav.es/agristress**.

Plants are shown with damage from pesticide drift.

Take steps to avoid pesticide drift when using broadleaf herbicides

What are broadleaf herbicides?

They are pesticides that kill broadleaf or "dicot" plants. They typically do not affect grasses. Broadleaf herbicides are used in agriculture, forestry, landscaping, and right-of-way weed control.

Many of the most widely used broadleaf herbicides are plant growth regulators (PGR) or synthetic auxins. Synthetic auxins mimic natural plant hormones that regulate many essential functions in the plant. They disrupt several fundamental plant processes, such as maintenance of cell membrane integrity and protein synthesis.

Which plants are sensitive to broadleaf herbicides?

Some plants are particularly sensitive to phenoxy herbicides, including many high-value crops like grapes, tomato, cucurbits (melons, zucchini, pumpkin), tree fruits, and nursery crops. Phenoxy herbicides include 2,4-D, mecoprop, or MCPA. Sensitive crops can have a stage of growth in which they are more susceptible

See Drift, ***Page 2***

HOW CAN WE HELP YOU?

For general information about the Pesticides Program, contact 503.986.4635 or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov. To reach the Fertilizer Program, contact 503.986.4637 or fertilizer-inquiry@oda.oregon.gov.

Grant Aman, Fertilizer Specialist	503.986.4587, grant.aman@oda.oregon.gov
Colton Bond, Pesticide certification and licensing specialist	971.208.2549, colton.bond@oda.oregon.gov
Matthew Bucy, Pesticide registration specialist	971.388.8212, matthew.bucy@oda.oregon.gov
Elizabeth Castillo-Chilcote, Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.551.2862, elizabeth.castillo-chilcote@oda.oregon.gov
Peter Colistro, Pest. enforcement case review	503.586.6471, peter.colistro@oda.oregon.gov
Cory Cooley, Pesticide investigator (Hermiston)	541.564.5962, cory.cooley@oda.oregon.gov
Kevin Coughlin, Fertilizer enforcement specialist	503.986.4561, kevin.coughlin@oda.oregon.gov
Matt Dowless, Pest. enforcement case review	541.255.8968, matt.dowless@oda.oregon.gov
Rosa Gonzalez, Pesticide licensing support specialist	971.718.7860, rosa.gonzalez@oda.oregon.gov
Warren Hanson, PARC coordinator	971.600.7447, warren.hanson@oda.oregon.gov
Matt Haynes, Fertilizer specialist	503.986-6471, matthew.haynes@oda.oregon.gov
Christina Higby, Citizen advocate liaison	503.510.4907, christina.higby@oda.oregon.gov
Rebecca Howes, Pesticide certification and licensing specialist	971.600.5943, rebecca.howes@oda.oregon.gov
Jeff Isler, Pesticide investigator (Central Point)	541.840.8229, jeff.isler@oda.oregon.gov
Ann Ketter, Pesticide enforcement case review	971.388.7810, ann.ketter@oda.oregon.gov
Tess Khofri, Fertilizer specialist	503.986.4648, tess.khofri@oda.oregon.gov
Paul Khokhar, Pesticide investigator (Bend)	503.508.3391, paul.khokhar@oda.oregon.gov
Jeannette Krampien, Pesticide registration specialist	503.949.3728, jeannette.krampien@oda.oregon.gov
Keawe Molifua, Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.551.2977, keawe.molifua@oda.oregon.gov
Andy Nagy, Pesticide investigator (Eugene)	503.779.6260, andy.nagy@oda.oregon.gov
Makenzie Oakes, Pesticide licensing support specialist	503.986.4635, makenzie.oakes@oda.oregon.gov
Brittney Owen, Pesticide investigator (Salem)	971.388.7839, brittney.owen@oda.oregon.gov
Toby Primbs, Pesticides compliance manager	503.986.4646, toby.primbs@oda.oregon.gov
Patrick Reinhart, Pest. enforcement case review	971.600.5523, patrick.reinhart@oda.oregon.gov
Heather Rickenbach, Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.508.0467 heather.rickenbach@oda.oregon.gov
Kathryn Rifenburg, Pesticide Stewardship Partnership coordinator	971.600.5073, kathryn.rifenburg@oda.oregon.gov
Jose Sanchez-Aguilar, Pesticide investigator (Salem)	971.718.2856, jose.sanchez.aguilar@oda.oregon.gov
Tasha Schworak, Fertilizer and Pesticide licensing support specialist	503.986.4637 tasha.schworak@oda.oregon.gov
Nichole Solorzano, Office manager	503.986.4635, nichole.solorzano@oda.oregon.gov
Andrea Sonnen, Lead pesticide investigator	971.301.0659, andrea.sonnen@oda.oregon.gov
Isaak Stapleton, Director, Natural Resources Program Area	503.931.5608, isaak.stapleton@oda.oregon.gov
Sam Treviño, Pesticide registration specialist	971.218.1180, sam.treviño@oda.oregon.gov
Gilbert Uribe Valdez, Pesticides Program manager	503.986.4651, gilberto.uribe.valdez@oda.oregon.gov
Vanessa Vassilaros, Worker Protection Standard (WPS) outreach specialist	971.707.0001, vanessa.vassilaros@oda.oregon.gov
Ryan Ward, Pesticide investigator (Ontario)	971.388.0692, ryan.ward@oda.oregon.gov
Tash Wilson, Pesticide investigator (Eugene)	503.406.9616, tash.wilson@oda.oregon.gov
Andy Zimmerman, Publications and web specialist	503.689.3701, andy.zimmerman@oda.oregon.gov

Drift, from Page 1

to herbicide damage. Two particularly sensitive growth stages are bud break and bloom. At these stages, plants are undergoing rapid growth and cell division.

Broadleaf herbicide effects on sensitive plants can include:

- Flower abortion, shoot tip curling, stunting of shoot tip growth, deformed leaf growth, and delayed ripening.
- Herbicide damage caused by phenoxy herbicides is usually apparent in two days. Damage caused by other herbicides like glyphosate or imazapyr, among others, may not be evident for two to three weeks.

How can sensitive crops be exposed to herbicides?

Herbicide exposure to sensitive crops can occur if an application moves off site. This off target movement to unintended locations is called drift. It may also affect humans, wildlife, or non-target crops.

Under certain weather conditions, some herbicides can volatilize from plant or soil surfaces. This produces an herbicide vapor that can move great distances and be deposited on other crops, waterways, or even people. Volatilization occurs when the applied herbicide evaporates, changing from a liquid to a gas or vapor. Understanding how drift can occur is an important step in risk reduction.

How to reduce the risk of herbicide drift

- Follow the label
- Be aware of environmental conditions (including wind speed, rainfall, and inversions)
- Select appropriate application equipment and keep it in good working order
- Consider using drift retardants

Page 1 drift photo credits
Top left: Patty Skinkis, Oregon State University; **top right:** National Pesticide Information Center; **bottom right:** www.ppdl.purdue.edu; **bottom left:** From the Herbicide Symptoms Database (http://herbicidesymptoms.ipm.ucanr. edu/) with permission from the UC Statewide IPM Program.

Making sure to manage spray droplets and where they travel is the key to preventing drift. Photo courtesy of LSU-PSEP (Louisiana State University AgCenter Pesticide Safety Education Program)

Do your part to prevent drift by following these tips

Spring is in the air and so are pests. Let's recalibrate ourselves so that the pesticides we use to control them don't drift off in the air.

What is drift?

Drift is the term for a pesticide moving off-target to an unintended location. Drift has the potential to affect humans, wildlife, the environment, or non-target crops.

When can drift happen?

Drift can occur at any time with any type of application equipment. When spraying pesticides, small spray droplets are created that can move through the air to an off-target site. A smaller spray droplet size leads to a higher number of droplets in the air. Smaller spray droplets also stay in the air longer and are more affected by wind. The longer a droplet is airborne, the more likely it is to drift. Smaller droplets are often created in spray systems by increasing pressure.

What can I do to prevent drift?

Being able to manage spray droplets and where they travel is the key to preventing drift. Here are some methods to help prevent drift:

- Calibrate your spray equipment
- Select and maintain appropriate nozzles
- Know sensitive areas around application area
- Check weather forecast for application date and site
- Choose the appropriate equipment for the application
- Use drift reduction equipment such as spray shields
- Watch the wind before, during, and after application
- Increase spray droplet size
- Add spray adjuvants to the spray mix
- Lower spray pressure
- Direct spray closer to target
- Reduce application speed
- Use spray buffers and swath displacement

Drift can and should be prevented. It is your responsibility as the applicator to ensure that you follow all label instructions and prevent drift.

Ward brings three-decades' experience to pesticides' investigative team

Ryan Ward

Ryan Ward brings over three decades of experience in the pesticide industry to the ODA, beginning with 22 years as the owner of a landscape maintenance company in Boise, Idaho. During this time, he noticed a communication gap between the pesticide industry and Idaho state regulators and was driven to bridge this divide.

In 2016, Ryan sold his company to join the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) as a pesticide investigator in Twin Falls, Idaho. By 2018, he had become Field Services Manager, supporting Idaho's pesticide investigators. In 2021, he was appointed Administrator of the ISDA's Division of Agricultural Resources, leading efforts to enhance industry relations and regulatory processes.

From 2005-10, Ryan and his family lived in the Ontario area, forming lifelong friendships, and always longing to return. Despite enjoying his administrative role, Ryan's passion was always community service as an investigator. He is excited to come back to the Eastern Oregon area and serve customers as part of the ODA team.

Certain neonicotinoids cannot be used on linden trees

Blooming linden trees are attractive to wild bees and European honey bees. In the past, there have been bee kills in Oregon associated with neonicotinoid applications to linden trees. In recognition of this, the ODA adopted Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-057-0388 in February 2015. This rule is still in effect, and it prohibits the application of four neonicotinoid insecticides (dinotefuran, clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam) on linden trees, basswood trees or other *Tilia* species, regardless of application method. The full text of the rule is available at **https://oda.fyi/603-057-0388**.

Is this restriction on the label?

If a neonicotinoid product is labeled for use on ornamental trees, it will generally have a statement on the label prohibiting application to linden trees, basswood trees or other *Tilia* species in Oregon. Even if this statement were not present, any product containing dinotefuran, clothianidin, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam may NOT be applied to linden trees, basswood trees or other *Tilia* species. Failure to comply with this rule may result in enforcement action, such as license suspension or revocation, or imposition of a civil penalty.

What does a linden tree (*Tilia* spp.) look like?

DURING THE WINTER/DORMANT SEASON:

1. Bark is gray-brown and on mature trees is ridged or plated.
2. Twigs are light brown to gray, or may be red-tinged.
3. Buds are prominent, single, plump and often bulge on one side, and are red-brown to dark red in color.
4. Floral bracts and fruit may remain on the tree through winter.

DURING THE GROWING SEASON:

1. Leaves are singular, alternate, heart-shaped, finely toothed, and the undersides of leaves often are fuzzy. Leaves at the stem end are asymmetrically attached to the stem.
2. Flowers are attached by a floral bract that is 2-to-4 inches long. White to yellow flowers with five petals in hanging clusters of five-to-seven bloom in mid-June or early July. Flowers are fragrant and highly attractive to pollinators.
3. Fruit is a nut-like drupe, round in shape and often slightly fuzzy.

Oregon has had bee kills associated with insecticide applications to linden trees. Any product containing dinotefuran, clothianidin, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam may not be applied to linden trees, basswood trees or other Tilia *species.*

Is EPA still evaluating the neonicotinoids?

In February 2020, EPA published Proposed Interim Registration Review Decisions (PIDs) for dinotefuran, clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam. These PIDs explained EPA's proposed label changes to mitigate the risks of these active ingredients, and they received many public comments. EPA currently anticipates publishing amended PIDs and Interim Registration Review Decisions (IDs) for these four ingredients this year. The amended PIDs will be open for public comment once published. Once the IDs are published, registrants must begin updating their labels to implement whatever changes the IDs end up requiring.

For more information, go to **https://oda.direct/PollinatorInfo** or contact ODA at 503.986.4635 or email **pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov**.

Oregon OSHA offers free help to improve worker safety, health

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health (Oregon OSHA), a division of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, encourages employers in Oregon to use its consultation services – no fault, no citations, and no penalties – to help protect employees from workplace hazards.

Oregon OSHA's consultations are free and confidential. Consultants in workplace safety, health, and ergonomics can help you reduce accidents and related costs, as well as develop a comprehensive program to manage safety and health.

You get to decide what type of consultation you want. Oregon OSHA consultants can provide a comprehensive assessment of your operation, or they can focus on a specific operation or process at your worksite.

Improving your safety and health program can result in fewer accidents, lower injury and illness rates, decreased workers' compensation costs, increased employee morale, and lower product losses.

Phone (toll-free in Oregon): 800.922.2689

Field offices: **https://osha.oregon.gov/Pages/maps.aspx**

Online: **https://osha.oregon.gov, https://oda.fyi/OSHA-Consultation**

Email: **consult.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**

Renew your insurance before your CPO license is suspended or rendered inactive

Is your insurance up to date? State law requires that Commercial Pesticide Operators (CPO) are insured for property damage and bodily injury, of at least $25,000 each. Licenses will either be suspended or rendered inactive if insurance is not renewed and submitted to the pesticide licensing program.

CPO license holders are notified once by mail when their insurance is about to expire, and once by mail when their insurance has expired.

First Letter: "YOUR INSURANCE IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE."

Second Letter: "YOUR INSURANCE HAS EXPIRED. YOUR LICENSE IS NO LONGER ACTIVE."

If your insurance coverage changes or renews, follow these steps to keep your CPO license active:

- Obtain a certificate of insurance or a copy of your policy from your insurance provider. Either of these documents qualify as proof of insurance as long as they show your coverage and valid dates.
- Send your insurance document to the pesticide program at: **pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov**. Your insurance provider may also submit your insurance document on your behalf.
- Check the ODA website to confirm your license is active: **https://oda.direct/SearchPesticideLicenses**.

EPA issues advisory about unregistered pesticide use on varroa mites

In January 2024, EPA issued an "Advisory on the Applicability of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) for Substances used to Control Varroa Mites in Beehives."

This advisory explains the currently registered pesticide options for control of varroa mites in beehives and the tolerances (i.e., maximum residue limits) or exemptions that have been established for those products. It also explains the limited circumstances in which a beekeeper may be able to use, for their "own personal use," a product containing a pesticide active ingredient that is not registered with EPA under FIFRA for varroa mite control. The advisory delves further into what constitutes "own personal use." For example, "personal use" would not likely include activities that involve any operation in commerce such as selling or distributing bees/colonies, pollination services, or honey. However, a hobby beekeeper that consumes their harvested honey could be considered "personal use." It is important to remember that pesticide residues in or on food derived from beehives (e.g., honey, comb, wax, propolis, royal jelly, pollen) must comply with any federal tolerances under FFDCA.

As a reminder, only registered pesticide products may be sold and distributed in Oregon. Furthermore, even if a pesticide is not registered under FIFRA, there are situations in which the use of such a pesticide may still violate state law (for example, if an unregistered product were applied in a faulty, careless or negligent manner).

EPA's advisory is available at **https://oda.fyi/Varroa-Mite-Control**.

FERTILIZER VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation, issued July through December 2024

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*
Advansix, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Advansix, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Archipelago Bat Guano, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Archipelago Bat Guano, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Bare Ground Solutions	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Bare Ground Solutions	6	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Bio Nova International B.V.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Biorem, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Biorem, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Bioworks, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Bioworks, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Black Earth Products, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Black Earth Products, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Chapul Farms	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Chapul Farms	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Compass Minerals USA, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Compass Minerals USA, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Compass MineralsWynyard, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Compass MineralsWynyard, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Compass Minerlas Ogden, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Compass Minerlas Ogden, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Concentrates, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
E.B. Stone & Son, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Earth Microbial, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Earth Microbial, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Evergreen Way, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Evergreen Way, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
GHSC Trading B.V.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Green House Feeding	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Ground Up Soil, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Ground Up Soil, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Hoyoku Products, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Hoyoku Products, LLC	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
IRO, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
IRO, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
IRO. LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
IRO. LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
J.R. Simplot Company	20	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
J.R. Simplot Company	6	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Land and Sea Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Land and Sea Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Lesaffre Yeast Corporation	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Lesaffre Yeast Corporation	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Marion Ag Service, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Monty's Plant Food Co. Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Nature's Source	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Purived Plant Nutrition	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Ring Organic	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Ring Organic	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Rootwise Soil Dynamics	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Sensi Science Organics	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Sensi Science Organics	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Stimson Lumber Company	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Stimson Lumber Company	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Valagro USA, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Valagro USA, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Voluntary Purchasing Groups, Inc.	6	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Wild Valley Farms, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)

Civil Penalties, issued July through December 2024

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*	Amount
Black Gold Envirosafe, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
Black Gold Envirosafe, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00
California Substrates, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
California Substrates, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00
Cold War Organics	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	$500.00
Easy Gardener, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	$250.00
Easy Peasy Plants, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	$250.00
Easy Peasy Plants, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	$375.00
Evergreen Way, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
Evergreen Way, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00
Ferti Technologies	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
Ferti Technologies	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00
Pratum Co-op	2	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	$1,000.00
Pratum Co-op	2	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	$1,000.00
Pursell Agri-Tech, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	$125.00
Sun Bulb Company, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
Sun Bulb Company, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00
Whittemore Company, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	$125.00
Whittemore Company, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	$125.00

**Note: The Notices of Violation and Civil Penalties listed above have been confirmed as, or followed by, Final Orders.*

Fertilizer violations key

- ***ORS 633.366(1)(a):*** *Distribute mislabeled products*
- ***ORS 633.366(1)(e):*** *Distribute a fertilizer, agricultural amendment, agricultural mineral or lime product that is not registered with the State Department of Agriculture under ORS 633.362 (Registration of fertilizer, agricultural amendment, agricultural mineral and lime products)*
- ***ORS 633.366(1)(g):*** *Make false or fraudulent applications, records, invoices or reports*
- ***ORS 633.366(1)(m):*** *Fail, refuse or neglect to file a semiannual tonnage report with the department as required under ORS 633.462*
- ***ORS 633.366(1)(n):*** *Fail, refuse or neglect to pay inspection fees required under ORS 633.461.*

Limits on aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) remain in effect in Oregon

On May 9, 2019, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) adopted Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-057-0392, Limitations on Pesticide Products Containing Aminocyclopyrachlor. This rule is still in effect. Applications of pesticides with aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) must be made in a manner consistent with the product container labeling and OAR 603-057-0392. The full text of the rule is available at **https://oda.fyi/ACP-Rule**.

How is use of ACP limited?

This rule prohibits the application of any product containing ACP to natural areas; restoration areas; marshes; swamps; bogs; wetlands; certain right-of-way (ROW) areas; and in certain proximity to greater sage-grouse areas, unless all the following conditions are met:

A. Applications are separate and, in total, do not exceed more than five percent of an acre;

B. Use is limited to one application per 365 days per treated area; and

C. Use is to control state-listed or county-listed noxious weeds.

Which uses of ACP are prohibited?

This rule prohibits the application of any product containing ACP where the roots of nontarget trees or shrubs may extend and on the inner or outer banks of ditches or canals. Aerial application of any product containing ACP is prohibited. It also prohibits allowing or providing plant materials (including sawdust, bark or other byproducts from trees) that have been treated with or otherwise exposed to ACP for use in compost, mulch, or animal bedding that is subsequently used for compost or mulch.

Why did ODA take this action?

There were several locations where ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and possibly other valuable tree species had been negatively impacted by the herbicide ACP. This herbicide was applied to certain ROW sites for weed control. The U.S. Forest Service had identified at least 2,100 dead or dying trees along Highway 20 near Sisters. Some of these trees were old-growth ponderosa pines that were 150-300 years old. This rule was filed in order to protect Oregon's natural resources.

What happens if you apply ACP contrary to the rule?

Failure to comply with OAR 603-057-0392 may result in a number of enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, license suspension or revocation, or imposition of a civil penalty. This rule is effective May 9, 2019, and there is no expiration date.

Which products contain ACP?

As of January 28, 2025, the following products containing ACP are registered for sale and distribution in Oregon:

- Method 240SL Herbicide (Bayer Environmental Science, EPA Reg. No. 432-1565)
- Method 240SL Herbicide (Environmental Science US LLC, EPA Reg. No. 101563-177)
- Method 50SG Herbicide (Bayer Environmental Science, EPA Reg. No. 432-1566)

Any additional products containing ACP that are registered in the future will also be subject to the terms of this rule. The product label will not necessarily contain information on these Oregon-specific limitations and restrictions. When applying any product containing ACP, you must understand and follow the main container labeling as well as OAR 603-057-0392.

If you have questions about this rule, contact the ODA Pesticides Program at **pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov** or 503.986.4635.

CHECK OUT OUR OUTREACH!

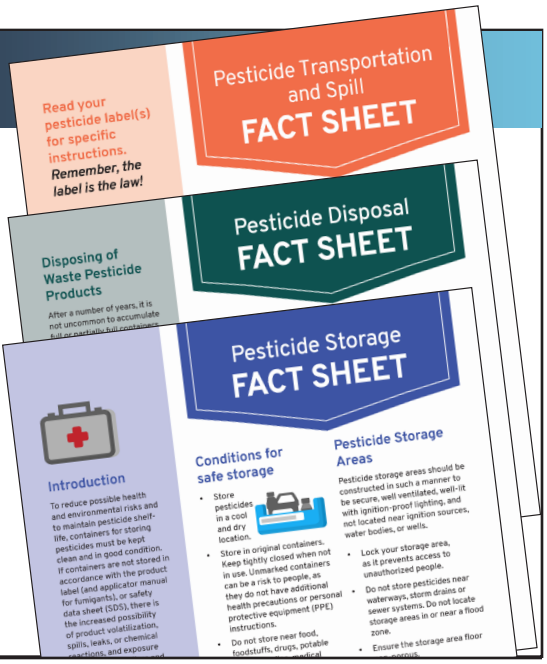
ODA's Pesticides Program develops outreach materials to address the concerns and questions that applicators, citizens, and others may have about pesticides. Topics you will find include fact sheets about a number of issues, including pesticides storage, transport, and disposal. ODA has also released Youtube videos about school integrated pest management. When timely issues or situations arise, ODA posts advisories to quickly get information out to the public. Advisories about pesticide cancelations, proper pesticide use, and license requirements can all be found below.

Fact sheets about pesticide storage, transport, and disposal (scroll down to Resources section): **https://oda.direct/PARC**

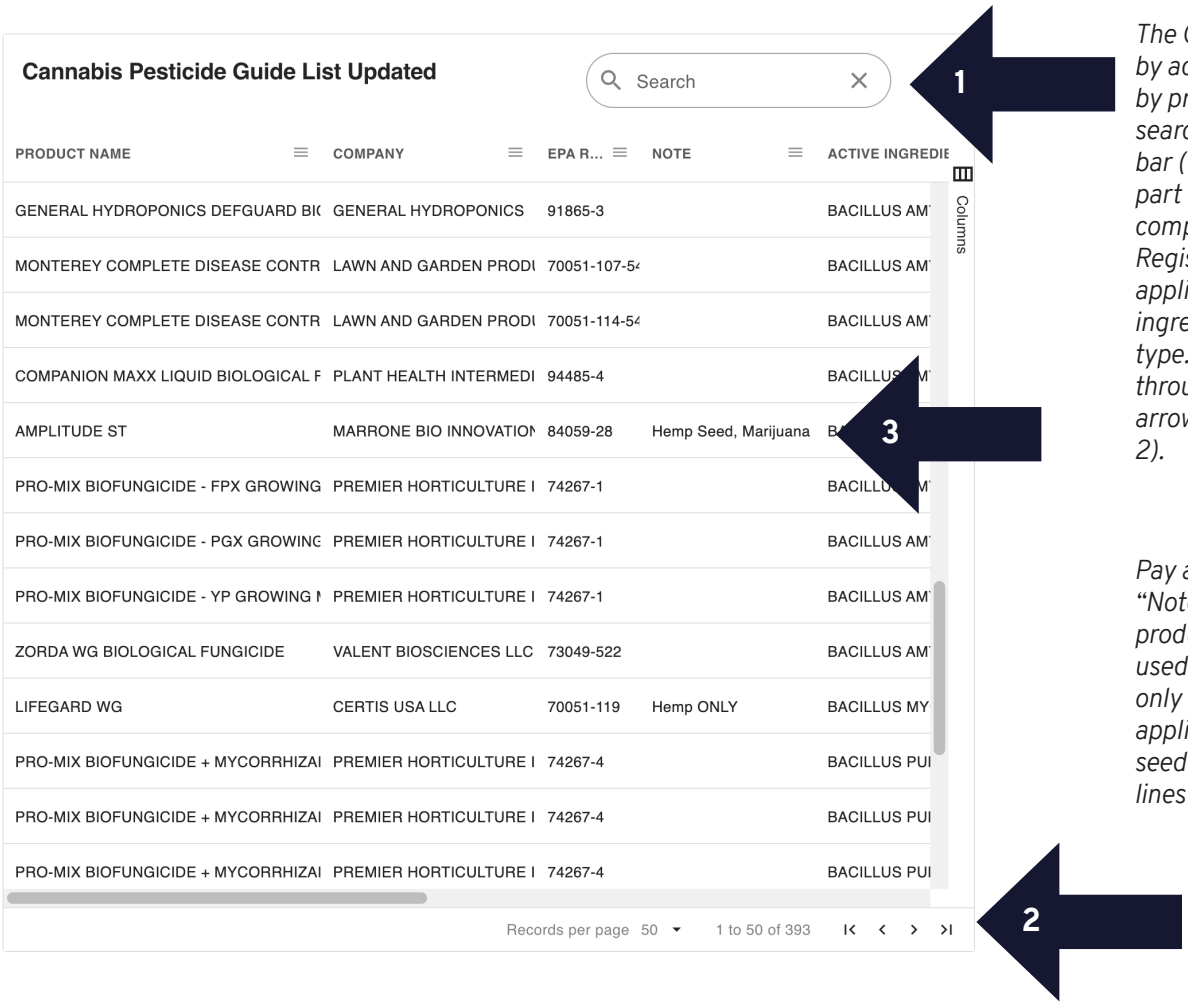
School IPM resources: **https://oda.fyi/IPMSchoolsPlaylist**

Publications: **https://oda.direct/Pesticide-Publications**

Advisories: **https://oda.direct/PesticidesCurrentIssues**



Cannabis Pesticide Guide List aids growers in selecting products



The Guide List is sorted by active ingredient then by product name. To search, click on the search bar (No. 1) and enter all or part of the product name, company name, the EPA Registration Number (if applicable), the active ingredient, or pesticide type. You can scroll through the list using the arrows at the bottom (No. 2).

Pay attention to the "Note" column: some products can only be used on hemp, or can only be used for certain applications, such as on seed or through irrigation lines (3).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal agency that registers and regulates pesticides in the U.S. Until 2018, growing cannabis (hemp and marijuana) was illegal at the federal level, so there were no pesticide products specifically labeled for hemp or marijuana. Hemp has since become federally legal and is now on some pesticide labels with residue tolerance-exempt active ingredients. There is also one active ingredient, ethalfluralin, with a residue tolerance established on hemp. Marijuana, however, remains illegal under federal law, therefore no pesticides registered with the EPA will have marijuana on the label.

Since hemp has only recently become a legal crop, and marijuana is only legal at the state level, Oregon growers are still limited in what pesticides they can use. ODA created the Cannabis Pesticide Guide List to assist growers in distinguishing pesticide products whose labels **do not legally** prohibit use on hemp or marijuana from those that clearly **do not allow use**.

The Guide List is a list of the products that can be used on marijuana and/or hemp in Oregon. The List is not an endorsement or recommendation for use of these products. Generally, products must meet two criteria to be included on the list:

- the ingredients must be tolerance exempt for food crops, and
- the label must allow use on unspecified food crops.

Some pesticides that are exempt from registration with EPA, called minimum risk pesticides, can have "cannabis" or "marijuana" on the label as a crop, but must still have tolerance-exempt ingredients. Pesticides with organic claims such as "For Organic Production" or "OMRI listed" are not automatically eligible for Guide List. Many ingredients in organic pesticides have established tolerances, not exemptions, and therefore do not meet the criteria.

Applicators must use pesticides according to their label. All precautions, restrictions, and use directions on the pesticide label must be followed. The presence of a product on the Guide List does not mean it can be used on hemp or marijuana under all growing conditions. For example, some products may only be labeled for homeowner use and cannot be used on field crops. For agricultural uses, including hemp and marijuana production on farms, nurseries, and greenhouses, the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard must be followed.

To access the Guide List, visit the Cannabis and Pesticides page, **https://www.oregon.gov/oda/pesticides/pages/cannabis-and-pesticides.aspx.** The list can be searched from this page or downloaded as a PDF.

What you need to know about agricultural water quality in Oregon

Oregon has 38 water quality management areas, broken down by watersheds. Each management area has two rules in common you should be aware of:

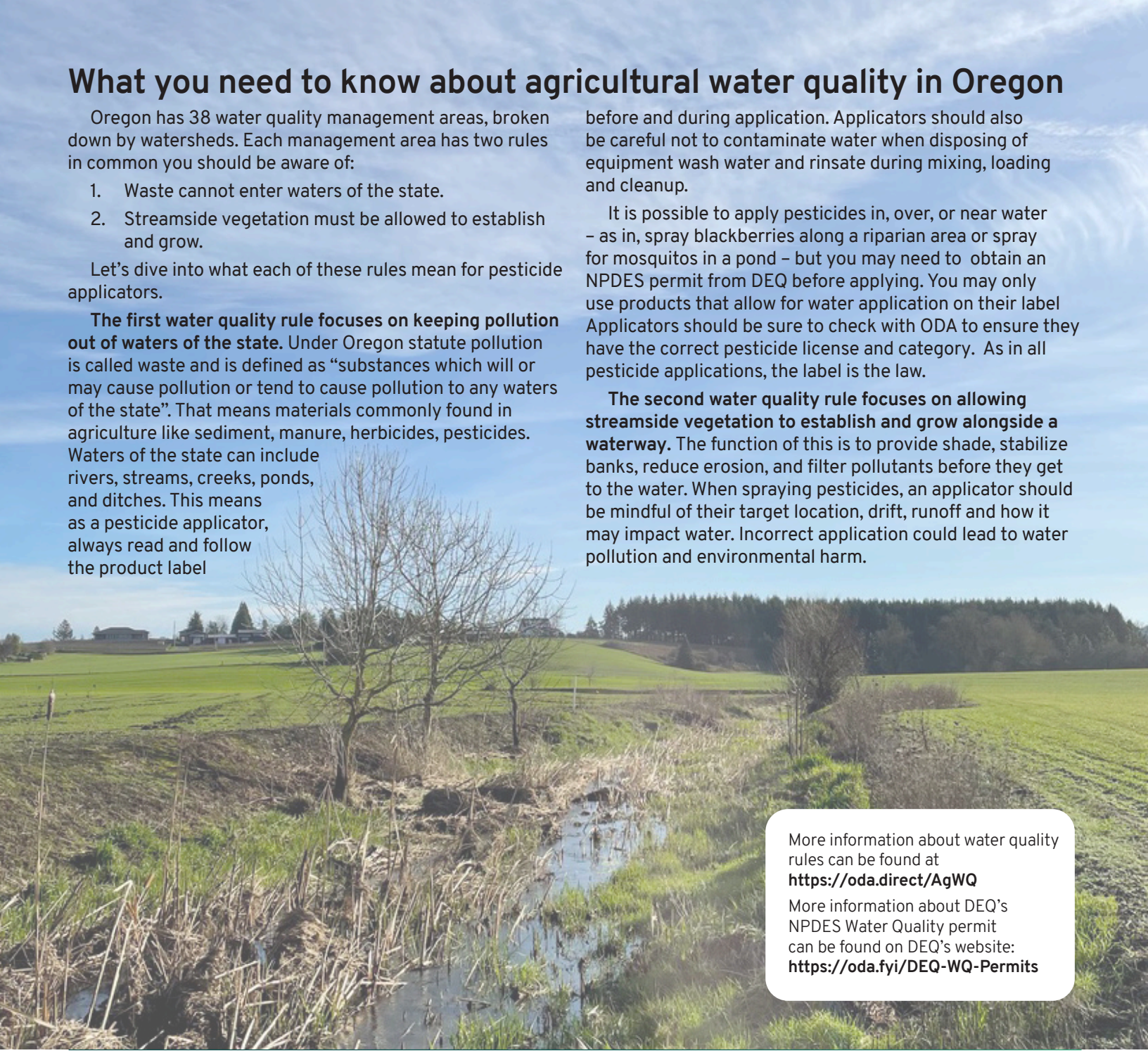
1. Waste cannot enter waters of the state.
2. Streamside vegetation must be allowed to establish and grow.

Let's dive into what each of these rules mean for pesticide applicators.

The first water quality rule focuses on keeping pollution out of waters of the state. Under Oregon statute pollution is called waste and is defined as "substances which will or may cause pollution or tend to cause pollution to any waters of the state". That means materials commonly found in agriculture like sediment, manure, herbicides, pesticides. Waters of the state can include rivers, streams, creeks, ponds, and ditches. This means as a pesticide applicator, always read and follow the product label before and during application. Applicators should also be careful not to contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water and rinsate during mixing, loading and cleanup.

It is possible to apply pesticides in, over, or near water – as in, spray blackberries along a riparian area or spray for mosquitos in a pond – but you may need to obtain an NPDES permit from DEQ before applying. You may only use products that allow for water application on their label Applicators should be sure to check with ODA to ensure they have the correct pesticide license and category. As in all pesticide applications, the label is the law.

The second water quality rule focuses on allowing streamside vegetation to establish and grow alongside a waterway. The function of this is to provide shade, stabilize banks, reduce erosion, and filter pollutants before they get to the water. When spraying pesticides, an applicator should be mindful of their target location, drift, runoff and how it may impact water. Incorrect application could lead to water pollution and environmental harm.



More information about water quality rules can be found at **https://oda.direct/AgWQ**

More information about DEQ's NPDES Water Quality permit can be found on DEQ's website: **https://oda.fyi/DEQ-WQ-Permits**

EPA grants ODA emergency exemption to use Goltix 700 SC

ODA's Emergency Exemption request for use of Goltix 700 SC on sugar beets to control glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth in Malheur County has been granted by EPA.

Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act authorizes the EPA to allow States to use a pesticide for an unregistered use for a limited time if EPA determines that emergency conditions exist. An emergency condition is defined as an urgent, non-routine pest situation where there are no control practices or registered pesticides that adequately control the pest, and significant economic loss has or will occur. Emergency pesticide uses authorized by EPA under Section 18 are commonly referred to as "emergency exemptions."

Goltix 700 SC contains the active ingredient metamitron and is not registered with the EPA. In Oregon, the product can only be used on sugar beets in Malheur County. All precautions, restrictions and use directions on the label must be followed. Application may occur only from March 30, 2025 through June 15, 2025. Any unused product must be returned to the distributor or to the manufacturer, ADAMA. Because Goltix 700 SC is not registered with EPA, this product cannot be applied or used in Indian country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151.

FIFRA SECTION 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) REGISTRATIONS

Activities from November 20, 2024, to April 10, 2025

NEW SLNs							
OR SLN #	**Registrant**	**Product**	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Ingredient**	**Crop**	**Pest**	**Notes**
OR-250006	FMC Corporation	Steward EC Insecticide	279-9596	Indoxacarb	Clover grown for seed	Clover seed weevil larvae	Registered 5/8/2025.
OR-250005	FMC Corporation	Spartan 4F Herbicide	279-3220	Sulfentra-zone	Cranberries	Haircap moss and susceptible weeds	Effectively replaces OR-220005, which authorizes a similar use of FMC Corporation's Zeus XC Herbicide (also 279-3220).
OR-250004	UPL NA Inc.	ACEPHATE 97UP IN-SECTICIDE	70506-8	Acephate	Carrots grown for seed and parsley grown for seed	Lygus bug and green peach aphid	Replaces OR-090024 due to change in registrant. Expires 12/31/26. EPA due to publish an Interim Decision by 10/2026. EPA's Proposed Interim Decision proposed cancelation of this use.
OR-250003	Quimetal Industrial S.A.	ACOIDAL	62562-4	Sulfur	Hazelnuts (Filberts)	Bud mite	Replaces OR-190005 due to change in primary registrant's product name.
OR-250003	Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC	Sulfur Dry Flowable	62562-4-2935	Sulfur	Hazelnuts (Filberts)	Bud mite	Replaces OR-190005 due to change in primary registrant's product name.
OR-250002	Nutrichem USA, Inc.	Goal 2XL Herbicide	92894-2	Oxyfluorfen	Onions (by sprinkler irrigation)	Listed weeds	Replaces OR-210007 due to change in primary registrant's name.
OR-250002	Nufarm Inc.	Goal 2XL Herbicide	92894-2-71368	Oxyfluorfen	Onions (by sprinkler irrigation)	Listed weeds	Replaces OR-210007 due to change in primary registrant's name.
OR-250001	Nutrichem USA, Inc.	Goal 2XL Herbicide	92894-2	Oxyfluorfen	Red clover grown for seed and white clover grown for seed	Broadleaf weeds (cheese-weed, filaree, groundsel, henbit and speedwell)	Replaces OR-200015 due to change in primary registrant name.
OR-250001	Nufarm Inc.	Goal 2XL Herbicide	92894-2-71368	Oxyfluorfen	Red clover grown for seed and white clover grown for seed	Broadleaf weeds (cheese-weed, filaree, groundsel, henbit and speedwell)	Replaces OR-200015 due to change in primary registrant name.
OR-240015	UPL NA Inc.	VIGILANT 4SC	70506-539	Bifenazate	Alfalfa grown for seed; Clover grown for seed	Two-spot-ted spider mite (both); McDaniel spider mite (alfalfa grown for seed)	Effectively replaces SLNs OR-190015 (clover grown for seed) and OR-190018 (alfalfa grown for seed), both issued for MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.'s Acramite -4SC. Replacement SLN required due to the change in registrant name, product name, and EPA Reg. No.
OR-240014	UPL NA Inc.	Vitaflo 280-Flowable Fungicide	70506-553	Carboxin and thiram	Grass seed (EXPORT ONLY, seed treatment)	Seed and soil-borne seedling diseases	Effectively replaces SLN OR-190003, which authorizes a similar use of MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Inc.'s Vitaflo 280 (EPA Reg. No. 400-564). Replacement SLN required due to the change in registrant name and EPA Reg. No. Expires 12/31/26. EPA due to publish an Interim Decision by 10/2026. EPA's Amended Proposed Interim Decision for thiram proposed cancelation of this use

CANCELED SLNs							
OR SLN #	**Registrant**	**Product**	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Ingredient**	**Crop**	**Pest**	**Reason**
OR-220004	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Fontelis	352-834	Penthiopyrad	Potatoes	Foliar and soil-borne plant diseases	Directions now on main label and federal supplemental label.
OR-210011	Lesaffre Yeast Corporation	ROMEO	91810-2	Cerevisane	Hops	Downy mildew and powdery mildew	This use is now on the main label.
OR-190006	Gowan Company	Eptam 7E Selective Herbicide	10163-283	EPTC	Grass grown for seed - established	Weeds	Directions have been on main container label since September 2020.
OR-190005	Quimetal Industrial S.A.	Sulphur W.G.	62562-4	Sulfur	Hazelnuts/ Filberts	Bud mites	Replaced by OR-250003.
OR-190005	Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC	Sulfur Dry Flowable	62562-4-2935	Sulfur	Hazelnuts/ Filberts	Bud mites	Replaced by OR-250003.
OR-190003	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.	Vitaflo 280	400-564	Carboxin and thiram	Grass seed (EXPORT ONLY, seed treatment)	Seed and soil-borne seedling diseases	Replaced by OR-240014.
OR-170003	Kocide LLC	Mankocide Fungicide/ Bactericide	91411-7	Mancozeb and copper hydroxide	Carrots grown for seed	Bacterial blight	Canceled due to non-payment of EPA maintenance fee by registrant.
OR-170003	Certis USA LLC	ManKocide	91411-7-70051	Mancozeb and copper hydroxide	Carrots grown for seed	Bacterial blight	Canceled due to non-payment of EPA maintenance fee by registrant.
OR-170001	United Phosphorus, Inc.	Penncozeb 75DF Dry Flowable Fungicide	70506-185	Mancozeb	Pears	Pear psylla nymph (suppression)	This use is now on the main label.
OR-150012	United Phosphorus, Inc.	Topsin M WSB	8033-125-70506	Thiophanate-methyl	Spinach grown for seed (seed treatment)	Seedborne *Verticillium dahliae*	Only the United Phosphorus distributor label has been canceled. The UPL NA distributor label and the Nippon Soda Co. label are both still active.
OR-150009	Nippon Soda Co., Ltd	Topsin M WSB Fungicide	8033-125	Thiophanate-methyl	Grape vines	Eutypa dieback	This use is on the main label.
OR-150009	United Phosphorus, Inc.	Topsin M WSB Fungicide	8033-125-70506	Thiophanate-methyl	Grape vines	Eutypa dieback	This use is on the main label.
OR-150002	Nufarm Inc.	Cheetah Herbicide	71368-112	Glufosinate-ammonium	Grass grown for seed production	Weeds	Special local need no longer exists. Other federal registrations for use of glufosinate-ammonium on grass seed are available.
OR-110008	Arysta Lifescience North America, LLC	Everest 2.0 Herbicide	66330-391	Flucarbazone-sodium	Perennial Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed (Establishment year only and east of Cascades only)	Labeled weeds	Canceled. Registrant not planning to continue selling this formula in the future.
OR-070017	United Phosphorus, Inc.	Assail 70WP Insecticide	8033-23-70506	Acetamiprid	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	Only the United Phosphorus distributor label has been canceled. The UPL NA distributor label and the Nippon Soda Co. label are both still active.
OR-070005	AMVAC Chemical Corporation	Tre-Hold Sprout Inhibitor For Lawn & Garden Residential Use	5481-460	Ethyl 1-Naphthaleneacetate	Christmas trees	Not stated	Canceled. No longer marketed.

REVISED SLNs							
OR SLN #	**Registrant**	**Product**	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Ingredient**	**Crop**	**Pest**	**Notes**
OR-200002	UPL NA Inc.	LIFELINE Herbicide	70506-310	Glufosinate-ammonium	Grass grown for seed production	Grass weed species	Expiration extended to 12/31/27. Registrant has applied to EPA to add these directions to their main label.
OR-200002	Winfield Solutions, LLC	Total TNV Herbicide	70506-310-1381	Glufosinate-ammonium	Grass grown for seed production	Grass weed species	Expiration extended to 12/31/27. Registrant has applied to EPA to add these directions to their main label.
OR-190014	Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC	VAQUERO	2935-559	Clethodim	Cranberry	Grass weeds by chemigation	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Maximum number of applications per year (4) now explicitly stated.
OR-190007	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Galigan 2E	66222-28	Oxyfluorfen	Carrots grown for seed	Broadleaf weeds	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Deleted the 48-hour REI. Applicator must follow main label REI, which is 24 hours. The 48-hour REI appears to have been included as an error.
OR-190004	USDA APHIS	Compound DRC-1339 Concen-trate - Bird Control	56228-63	DRC-1339	Apple orchards (Umatilla County only)	Black-billed magpies (using elevated bait stations)	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Endangered species information updated. Prohibition of broadcast application added.
OR-190002	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Direx 4L	66222-54	Diuron	Red clover grown for seed	Weeds	Different directions than main label use for red clover grown for seed. Expiration only extended to 12/31/26. EPA due to publish an Interim Decision by 10/2026. EPA's Proposed Interim Decision proposed cancelation of this use.
OR-190001	Makhteshim Agan of North Ameri-ca, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Karmex DF	66222-51	Diuron	Red clover grown for seed	Weeds	Different directions than main label use for red clover grown for seed. Expiration only extended to 12/31/26. EPA due to publish an Interim Decision by 10/2026. EPA's Proposed Interim Decision proposed cancelation of this use.
OR-180013	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Fulfill Insecticide	66222-274	Pymetrozine	Root vegetables grown for seed	Listed aphids	Corrects product name from "Fulfill" to "Fulfill Insecticide" throughout label. Otherwise identical to version approved on 5/22/24.
OR-180012	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Fulfill Insecticide	66222-274	Pymetrozine	Alfalfa grown for seed	Listed aphids	Corrects product name from "Fulfill" to "Fulfill Insecticide" throughout label. Otherwise identical to version approved on 5/8/24.
OR-150013	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Agri-Mek SC Miticide/ Insecticide	100-1351	Abamectin	Carrots grown for seed	Twospotted spider mites	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-140010	Helm Agro US, Inc.	RO-NEET HERBICIDE	74530-16	Cycloate	Spinach	Weeds	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Aerial application is now explicitly prohibited.
OR-140006	BASF Corporation	Prowl H2O herbicide	241-418	Pendimethalin	Clover grown for seed production	Weeds	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Endangered species/buffer information updated.

REVISED SLNs							
OR SLN #	**Registrant**	**Product**	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Ingredient**	**Crop**	**Pest**	**Notes**
OR-140005	Liphatech, Inc.	Metarex 4% Snail and Slug Bait	7173-257	Metaldehyde	Listed crops grown for seed: *Allium* spp. except garlic (leek, bunching and dry bulb onions); arugula; beet (garden and/or sugar); clover; crucifers (*Brassica* and *Raphanus* spp. including broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collard, kale, kohlrabi, rutabaga, turnip, mustard greens, radish); dill; endive; lettuce; parsley; parsnip; spinach; Swiss chard; vetch	Snails and slugs	Expiration extended to 12/31/28. Clarified that this SLN is not for use on garlic grown for seed. Deleted outdated crop terms. Added explicit maximum annual application rate.
OR-140003	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Reflex Herbicide	100-993	Sodium salt of fomesafen	Summer squash and winter squash (both only in the following counties: Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Yamhill, and Washington)	Weeds	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-120012	JMS Flower Farms, Inc.	Organic JMS Stylet-Oil	65564-1	Mineral oil	Winter wheat and spring wheat	Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-120011	JMS Flower Farms, Inc.	JMS Stylet-Oil	65564-1	Mineral oil	Winter wheat and spring wheat	Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-090022	Valent U.S.A. LLC	Zeal Miticide1	59639-138	Etoxazole	Alfalfa grown for seed only	Two-spotted spider mite	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-090019	Valent U.S.A. LLC	Zeal Miticide1	59639-138	Etoxazole	Carrots grown for seed only	Two-spotted spider mite	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.
OR-090017	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Warrior II with Zeon Technology	100-1295	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Listed crops grown for seed: carrot, dill, parsley, parsnip, and radish (except daikon)	Lygus bug	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Updated buffer information.
OR-080038	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Princep Caliber 90 Herbicide	100-603	Simazine	Sweet cherries	Weeds	Expiration extended to 12/31/29. Applications made by mechanically pressurized handguns are restricted to spot treatment only. Pre-harvest interval added.
OR-080025	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Reglone Desiccant	100-1061	Diquat dibromide	Following crops grown for seed: cabbage, radish, turnip, spinach, kohlrabi, onion, Swiss chard, table beets, sugar beets, rutabaga, coriander	Preharvest desiccation of foliage	Expiration extended to 12/31/29.

PENDING REVIEW						
OR SLN #	**Registrant**	**Product**	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Ingredient**	**Crop**	**Pest**
N/A	FMC Corporation	Exirel Insect Control	279-9615	Cyantraniliprole	Clover grown for seed	Clover seed weevil larvae

PESTICIDE VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation, issued July through December 2024

Party Cited	Case No.	# of violations	Violation*
Bates, Matthew	250043	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Bear Creek Orchards, Inc.	240039	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Bugs North West	230393	1	ORS 634.372(9)
Collins, Chris	240263	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Crapser, Alan	230335	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Crapser, Alan	230335	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Davidson, Curtis	240263	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Dorodendron Co. dba Terra Gardens Nursery & Bark	250102	1	ORS 634.372(17)
Eagleshield Pest Control, Inc.	240223	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Eye Health Northwest, P.C.	240264	2	ORS 634.372(4)
Greenworks Companies, LLC operating as Greenworks Lancare	240068	1	ORS 634.372(9)
Gresham-Barlow School District	230335	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Gresham-Barlow School District	230335	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Hahn, David dba All Around Tractor	230388	2	ORS 634.372(9)
Hess, Leanna	240264	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Hofmann, David	240179	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Integrated Supports for Living, Inc. doing business as IS Living	240217	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Kline Landscape & Irrigation, Inc.	240263	4	ORS 634.372(9)
Kreutzer, Scott L. dba Sunnyside Lawn Maintenance	240136	1	ORS 634.372(5)
LAH LLC	230369	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Macy, Russ	230388	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Mathews, Sheree	230393	1	ORS 634.372(8)
McCrae, Oran	240259	2	ORS 634.372(4)
Meza, Miguel dba Miguel Meza Yard Service	240145	2	ORS 634.372(4)
Mountain F Enterprises, Inc.	240209	1	ORS 634.372(9)
Mulvany, Quinn	250043	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Mulvany, Quinn	250043	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Orchard and Vineyard Supply, LLC dba OVS	250012	1	ORS 634.372(17)
Out West Farm & Ranch	250026	7	ORS 634.372(17)
Phillips, Lauren	240263	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Pro-Pest Solutions LLC	240285	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Richardson, Caitlin	250090	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Richardson, Caitlin	250090	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Sperber Landscape Companies LLC dba Crystal Greens LLC	240179	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Sperber Landscape Companies LLC dba Crystal Greens LLC	240179	1	ORS 634.372(9)
University Motors, Inc. dba University Honda	240298	1	ORS 634.372(9)
Vale School District	250043	2	ORS 634.372(4)
Vale School District	250043	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Wilco Farmers	240244	9	ORS 634.372(17)

Pesticide Civil Penalties, issued July through December 2024

Party Cited	Case No.	# of viol.	Violation*	Amount
C and D Landscape Services	230373	1	ORS 634.372(9)	$1,320
Frazier, Christopher D.	240179	1	ORS 634.372(8)	$814
Sperber Landscape Companies LLC dba Crystal Greens LLC	240179	1	ORS 634.372(9)	$814
Sperber Landscape Companies LLC dba Crystal Greens LLC	240179	2	ORS 634.372(9)	$1,628

**Note: The Notices of Violation and Civil Penalties listed above have been confirmed as, or followed by, Final Orders.*

Pesticides violations key

- ***ORS 634.372(4):*** *Perform pesticide application activities in a faulty, careless or negligent manner.*
- ***ORS 634.372(5):*** *Refuse or neglect to prepare and maintain records required to be kept by the provisions of this chapter.*
- ***ORS 634.372(8):*** *As a pesticide applicator or noncommercial pesticide applicator, work or engage in the application of any classes of pesticides without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide applicator license or noncommercial applicator license, or apply pesticides that are not specifically authorized by such license*
- ***ORS 634.372(9):*** *As a pesticide operator, engage in the business of, or represent or advertise as being in the business of, applying pesticides upon the land or property of another, without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide operator's license. The operator also may not engage in a class of pesticide application business that is not specifically authorized by license issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The operator also may not employ or use any person to apply or spray pesticides who is not a licensed pesticide applicator or pesticide trainee.*
- ***ORS 634.372(17):*** *Formulate, deliver, sell or offer for sale any pesticide that has not been registered as required by ORS 634.016.*

Fog is an indicator of a temperature inversion. An inversion can trap pesticide spray droplets in the cold air layer near the ground.

Inversions can create problems when using pesticides

Recognizing temperature inversions and the conditions that create them is critical when making pesticide applications. This helps reduce the chances of drift off-site. During a temperature inversion, a layer of colder air near the ground gets trapped by a layer of warmer air above, like a "lid" made of warm air. This situation changes the way air moves, and if there isn't wind to mix the layers, the warm layer can trap smoke, gases, water vapor, and pesticide spray droplets in the cold air layer near the ground.

Inversions are problematic when making pesticide applications because they can cause pesticides to move in unexpected ways and potentially result in drift or damage to non-targets.

Fog is an indicator of a temperature inversion and provides a good visualization of how the air moves, or doesn't move, during a temperature inversion. Without the warm air "lid," water vapor moves up into the atmosphere. With a warm air "lid," the water vapor stays near the ground as fog. However, don't be fooled by the absence of fog. Temperature inversions are more likely in dry climates where fog doesn't often occur. This makes it much more difficult to detect through just casual observation. Use a wind/temperature gauge to check for colder conditions near the ground and low wind conditions. Delay pesticide applications until the temperature at six feet is lower than it is at ground level.

Pocket Spray Smart is a free app for mobile devices, and it can help you determine whether a temperature inversion is present at your location. However, there is no substitute for on-site measurements. Keeping records of your weather monitoring activities will help show that you followed the label, if an investigation takes place.

Under certain conditions, some pesticides can change into gaseous forms (volatilize) after an application to soil or plants. This can happen hours or days after the application. Volatilization can cause these gases to accumulate and move off site (called vapor drift). This vapor drift can potentially move the gaseous pesticides for miles during an inversion.

To avoid vapor drift, watch for the combination of:

- clear skies;
- little to no wind; and
- use of volatile pesticides.

Also, remember to:

- Read the label of each pesticide used to determine whether there are restrictions or advisory language related to temperature inversions.
- **WATCH OUT FOR INVERSIONS:** Keep an eye out for fog, which is a good indicator of inversions. Watch for any smoke in the area to see if it rises or seems to stay at ground level, and check the onsite temperatures at ground level and at six feet.
- Avoid making applications in the early morning or late evening when concerned about inversions, which are more common to occur at these times.
- Check the wind speed at the site. Wind speeds that are too low can keep vapors near the ground where they can cause damage. Make applications when the wind speed is greater than 3 mph. Be aware that some labels may have specific restrictions for wind speeds.
- Monitor the weather on-site and in the forecast. Check the weather forecast for increasing temperatures. Some pesticide products will have restrictions based on forecast temperatures.
- Keep records of these activities and keep communication open with your neighbors.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ODA Pesticide Newsletter
Pesticides Program
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Web: Oregon.gov/ODA
Phone: 503.986.4635

Use patterns, timing prompt different zinc phosphide alerts

Longtime readers of the ODA Pesticide Newsletter will recognize our tradition of including an article about zinc phosphide in every spring issue.

Western Oregon is home to around 400,000 acres of grasses and clovers grown for seed. These fields are favored habitat for mice and voles, which are intractable pest problems in these crops and are often the target of zinc phosphide (ZP) applications. Grass and clover seed crops also are attractive to geese.

Migratory geese are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and bird deaths caused by application of ZP pesticides are violations of state and federal law. There have been geese deaths in the past in Oregon linked to ZP. Zinc phosphide is one of the few rodenticides available to grass seed and clover seed growers for control of mice and voles. Other than timothy grown for seed, there are no grass seed or clover seed use sites included on the main container (FIFRA Section 3) labels for ZP products.

For this reason, Oregon has FIFRA Section 24(c) special local need (SLN) registrations for use of ZP in grass and clover grown for seed. Because of the different use patterns and application timings, there are separate SLN labels for below-ground and aboveground applications of ZP.

Below ground: The Oregon SLNs for below-ground use of ZP in grasses and clovers grown for seed allow applications to be made year-round. Carefully follow application directions, precautions, and restrictions on the SLN labels. All the bait must go down the hole. Do not allow bait to be exposed on bare ground or spill onto the soil surface — this would be a label violation and could lead to geese having access to the bait.

Above ground: The main container labels for agricultural ZP products allow early season, aboveground use on several different crops and use sites. However, because grass seed and clover seed crops are attractive to geese, especially during the late winter/spring migration, the Oregon SLN labels allowing above-ground ZP applications to these crops are highly restricted. For these SLNs, ODA consults with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife each spring, to ensure that above-ground applications are allowed to begin only after the migratory geese have cleared the growing region. Therefore, these SLN labels are reissued with specific start dates each year. For 2025, above-ground applications of ZP may be made from April 28 until Sept. 30 or until geese have returned to the fields intended for treatment, whichever occurs first.

As always, obtain current labeling for the ZP product you intend to use (check application timing dates and expiration dates), and be certain that your use of the product is allowed by the label. Updated SLN labels are posted on the PICOL website within one day of approval by ODA: **https://oda.fyi/PICOLQuickSearch** (select "SLN by Number" under Express Searches). Most SLN labels are also available on ODA's website within about one week after approval: **https://oda.direct/AboutPesticides**.

For questions about Oregon SLNs, contact Matthew Bucy at Matthew.Bucy@oda.oregon.gov or 503.986.4635.