

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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registration number. As a consequence, the question was asked whether a custom applicator needs to be certified or licensed to apply Hay Guard. Although it doesn't contain a pesticide, the manufacturer of Hay Guard is making pesticidal claims – and the product is NOT registered for use in Wisconsin. As a result, the WDATCP will place a 'stop sale' order on Hay Guard at known points of sale. The bottom line is that any applicator, private or commercial, using Hay Guard is making an illegal application.

Another product is Preservor and it too does not contain propionic acid. However, this product is a bit more interesting because it contains the active ingredient potassium sorbate which is on EPA's 25(b) list of minimum-risk pesticides. Such pesticides are exempt from EPA registration and, therefore, can legally be used as pesticides even though none will have an EPA registration number. A detailed description of 25(b) pesticides can be found at:

http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/pr2000-6.pdf

So far, so good with Preservor. Now, for the rest of the story. Wisconsin requires all pesticides, even 25(b) products, to be registered in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, the manufacturer and or distributor of Preservor has not yet done that. So, although a legal product in the eyes of EPA, it is illegal to use in our state unless registered. So, if you know the point of sale or supplier of Preservor, inquire whether their product is registered to ensure a legal sale to farmers. Also note that applicators of 25(b) products are subject to all use-regulations in WI as they are when applying any other pesticide.

Baled Hay Treatments: Is Yours Legal?

Roger Flashinski, Pesticide Applicator Training Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Propionic acid is probably the most commonly used hay preservative when baling wetter hay to prevent mold and spoilage. Being that propionic acid is a registered pesticide, the custom baler must be certified and licensed as a commercial applicator in the Field & Vegetable Crops category. A farmer also may custom bale hay using propionic acid up to the allowable limits of 3 different producers or 500 acres in any calendar year; if either limit will be exceeded, the farmer must get certified and licensed as a commercial applicator in the Field & Vegetable Crops category.

Other products also have been or are being used as a baled hay preservative. One is called Hay Guard that contains a combination of sulfur compounds as its active ingredients. It doesn't contain propionic acid and doesn't have an EPA

WIN-PST Quick Guides for NRCS 595 Pest Management Plans

Richard Proost, NPM Agronomist

Pest management plans written in compliance with the NRCS 595 Pest Management Standard are required to have an environmental risk analysis for all pesticides outlined in the plan. Currently, the NRCS Windows based Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST) and the Wisconsin WIN-PST Quick Reference Guide are the only tools available for this purpose. Individuals that wish to use the computer based WIN-PST program may download it from the following website.

<http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/pest/winpst.html>

Be aware that you must also download the soils for the county of interest from the NRCS Soils Data Mart.

<http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

A simpler means of obtaining the environmental risk analysis is to download the Wisconsin WIN-PST Quick Guides from the links listed below. These tables have been very popular with pest management plan writers because they are simple to follow and the data in these tables are consistent with the NRCS WIN-PST computer program. Four separate references tables are available for the following crops: field crops/potato/commercial vegetables; apples; cherries; and cranberries.

Click each link to download the tables:

[595-WIN-PST-Pesticide07-fieldcrops.pdf](#)

[595-WIN-PST-Pesticide07-Apple.pdf](#)

[595-WIN-PST-Pesticide07-cherries.pdf](#)

[595-WIN-PST-Pesticide07-Cranberry.pdf](#)

Herbicide + Nitrogen Applications to Winter Wheat

Chris Boerboom, Extension Weed Scientist

A question was recently asked about restrictions of applying herbicides using nitrogen fertilizer as the carrier. Obviously, a simultaneous application can save the time and expense of separate applications. However, it would be a poor choice if there is a risk of causing crop injury, especially considering the value of the current wheat crop. Summary comments on this issue are provided below from many common winter wheat herbicide labels. If weeds are present in wheat fields, there is still adequate time to make these applications before the wheat begins to joint for 2,4-D or dicamba. Even more time exists for several of the other herbicides (see the March issue for a summary of application timings).

Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Sterling, etc.): The labels do not prohibit applying dicamba in nitrogen fertilizer carriers. Thus, dicamba can be applied with nitrogen as long as it is applied before jointing.

2,4-D: The labels that I checked allowed applications in a nitrogen fertilizer carrier. Because there are many different 2,4-D products and labels, you should still check the label that you are using. My greatest concern with 2,4-D is when applications are applied late after jointing, which increases the risk of injury. An application in a fertilizer carrier might further increase that risk of injury.

Labels that specifically allow applications in liquid nitrogen carriers: Affinity BroadSpec, Buctril, Harmony Extra SG, Harmony SG, and Huskie.

Other labels that do not prohibit application in nitrogen fertilizer: MCPA and Orion.

Rage D-Tech: The label recommends not to use nitrogen adjuvants. Hence, it seems that it would be best to avoid using nitrogen fertilizer as a carrier.



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