



Pesticide and



Noxious Weed Newsletter

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Compliance Issues

The previous year was notable for a significant increase in the number of human exposure complaints involving aerial applications. While it is unknown whether more acres were treated by aircraft in 2013, the number of human exposure cases reached 15, up from the long-term average of 3. In many of these cases, complainants claimed they were either surprised by the aircraft or trying to avoid exposure but were still hit. As of this writing (October 15, 2013) approximately 50% of these cases have been verified by sample testing showing pesticide residues on clothing and in proximity to where the individual was standing at the time of the incident.

Also of note is the unusually low number of personal protective equipment (PPE) violations. NDA has traditionally found between 10 to 15 PPE violations in any given year, and to have only one that was documented is significant. Although there are pending cases that involve potential PPE violations which may increase this number by one or two, it is hopeful this represents a

success in applicator education and a positive trend toward fewer PPE violations.

General Observations:

There were more complaints filed and investigated in 2013 than any previous year of the program. This number peaked earlier in the summer than previous years, and there were more frivolous or unsubstantiated claims than previous years. It is only speculative, but it appears some of these frivolous cases are a result of general animosity between neighbors, which have some element of a pesticide application involved. In at least one case, a person intentionally applied weed and feed fertilizer to his neighbor's garden in retaliation for what he believed was damage to his lawn caused by the neighbor's fenceline weed control the year before.

It appears with the recent profitability in row crop farming, more high-end spray equipment is being put into service. This is true with commercial and private applicators alike. With the shift to more efficient and technologically advanced systems comes the ability to more accurately deliver spray solutions, and also the ability to cover more acres with a single piece of equipment. This presents an interesting paradox. The larger machines allow applicators to wait out bad weather because they can cover the same number of acres in much less time. However, the competition between commercial applicators is even more aggressive, which tends to nudge applicators to push the limit of compliance in order to get the job done when promises are made that really should not have been made.

Along with the higher tech equipment comes the need for training of applicators to run the equipment, understand environmental and geographic influences on spray booms that are now over 110 feet long, and find a way to comply with regulatory controls that were created for much smaller equipment and less technical understanding. Aerial applicators are also prone to "going big," as spray planes are now available that carry over 800 gallons of liquid, fly at 180 miles per hour, and have less maneuverability than smaller aircraft. While NDA has seen an improvement in the level of education and awareness of many commercial and private pesticide applicators, it can be challenging at times to keep up with the rapid advances in spray technology, product chemistry, and business practices (especially as it relates to wireless and remotely operated equipment).

Looking forward, NDA expects to see many more changes in drift label language, as the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Drift Reduction Technology initiative takes hold and pesticide labels are revised to match the new rules. NDA sees a serious challenge in the way we capture and access climate and weather data as evidence for drift complaints, which will present similar challenges to spray applicators who will need real time data to program spray equipment for calibration of electronic controls. The advent of remote control drone aerial and ground applicators will continue to garner much attention, but it is hard to predict, at this time, whether that technology will be applied to field situations, or be used more for crop monitoring and decision making.

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Pesticides of Interest

For the last several years, NDA has been required to evaluate “pesticides of interest” for water quality concerns. The results provide EPA with national measures of performance in addressing water quality issues related to pesticide use. These evaluations also bring attention to lesser known or lesser studied active ingredients and may help drive future monitoring here in Nebraska, if warranted. In addition, they allow NDA and other agencies to target specific outreach efforts for “pesticides of concern” - those found at a level in the environment that may cause human and/or environmental health effects - and broadly measure the effectiveness of those efforts in affecting change in pesticide use for the benefit of human or environmental health.

To date, NDA has evaluated ground water and surface water monitoring data, pesticide use data, and chemical property information for 74 active ingredients. Two of these – acetochlor and atrazine – were bumped to “pesticides of concern” in Nebraska, because of levels found in water – mainly rivers and streams – that exceeded the concentration and frequency of occurrence believed to impact aquatic life. Local efforts have been initiated in several areas where atrazine has been a problem in surface water (see the Summer 2013 issue of this newsletter at [bit.ly/NDAPPsum13](#)) and more info will be coming out about acetochlor in the future.

NDA believes these water quality evaluations are valid; however, time and lack of monitoring data prevent an in-depth analysis of many of these compounds. NDA encourages all applicators to continue to follow the label directions on any product used, and be mindful of any restrictions or precautions dealing with potential water quality impacts. NDA’s pesticide of interest evaluations can be found on the web at [bit.ly/NDAporeport](#).

Pesticide Inspection and Enforcement Activities

The following data reflects NDA’s enforcement activities for the period of October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013 (federal fiscal year 2013).

- Applicator Records Inspections: 100 inspections; 37 were noncompliant. Violations included lack of required information, no records kept, incorrect information, and applications by uncertified or incorrectly certified applicators.
- Dealer Records Inspections: 115 inspections; 28 were non-compliant. Violations included lack of required information, incorrect information, sales of unregistered pesticides, and sales of restricted-use pesticides (RUPs) to uncertified applicators.
- Marketplace Inspections: 133 inspections; 13 were non-compliant. Violations included false or incorrect advertizing, sale of unregistered pesticides, sale of misbranded pesticides, no pesticide dealer license, and improper disposal.
- Agricultural Use Monitoring: 54 inspections; 11 were non-compliant. Violations included use of a pesticide inconsistent with the label, wind drift, improper wellhead or surface water setback, unlicensed applicator, lack of notification to field workers, and lack of information exchange to field worker employers.
- Non-agricultural Use Monitoring: 22 inspections; 5 were non-compliant. Violations included wind drift, lack of personal protective equipment, insufficient rate of application, and unlicensed applicator.
- Agricultural Complaint Investigations: 47 investigations; 20 verified violations. Violations included wind drift, record keeping, unlicensed applicator, and use inconsistent with label.
- Non-agricultural Complaint Investigations: 22 investigations; 5 verified violations. Violations included wind drift, PPE, rate of application, and unlicensed applicator.
- Producing Establishment Inspection: 8 inspections; 3 were non-compliant. Violations included producing unregistered pesticides and unregistered producing establishment.

During the reporting period, NDA issued 8 penalty actions, 49 warning letters, 4 Stop Sale Orders, and 88 minor actions (such as advisory letters). Of the penalty actions taken, the largest penalties came from violations of wellhead and surface water setbacks for atrazine (although a few of the human exposure cases are still pending closure). Atrazine continues to be found in unacceptable concentrations in surface water. NDA is working in affected areas in an attempt to bring them into compliance; however, where progress is not being made, NDA has the authority and responsibility to take additional steps which may include restricting the use of atrazine in certain areas.

Note: In order to receive our newsletter, and to get recertification information from the Pesticide Safety Education office at UNL prior to your license expiration, please let NDA know when you have a change of address.

Commercial/noncommercial Applicator Certification Requirements

Anyone who applies a RUPs must be licensed by NDA. There are two basic types of pesticide applicator licenses, either a private or a commercial/noncommercial.

Private Applicator Certification and Licensing is required of persons who apply RUPs in the production of an agricultural commodity on their own property. To become certified, a private applicator must attend private applicator training, complete the self-study, or complete a private applicator exam. Private applicators are required to recertify once every three years. To become licensed, a private applicator must be certified and remit to NDA a \$25 fee for a three-year license.

Commercial Applicator Certification and Licensing is required of people who make applications of RUPs to the land of another for hire. Persons who make structural or lawn care pesticide applications to the property of another for hire are also required to be licensed, regardless of whether they use general or RUPs.

To become certified as a commercial pesticide applicator, an individual must pass a general standards exam and at least one category exam. Once certified, a commercial pesticide applicator must pay the \$90 license fee to become licensed. The commercial license is valid for three years.

Non-Commercial Applicator Certification is required of people who make applications of RUPs to property or commodities under the direct control of their employer on a not-for-hire basis. There is no fee for non-commercial applicator licenses.

Certification training tips

Pesticide applicator certification must be renewed every three years. Renewal of commercial applicator certification may be done by either retesting or by attending a University of Nebraska applicator training program for your category. Training will be held January through March. Dates, locations, and contact info for both University-sponsored and industry-sponsored recertification training can be found on the next page.

Training materials for the exams are provided by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and are available online at pested.unl.edu. Exams are offered only at the locations found on page 4 – the initial certification sites.

When attending training or a testing session, please bring your license with you, so you can make sure the information you provide matches your license. If you've lost your license, please contact NDA, and we can print a duplicate.

NDA also offers "walk-in test only" days where no registration is required. Details regarding upcoming test-only dates and locations can be found at bit.ly/NDAPPdates.

Please contact NDA, if you have any questions about certification, licenses or payments at (877) 800-4080. If you have questions about University-sponsored training session, please contact the UNL Pesticide Education Office at (800)627-7612.

New Applicator Resources!

NebGuides
Protecting Pesticide Sensitive Crops. bit.ly/psep2179
Bee Aware: Protecting Pollinators from Pesticides.
bit.ly/BEEaware

YouTube Videos
Sensitive Sites: Grapes and Vineyards. bit.ly/1dQk7F3
Sensitive Sites: Bees and Pollinators. bit.ly/1dQk7F3

Pesticide Program Brochures

NDA has four informational brochures describing various aspects of our certification and enforcement program. These will be available at various testing and training sessions, and are also available on the web at bit.ly/NDAPP.

- Pesticide Applicator Certification and Training – Answers to common questions about the certification and licensing of pesticide applicators in Nebraska.
- The 60-Day Rule: Temporary Exemption from Licensing – Answers to common questions about the 60-day exemption from pesticide applicator licensing in Nebraska.
- Which Pesticide Applicator License Do I need? – Answers to common questions about the types of pesticide applicators in Nebraska and how to obtain a license.
- The Pesticide Enforcement Process - Answers to common questions about routine inspections, complaint investigations, and penalties in Nebraska.

Pollinator Webinars

The USDA NRCS has several hundred archived webinars available for viewing, including many related to pollinator protection and increasing pollinator habitat. The following titles are included in this category, and can be found at bit.ly/NRCSwebinars:

- Preventing or Mitigating Potential Negative Impacts of Pesticides on Pollinators
- Dragonfly Conservation: Habitat Needs, WRP, Mosquito Control, and Migratory Species
- Farming for Bees: Conservation of Native Pollinators
- Farming for Beneficial Insects: Pollinators, Predators and Parasitoids
- Conserving Pollinators While Addressing Other Resource Concerns

2014 Initial Certification Meetings

Commercial and Non-Commercial

(UNL or Association Training plus NDA Exam)

Date	Meeting	Categories	City	Location
Jan. 28	<u>Ag Expo</u>	1	Omaha	Hilton Hotel
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 8, 8W	Columbus	Platte County Courthouse
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 6, 7	Fremont	Dodge County Extension Office
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 5, 8, 8W, 10	Grand Island	Hall County Extension Office
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 3, 5, 9, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Research Center
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	3, 4, 7, 9	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Feb. 4	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 9, 11	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Feb. 25 or 26	<u>NATA Conference (pilots)</u>	12	Kearney	Kearney Ramada Inn
Feb. 27	<u>Custom Applicator School</u>	1	Hastings	Adams County Fairgrounds
Feb. 27	UNL Initial Certification	4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14	Grand Island	Hall County Extension Office
Feb. 27	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 7, 8, 8W, 10	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
Feb. 27	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 5, 10, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Feb. 27	UNL Initial Certification	4, 7, 8, 8W	North Platte	UNL West Central Research Center
Feb. 27	UNL Initial Certification	4, 5, 7, 8, 8W	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 6, 14	Beatrice	Gage County Extension Office
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8W, 9, 10, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 7	Ogallala	Valentino's
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 8, 8W, 10, 14	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4, 7, 14	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Mar. 18	UNL Initial Certification	1, 7, 14	Valentine	Cherry County Extension Office
April 10	UNL Initial Certification	1, 7, 14	Chadron	4-H Building, Fairgrounds
April 10	UNL Initial Certification	4	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
April 10	UNL Initial Certification	1, 4	North Platte	UNL West Central Research Center
April 10	UNL Initial Certification	4, 7, 8, 8W	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
April 10	UNL Initial Certification	4	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center

To register for all UNL Initial Certification meetings, go to the Pesticide Safety Education Program web site (pested.unl.edu).

In addition to the categories shown, initial certification (exams) in general standards (00) is offered at all locations.

For the meetings underlined above, registration must be made through the following:

* Ag Expo and Custom Applicator School: Nebraska Agri-Business Assn. (402) 476-1528 (www.na-ba.com)

* NATA Conference: (402) 475-6282 (<http://gonata.net>)

Applicator Categories

1	Ag Plant	9	Public Health
1a	Soil Fumigation	10	Wood Preservation
2	Ag Animal	11	Fumigation (grain)
3	Forest	12	Aerial
4	Ornamental and Turf	14	Wildlife Damage Control
5	Aquatic	REG	Regulatory Subcategory
5S	Sewer Root (<i>metam sodium</i>)	D/R	Demonstration/Research Subcategory
6	Seed Treatment		
7	Right-of-Way		
8	Structural Health		
8W	Wood Destroying Organism		

Please Post for Future Reference

2014 Recertification/Renewal Meetings

Commercial and Non-Commercial

(No NDA Exams Offered)

Date	Meeting	Categories	City	Location
Jan. 7	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Gering	Gering Civic Center
Jan. 7	<u>Nebraska Turf Conference</u>	4	LaVista	LaVista Conference Center
Jan. 8	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	North Platte	Sandhills Convention Center
Jan. 9	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Hastings	Adams County Fairgrounds
Jan. 14	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Kearney	Younes Conference Center
Jan. 15	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	York	The Auditorium
Jan. 16	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Beatrice	Beatrice Country Club
Jan. 21	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Atkinson	Atkinson Community Center
Jan. 22	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Jan. 23	Crop Production Clinic	1 D/R	Mead	Saunders County Extension Office
Jan. 28	<u>Ag Expo</u>	1	Omaha	Hilton Hotel
Feb. 5	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 14	Columbus	Platte County Courthouse
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 14	Ainsworth	Ainsworth Courthouse
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 11, 14	Beatrice	Gage County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W	Fremont	Dodge County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 10, 14	Grand Island	Hall County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 9	Holdrege	Phelps County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 8, 8W, 11	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 10, 11	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 11, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Research Center
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 9, 11	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Feb. 6	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 9, 11	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Feb. 25 - 26	<u>NATA Conference (pilots)</u>	12	Kearney	Ramada Inn
Feb. 18-19	<u>Urban Pest Mgt. Conf.</u>	8, 8W, 9, 11	Lincoln	Cornhusker Hotel
Feb. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7	Dakota City	Farm Service Center
Feb. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 9	Ainsworth	Ainsworth Courthouse
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 9, 11	Beatrice	Gage County Extension Office
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 8, 8W, 11	Grand Island	Hall County Extension Office
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 8, 8W, 11	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 8, 8W, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 9, 10, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Research Center
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 9, 11	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Feb. 25	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 11, 14	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Feb. 27	<u>Custom Applicator School</u>	1	Hastings	Adams County Fairgrounds
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 9	Beatrice	Gage County Extension Office
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 9	Fremont	Dodge County Extension Office
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7	Holdrege	Phelps County Extension Office
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 11, 14	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension Office
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7, 8, 8W, 9, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center, NECC
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 7	Ogallala	Valentino's
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14	Omaha	Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14	Scottsbluff	UNL Panhandle Research Center
Mar. 20	UNL Recertification	4, 5, 7, 14	Valentine	Cherry County Extension Office

To register for all UNL Recertification meetings, go to the Pesticide Safety Education Program web site (pested.unl.edu). In addition to the categories shown, recertification in general standards (00) is offered at all locations.

For the meetings underlined above, registration must be made through the following:

- * Nebraska Turf Conference: (402) 472-5351 (www.nebraskaturfgrass.com)
- * Ag Expo: Nebraska Agri-Business Assn. (402) 476-1528 (www.na-ba.com)
- * NATA: (402) 475-6282 (<http://www.gonata.net/>)
- * Urban Pest Mgt Conference: (402) 472-6857 (<http://entomology.unl.edu/upm.shtml>)
- * Custom Applicator School: Nebraska Agri-Business Assn. (402) 476-1528 (www.na-ba.com)

Recertification in the following categories will not be offered via training. See previous page for testing options, or see bit.ly/vtxWqq for "walk-in" testing sites (coming soon).

Exams will need to be taken to recertify in:

- 01a (Soil Fumigation)
- 03 (Forest)
- 06 (Seed Treatment)
- 02 (Ag Animal)
- 05S (Sewer Root)

Please Post for Future Reference

Endangered Species Information at Your Fingertips

NDA encourages all applicators – private landowners and commercial/noncommercial applicators who apply pesticides outdoors - to consult threatened and endangered species information to reduce potential impacts from pesticides. Pesticides can have direct impacts on plant and animal species, or can impact their habitat (food or cover, for example).

The Nebraska Natural Heritage Program, within the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Nebraska have made State and Federal threatened and endangered species information easy to access

on the web. NRCS provides information to its field staff through the Field Office Technical Guide, and the table of contents for the Endangered and Threatened Species section (bit.ly/NEtNespecies) contains links to state range maps for each species and individual species/habitat descriptions. In addition, the species list by county will be helpful to know which species may be found in your area (bit.ly/NEsbyCO).

To determine if any species may potentially be found in your area, consult the species list for your county. For a given county-species combination, the range of the given species covers some portion of the county (from all to very little). A quick check of the individual species map will let you know if it may be found near your application site.

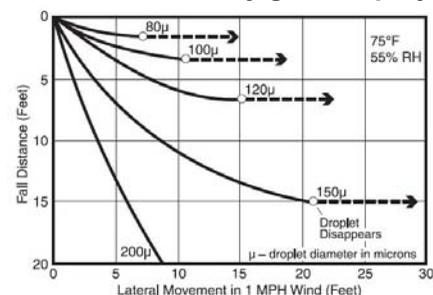
Note that a species might be expected to occur anywhere within

a mapped range having suitable habitat described in the species description. Some species, particularly highly mobile species, such as birds, may occur outside of their range in locations where the species is generally described as 'accidental' or 'vagrant.' These maps do not include such locations.

For applicators who do not have access to the Internet, please contact NDA, if you would like more information on potential endangered and threatened species in your area.

Ground Spray App for Reducing Drift

A new mobile app, Ground Spray, has been developed to assist ground rig applicators with decisions relating to spray droplet size and potential drift. Pesticide applicators can plug in application parameters for their pesticide applications and get the droplet size range that would be produced. Once they have that, they can estimate the potential for drift and adjust their application parameters appropriately. More info on this app can be found at bit.ly/groundspray.



(taken from bit.ly/1a1HWvQ)

Vector Spray App for Reducing Drift

A new mobile app, Vector Sprays, has been developed to assist vector control applicators in making decisions relating to droplet size and potential drift. Pesticide applicators can plug in application parameters for their pesticide applications to obtain the droplet size range produced, then can make inferences on the potential for drift and/or product efficacy, and adjust their application parameters appropriately. More info can be found at bit.ly/vectorspray.

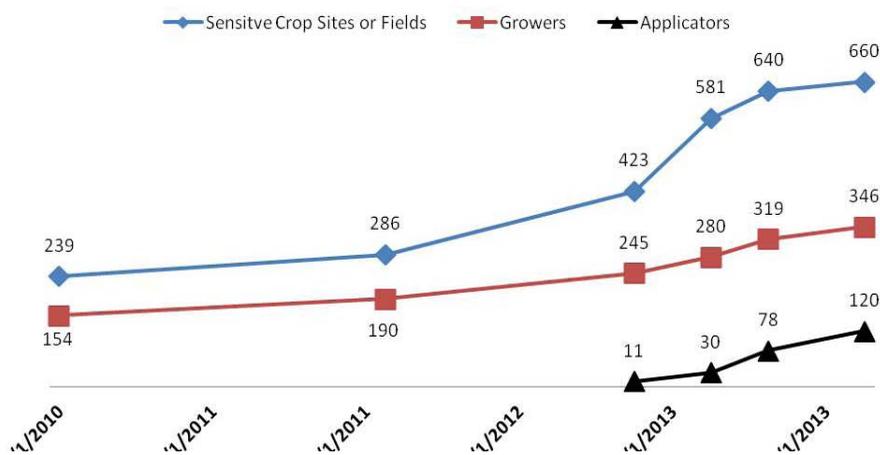
DriftWatch Update

Remember to visit the DriftWatch map (ne.driftwatch.org) to check for pesticide sensitive crops in your area. The number of growers and field sites has increased considerably in the last year (see graph). There is reason to believe this is still very much an understatement in the numbers of commercial pesticide sensitive crops out there, and there's a high likelihood that these numbers will increase in the future.

Approximately 30,000 people have a private or commercial applicator license, and the majority of these apply pesticides outdoors that

potentially could impact neighboring sensitive crops. However, the number of applicators signed up in DriftWatch is miniscule in comparison. NDA encourages all outdoor use applicators to sign up for DriftWatch notifications. Once registered, you will receive an e-mail whenever a sensitive crop is added to your 'business area', which could be a statewide, county, multiple county, or square mile area. This could benefit any applicator, not just licensed applicators. Simply go to the web link above and select 'applicators' on the header bar, and enter your contact information and draw your business area – it's easy!

DriftWatch Participation



New Restrictions on Neonicotinoid Products for Pollinator Protection

If you've ever had flu-like symptoms after handling or applying pesticides, you understand that sub-lethal doses of some pesticides can greatly influence your behavior and thought processes.

Sub-lethal effects also occur in insects, and a great deal of attention is being given to researching the sub-lethal effects of insecticides (especially neonicotinoids) on honeybees.



Honeybees collect both nectar and pollen from plants and use it as food for their young. Pollen and nectar with small amounts of neonicotinoids have been shown to affect the learning ability and memory of honeybees. These impairments lead to reduced communication within the hive, less food being gathered, and dwindling colony strength. The bee's ability to ward off diseases is also impaired. At higher doses neonicotinoids can kill bees.

Neonicotinoids are used as seed treatments and as foliar sprays. Manufacturers are working to improve the adhesion of the seed treatments and are looking for better lubricants to use in pneumatic planters to reduce the amount of contaminated dust generated during planting. The dust lands on flowering plants, which then causes potential effects to foraging bees.

To protect honeybees from severe exposures EPA is adding new language to some neonicotinoid pesticide labels. A bee icon will be used to draw the user's attention to the pesticide's potential hazard to bees and the use restrictions

will be found in the Directions for Use section. These restrictions will be found on products having the following three broad use sites, so both private and commercial applicators may be affected:

- For crops under contracted pollination services.
- For food crops and commercially grown ornamentals not under contract for pollination services, but are attractive to pollinators.
- Non-Agricultural Products

In addition, best management practices will be provided on pesticide labels to provide pesticide applicators with ideas of how they can minimize planter dust and spray drift which can cause bee kills. For more information, please consult the following web sites:

- 1.usa.gov/16UxxiN – EPA's Actions to Protect Pollinators
- go.usa.gov/jHH4 – New label restrictions
- bit.ly/1dNKKPF – Pesticide Environmental Stewardship, a national Extension effort

results. Landowners and applicators need to identify the correct control measures and apply those measures in a timely fashion. Sometimes it's necessary to apply rescue treatments to infestations that have gone unnoticed or just simply have gotten away for whatever reason. These treatments can reduce the infestation level and may prevent some seed production. However, a follow-up treatment will be needed especially during the correct application period.

Scouting areas known to be infested with troublesome weeds can pay great rewards. These scouting trips allow one to locate and identify possible problem areas. This also provides an opportunity to spot treat small and isolated infestations which greatly reduces pesticide costs and exposure to the environment. Depending on the weed species one may be able to control a few unwanted plants by digging or cutting depending on the plants growth stage and life cycle.

For assistance or recommendations in controlling noxious and invasive weeds contact your local County Weed Control Superintendent.

Weeds, Weeds, Weeds

Noxious and invasive weeds seem to be a never ending battle for producers and applicators. These problematic weeds are tough and can spread quickly under normal management practices. They can and will grow virtually anywhere from landscapes, lawns, gardens, farms, ranches, roadsides and anywhere in-between.

In most cases, troublesome weeds are introduced (non-native), meaning they have been brought here on purpose or by accident usually from another country. Most plants or weeds have natural enemies which help to keep them under control. The problem is these introduced plants don't always include their natural enemies when they are introduced to new areas. This allows the plant to thrive and possibly over populate.

Controlling noxious and invasive weeds can be a daunting task. However, applying control measures at the "correct time" verses "when you have time" will gain you excellent

Bed Bug Resources YouTube Videos from UNL Extension (bit.ly/psepBBlist)



- How to Prevent Bed Bugs from Infesting a Bed
- How to Inspect a Bed for Bed Bugs
- How to make a Bed Bug Trap
- How Bed Bug Sniffing Dogs Work



Nebraska Department of Agriculture
Plant Health Protection
P.O. Box 94756
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
LINCOLN, NE
PERMIT NO. 212

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Jeff Lampmann - (*west*)
(402) 416-5642

This newsletter is posted on NDA's web page shortly after it is published. If you would rather view it on-line instead of receiving a hard copy, please follow the directions at the web site listed below, and we will notify you of the next publication.

Website: bit.ly/NDAPPnews

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Pesticide/Fertilizer Program
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Tim Creger - Manager

Donene Lewis - Pesticide/Fertilizer
Staff Assistant

Kay Kromm - Certification/WPS Training

Buzz Vance - Pesticide and Fertilizer
Registration Specialist

Craig Romary - Water Quality/Buffer Strip/
Endangered Species

Herbert Bates - Case Review Officer

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