



TruEarth Protocol and Self-Assessment

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Locally grown goodness.

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2018 growing season – 04/04/2018

See page 35 for list of revisions to this edition.

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Download the most recent protocol at ipminstitute.org/Truearth.htm

The TruEarth Certified™ Protocol

This protocol was developed to recognize the accomplishments of apple producers in the Upper Mississippi River Valley of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Since 2010, with support from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Agriculture, we have worked to identify opportunities to achieve a measurable reduction in the use of highly toxic pesticides. By organizing these practices into the TruEarth Certified Protocol, we hope to contribute to the supply of quality local foods and improve our soil and water resources, wildlife biodiversity, farmworker safety, farm stability and farmland preservation.

Our protocol is based on a reduced-risk program developed by researchers, consultants and growers, and generally follows guidelines for integrated production by the International Organization for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (IOBC). This effort first began with the Red Tomato Eco Apple Protocol, redtomato.org/eco, and with their permission, we have used their protocol as a platform to identify best practices to address pest management and production challenges in our region.

Our goal is to improve continuously as we learn more about reduced-risk alternatives and what it takes to implement them *and* grow high quality apples.

Roles and Procedures

Wescott Agri Products is the lead organization responsible for market approach and overseeing use of Mississippi Valley Fruit Company trademarks. Annually, Wescott Agri Products and its partners will review and evaluate the Protocol and Self-Assessment, and make adjustments where needed to continue to achieve our goals.

The IPM Institute of North America, an independent non-profit organization, is responsible for final decisions on standards and approval of certification status and use of the TruEarth trademark. The IPM Institute contracts directly with growers to provide an on-site inspection which will be conducted by the IPM Institute or an independent third party. This inspection verifies compliance with the standard and has a special emphasis on evaluating compliance to criteria that are not measurable through documentation and records submitted to the IPM Institute for review prior to the inspection.

Participating Growers will be evaluated based on practices implemented. A current version of the TruEarth Protocol and Self-Assessment and Quick Guide is always available at ipminstitute.org/Truearth.htm.

To apply for and maintain certification, follow these steps:

1. Complete this Self-Assessment and submit to the IPM Institute with:
 - A. Scouting records, trap counts and weather data. Scouting records must include date, block(s), pest and result, e.g., captures per trap, mites per leaf, etc.
 - B. Pesticide, fertilizer, thinner and plant-growth regulator application records to the IPM Institute. Application records must be submitted electronically and include at least the date and time application started and ended, crop, block(s), acreage, trade name and formulation of material applied (with EPA registration number, active ingredient, target pest for pesticides and duration of Restricted-Entry Interval), rate per acre (oz., gal. or lb./acre), application method. Record keeping can be improved by using an electronic record-keeping spreadsheet, such as those offered by Penn State ([Penn State Spray Record-Keeping Spreadsheet](#)) or Cornell University ([TracApple](#)).

If these required items are not received by the posted date, the IPM Institute will assess late fees for each week certification materials are late. The IPM Institute will digitize spray records not submitted in an electronic format. This service will be charged based on an hourly rate for time required for digitization and a final copy of the electronic record will be sent to the grower. Note: The IPM Institute of North America maintains confidentiality of all grower records which include, but are not limited to: Self-Assessment, pest-monitoring records, weather data, and records of pesticide, fertilizer, thinner and plant-growth regulator applications.

2. The IPM Institute will appoint an inspector during the first year of certification and every third year thereafter. The inspector will verify the information provided during an on-site audit scheduled prior to marketing of certified fruit. Growers will be invoiced by the IPM Institute for the on-site audit. The audit fee is separate from and in addition to the annual fee paid for certification.

Provisions for Emergencies

Contact the IPM Institute at the earliest indication that an emergency is developing that cannot be managed without violating the certification standards. The IPM Institute will investigate the concern and if necessary, consult with scientific advisors to assess the problem and determine if an exception to the protocol is justified.

Participants may expect the following support from the IPM Institute and project advisors regarding handling requests in emergency situations:

1. Receipt of requests for protocol exceptions will be acknowledged by the IPM Institute within one business day.
2. A response to the request with proposed options and resolution will be completed within one to three business days. This time is needed to allow the IPM Institute to contact scientists and project advisors and investigate appropriate solutions.

Protocol Format

- 1. Minimum Requirements and Reference Guide (Section I)** includes practices required for fruit to be eligible for TruEarth Certification. The Reference Guide discusses additional compliance criteria and practice exemptions that may apply. The criteria in the Reference Guide must be met to meet certification standards and is subject to review for compliance during on-site and desk audits. page 6
- 2. Scored-Advanced Practices (Section II)** allows producers to select a group of sustainable elements best suited to meet specific crop production and pest management challenges. page 11
- 3. Pesticide Hazard Ranking and Use Restrictions (Section III)** identifies pesticide restrictions which exceed label requirements, prohibited pesticides and hazards associated with all pesticides. page 19

SELF-ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET

Grower name: _____

Business name: _____

Physical address: _____

Phone: (____) _____ Fax: (____) _____

Cell phone: (____) _____

Email address: _____

Website: _____

Orchard Block List. List orchard blocks covered by this Self-Assessment. Blocks not enrolled in TruEarth Certified should not be included. Cultivars not eligible for certification located within an enrolled block should not be included. Attach additional pages if needed to list all blocks.

Block ID	Cultivars	Acres	Annual Production (Bushels)

I. Minimum Requirements. Grower must answer yes to all of the following for all blocks in the program, to be eligible for certification. Explain any No or NA answers. Attach additional pages as needed.

Enter: Y for yes, N for no or NA for not applicable in box to the left of each question.			Reference Guide
Legal Requirements			
1	Y/ N/ NA	Does farm comply with all legal requirements for pesticide and nutrient applications? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duties and requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) as revised for 2015 are followed. Most of the revised WPS requirements became effective on January 2, 2017. Three requirements go into effect on January 2, 2018, epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps. Pesticide applications meet label requirements. Distance from pesticide mixing and well head meets state legal requirements.
Soil and Water Conservation			
2		Are visibly eroded areas minimal, and when found, are they corrected? ^S	
3		Do vegetated buffers separate surface water from managed apple trees by at least 50 ft.? ^S	
4		Are nutrients applied based on results from soil and/or foliar analyses and are these records for the last 12 months available for inspection? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test soil at least once every three years. Soil-test results include: soil-organic matter, pH, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Does not apply to foliar applications of calcium chloride or calcium nitrate used to manage bitter pit.
5		Are ground applications of nitrogen applied only between bud break and July 1 st ? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If total nitrogen exceeds 50 lb. per acre, application must be split by at least one week. Does not apply to post-harvest urea applications to leaf litter for apple scab management.

Superscripts indicates practice-verification process. Reference the following throughout page 6 - 17:

^D Verified during desk audit via submitted paperwork

^S Verified during site audit

Pesticide Use and Hazard Reduction		
6		Are trees pruned to allow penetration of light, air and spray material? ^S
7		Is pruning debris remaining in the field flail chopped, mowed or removed to suppress insect pest and disease inoculum? ^S
8		Are pesticide and nutrient application equipment calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions, at least annually? ^S
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures, results, adjustments made and name of individual who performed the most recent calibration are available for inspection. • Airblast sprayer calibration verifies gallon per acre (GPA) application rates by documenting travel-ground speed, gallon-per-minute flow rates of nozzles, sprayer pressure and tree-row widths. • Spray control systems including GPS and flow meters are calibrated during initial installation and inspected annually for maintenance needs and recalibrated as needed, e.g., after parts replacement. • Growers contracting with custom applicators should request verification that equipment is calibrated. • Calibration for airblast sprayer: extension.psu.edu/sprayer-calibration-information sprayers101.com/airblast-output sprayers101.com/how-to-calibrate-an-airblast-sprayer-operator • Calibration for boom sprayer: extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/farmmgmt/05003.pdf • Calibration for rotary spreader: pesticidestewardship.org/calibration/Pages/RotarySpreader.aspx • Calibration for a drop spreader: pesticidestewardship.org/homeowner/how-to-calibrate-a-drop-spreader • Note: Tree-row volume is helpful in determining the appropriate GPA of water based on tree size, canopy density and row width.

9	Are average wind speed and direction used at time of application to reduce potential for drift? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label requirements referencing maximum wind speeds are followed. Weather data may be obtained from hand-held devices or weather services via the internet.
10	Are pesticides with an EPA pollinator toxicity advisory box on the label not applied between tight cluster and the end of crop bloom? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New EPA pollinator advisory box, pesticidestewardship.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/07/bee-label-info-graphic.pdf. Information on selecting pesticides least toxic to pollinators is available through Oregon State Extension, catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/files/project/pdf/pnw591.pdf.
11	Are pesticides no longer used or no longer registered for use returned to dealer or disposed of at the next collection? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While in storage, obsolete pesticides are clearly marked 'DO NOT USE' and separated from pesticides in current use.
Pest Monitoring and Management		
12	Can an orchard staff member or crop advisor identify the: ^S <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major and emerging insect pests, diseases and weeds on the farm? Life cycle of major and emerging insect pests, diseases and weeds, as it relates to pest management? Beneficial insects, such as natural predators of crop insect pests? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one individual employed by or under contract with the farm can visually identify the major and emerging insect pests, diseases and weeds present, describe these pest life cycles and visually identify the major beneficial insects present, e.g., lady beetles, lacewings, syrphid flies, predatory mites, minute pirate bugs, black hunter thrips.
13	Are pests and diseases scouted, sampled and monitored at least once every two weeks and/or prior to the application of pesticides? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blocks are scouted to gather a representative sample of pest infestations, and to accurately determine if populations exceed action thresholds.
14	Are scouting observations, degree days, weather data and trap counts documented in a handwritten or electronic format? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of scouting includes specific qualitative and quantitative observations, e.g., number of mites per leaf, biofix dates, specific location of pest infestation, etc.

15		Are pesticide application decisions and timing based on data from the farm and techniques such as action thresholds, degree-day models and decision-support/ predictive systems? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where available and recommended by Extension or other regional experts, action thresholds are used to determine whether or not and when to take action against pests, e.g., codling moth, apple maggot, plum curculio and apple scab. • Where recommended, models are used to estimate when pests or diseases will require treatment, e.g., accumulation of degree days from a codling moth biofix, apple scab infections, or exceeding threshold on traps, e.g., five apple maggots caught on a baited sphere.
Orchard Floor and Weed Management			
16		Are row middles (drive rows) sod, mulch-covered or cover-cropped year round? ^S	
17		Are herbicide strips contained within the canopy drip zone? ^S	
18		Does mode of action rotate between each application of an herbicide? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies during and between seasons.
19		Are herbicide applications limited to three per season on the same application site? ^D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If adequate control is not achieved, a fourth herbicide application may be performed on a spot-treatment basis. Application must be supported with documentation identifying weed species that were not controlled during previous applications.

Food Safety and Product Quality		
20	Is fruit harvested according to guidelines from the packing house? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firmness, brix, starch-iodine testing or other accepted measures, may be used.
21	Are clean toilets and hand-washing facilities available to field, harvest and packing house staff? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practices 21 - 26 have been met if farm has a valid certification for USDA GAP or a Global Food Safety Initiative recognized food safety scheme, e.g., GLOBALG.A.P., PrimusGFS. For more information visit: mygfsi.com/schemes-certification/recognised-schemes.html.
22	Are manure applications limited to areas outside of bearing orchards? ^S	
23	Are travel ways between trees and packing and storage facilities inspected for ruts, erosion, bumps or rocks and repaired prior to harvest? ^S	
24	Are fruit bins and boxes sound and cleaned of soil, plant or animal debris prior to use? ^S	
25	Are filled harvest containers transported immediately to packing and storage facilities? ^S	
26	Are packing and storage facilities free from pest and rodent infestations and secured to prevent the intrusion of wildlife and pets, which may contaminate harvested crops? ^S	
27	Is irrigation water tested in accordance with the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act agriculture water requirement? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more information visit: www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/GuidanceRegulation/FSMA/UCM472887.pdf.
Energy and Waste Management		
28	Does open burning comply with local ordinances and is it limited to yard waste, wood, pruning debris and paper-based products? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticide containers (including paper), plastics, rubber or industrial products may not be disposed of by burning.
29	Are lead-acid batteries, used oil, industrial chemicals and other hazardous materials disposed of by taking to an approved recycling drop-off location? ^S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved locations include auto-service centers, municipal or private recycling or hazardous waste-collection facilities.

II. Scored Advanced Practices. Enter points earned for each advanced practice that is implemented on the farm. Note: To be eligible for points, advanced practices must be implemented on all enrolled acres that benefit from the practice. **See page 18** for total number of points required to earn certification.

Soil and Water Conservation			
	<i>Points eligible</i>	<i>Points earned</i>	
30	1		Is no irrigation used? Note: If earning this point skip to practice 33 below. Do not enter points for practice 31 - 32. ^S
31	1		Is drip or trickle irrigation installed to ensure adequate water supply and minimize water use and foliage wetness? ^S
32	1		Where irrigation is installed, is a rain-activated shutoff device, evapotranspiration or soil moisture monitoring used to schedule irrigation timing/ amounts? ^S Note: The Cornell Apple Irrigation Model can be used to determine water demands and plan your irrigation schedule, newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=apple-irrigation .
33	1		Are tree rows planted on contours where slopes have a history of or high potential for erosion? ^S
34	1		Are water bars installed on roads with slopes with a history of or high potential for erosion? ^S
35	2		Is tile drainage installed and maintained in poorly drained soils or are trees not planted in poorly drained soils, to improve tree health and minimize disease? ^S
36	1		Are windbreaks installed and maintained on sites with a history of or high potential for wind-eroded soil? ^S
37	2		Is an NRCS approved Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Practice Standard 595 IPM plan or IPM Conservation Activity Plan (CAP) 114 for the farm in place to identify and reduce environmental and human health risk, and improve crop yield and quality? ^S
	10		Total Points: Soil and Water Conservation

Pesticide Use and Hazard Reduction			
38	2		Are tractor cabs plus required personal protective equipment used to protect pesticide applicators? ^S
39	2		Are 'WARNING' labeled pesticides not used? ^D
40	2		Are 'DANGER' labeled pesticides not used? ^D
41	1		Are at least 50% of trees on M.7 or smaller size-controlling rootstocks? ^S
42	1		Are herbicides not used in alleyways and row middles (drive rows)? ^D
43	1		Are herbicides not used in tree rows? ^D
44	1		Are weeds managed without herbicides (cultivation, aeration, over-seeding, avoiding compaction)? ^D
45	2		Is alternate-row mowing done to preserve beneficials? ^S Note: Only recommended if plant bugs are not economically damaging in orchard.
46	1		Have two or more full-block insecticide applications been replaced by alternate-row-middle (ARM) applications? ^D Note: Use practice for insecticide applications only, not appropriate for fungicide applications. Additional ARM sprays should target opposite row from previous treatments. ARM sprays may count as half of one application. Pesticide records must document which rows were treated. For considerations on ARM sprays visit, sprayers101.com/alternate-row-middle-spraying .
47	1		Have two or more full-block insecticide applications been replaced by applications to perimeter rows? ^D Note: Use practice for insecticide applications only, not appropriate for fungicide applications. Perimeter sprays include both sides of a tree row up to the first four rows or up to 50 feet from the orchard edge.

48	1	Have two or more full-block insecticide applications been replaced by partial-block applications? ^D Note: Use practice for insecticide applications only, not appropriate for fungicide applications. Applications must meet label restrictions on number of applications to those trees and total amount of active ingredient applied. Pesticide records must document sections of block treated.
49	1	Is the lowest recommended rate of captan applied during the summer for sooty blotch and fly speck management? ^D
50	2	Is a urea treatment applied to reduce apple scab pressure between post-harvest and silver tip? ^D
51	3	Is Potential Ascospore Dose (PAD) assessed by systematic fall scouting and scab management is adjusted as per results? ^S Note: PAD assessment is only reliable when a protectant-only program is used and results may be unreliable when systemic fungicides are applied. For more information visit: ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/reducing-apple-scab-risks-saving-scab-sprays
52	2	Is an early season oil spray the only miticide used? ^D
53	1	Are mite thresholds adjusted upwards based on varietal susceptibility, current or anticipated weather, or other factors reducing potential for economic injury? ^S
54	2	Is apple maggot controlled without pesticide sprays, e.g., by trap out? ^D
55	2	Are wild hosts of insects and diseases, e.g., wild apple trees and weeds, removed from adjoining fields and field borders? ^S
56	1	Are rodents managed without rodenticides, e.g., by close mowing, using mouse guards, painting trunks with white latex paint, removing drops or encouraging predators? ^D
57	2	Is codling moth managed using mating disruption on 25% of all producing acres? ^D
58	1	Are biopesticides, e.g., <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , granulosis virus, used? ^D
59	2	Is fruit thinning completed without carbaryl? ^D

60	1		Are treatments of Surround (kaolin) made before expected apple maggot oviposition? ^D
61	1		Are treatments of Surround (kaolin) made before expected plum curculio oviposition (two sprays seven days apart)? ^D
62	1		Is airblast spray pattern evaluated and adjusted by assessing droplet size and coverage using water-sensitive cards? sprayers101.com/confirm-coverage-with-water-sensitive-paper . ^S
63	1		Is the orchard groundcover managed to eliminate alternate hosts for tarnished plant bug, e.g., winter-annual weeds, chickweeds, dandelion, clovers, vetch and other legumes? ^S
64	1		Do spray records include pesticide cost per acre for all applications? ^D
65	1		Are existing habitat for pollinators and nesting sites identified and protected from drift? ^S Note: The Xerces Society recommends pollinator habitat should be, at a minimum, 125 feet from crops treated with neonicotinoids and 60 feet from all pesticides applied with an airblast sprayer, xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/ProtectingHabitatFromPesticideContamination_oct2016-02.pdf .
66	1		Are noxious weeds attractive to pollinators removed from fields and field borders? ^S mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/noxiouslist.aspx .
67	1		Is blooming groundcover reduced, e.g., mowing to remove blooming weeds or herbicide applications which target broadleaf weeds in drive rows and row middles, to protect foraging pollinators? ^S
68	1		Is pollination accomplished without commercially produced bumblebee hives? ^S
69	1		Do fungicides for apple scab cease within two weeks after primary scab season, as per Extension communications, unless visible infections are found during scouting? ^D
70	1		Are Maryblyt or CougarBlight used before making any antibiotic applications for fire blight? ^D
71	1		Are grain-based rodenticides (corn, oats) only applied in bait stations or burrows? ^D
72	1		Is a spray-control system, e.g., Raven Applied Technology, used to regulate gallon-per-acre application rates of pesticides? ^S

73	1	Are applications of Topsin (thiophanate-methyl) for summer diseases, avoided to protect earthworms? ^D
74	1	Are slow-growing species of ground cover planted to reduce mowing requirements? ^S
75	1	If weeds are targeted with herbicides, are they scouted at least once per season and documented to indicate species and location, e.g., tree row or row middle? ^D
76	1	Are air temperature, average wind speed and direction during application documented on spray records? ^D
77	3	Is the Cornell Apple Carbohydrate Thinning Model (newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=apple-thin) used for thinning and crop load management? ^S
78	3	Is the Predicting Fruitset Model (msue.anr.msu.edu/topic/apples/horticulture) used for thinning and crop load management? ^S
79	1	Is a regional Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA) station used for pest and disease management, newa.cornell.edu ? ^D
80	1	Are fallen fruit removed from beneath trees in blocks where bitter rot is an annual problem, in the fall after harvest? ^S
81	2	Are the trunks of susceptible cultivars painted with white latex paint or wrapped with white tree guards to reduce winter injury? ^S
82	1	Are bases of trunks kept weed-free to reduce burr knot growth and environments attractive to borer species? ^S
83	1	Are fire blight and black rot cankers and dead wood removed from trees during winter pruning and destroyed to promote rapid decomposition which reduces sources of overwintering inoculum? ^S
84	2	Is dogwood borer pheromone mating disruption used where dogwood borer requires intervention? ^D Note: Cornell recommends a minimum ten-acre block for use of dogwood borer mating disruption and to implement mating disruption for three continuous years, along with an insecticide before relying on mating disruption exclusively.
85	1	Are non-blooming buffers of ≥ 60 feet maintained around all field borders where pesticides toxic to pollinators are applied?
	66	Total Points: Pesticide Use and Hazard Reduction

Grower Education and Self-Improvement			
86	1		Has a field day or other production-related educational meeting been hosted on the farm within the last three years? List date and name/description of event: ^D
87	3		Has on-farm research been conducted using control (untreated) trees for comparison within the last three years? List subject of research and dates: ^D
88	2		Do you belong to a state and/or regional grower organization, in addition to participation in TruEarth Certified? List organizations: ^D
89	2		Have you attended one or more educational meetings in addition to the TruEarth Certified Annual Meeting within the last year? List meetings: ^D
	8		Total Points: Grower Education and Self-Improvement
Energy and Waste Conservation			
90	1		Is energy efficient lighting used in the office, packing and storage facilities? ^S
91	1		Is storage energy conserved through energy efficiency improvements to buildings, cooling pumps and compressors in cold storage? Please describe, attach additional sheets if necessary. Note: Points may be awarded for the life of the improvement. ^S
92	2		Are tractors operated in economy mode when appropriate? Note: Economy modes reduce engine operating RPM while maintaining the PTO at 540 RPM. ^S

Practice 93 to 100 apply to the field, packing, storage, office and maintenance facilities on the farm. Take credit if at least 90% of the resource is recycled.			
93	.25		Are paper and cardboard recycled? ^S
94	.25		Is plastic recycled? ^S
95	.25		Is aluminum recycled? ^S
96	.25		Is glass recycled? ^S
97	.25		Are used pesticide containers, where consistent with regulations, recycled? ^S
98	.25		Are batteries recycled? ^S
99	.25		Are computers and other recyclable electronics and office equipment recycled? ^S
100	.25		Are engine oil and/or other industrial chemicals recycled? ^S
	6		Total Points: Energy and Waste Conservation
Food Safety and Product Quality			
101	2		Are harvesting bins and storage rooms sanitized annually after storage and packing are completed? ^S
102	4		Does the farm have a valid certification for USDA GAP or a Global Food Safety Initiative recognized food safety scheme, e.g., GLOBALG.A.P., PrimusGFS? ^S For more information visit: mygfsi.com/schemes-certification/recognised-schemes.html .
103	2		Are orchard blocks fenced in to prevent wildlife and livestock from browsing/grazing in orchards? ^S
	8		Total Points: Food Safety and Product Quality

SCORE CARD	<i>Points eligible</i>	<i>Points earned</i>
Growers in the program more than one season must earn a total of at least 28 points for each block. First year growers must earn at least 20 points for each block.		
Total Points: Soil and Water Conservation	10	
Total Points: Pesticide Use and Hazard Reduction	66	
Total Points: Grower Education and Self-Improvement	8	
Total Points: Energy and Waste Conservation	6	
Total Points: Food Safety and Product Quality	8	
Total Score (add columns, include total for all sections)	96	

III. Pesticide Hazard and Risk Ranking

The following practices and products are listed for Midwest fruit production. Pesticide active ingredients have been evaluated for necessity to produce quality apples in the Midwest in commercial quantities, and for hazards to humans, natural enemies and other non-targets, potential to contaminate groundwater and resistance management. This is not an exhaustive list of practices or products.

Only fungicides, herbicides and insecticides which have been evaluated against our criteria and appear on the list of approved pesticides may be applied on enrolled blocks. If a fungicide, herbicide or insecticide is not included, please contact the IPM Institute to request a product evaluation. The IPM Institute will confirm receipt of requests within one business day and respond with a resolution within one to three business days.

Note: Pesticides have been evaluated using formulated-active ingredients and differences in product formulation do impact acute risk. If pesticides with other trade names are used, they should have similar signal word (caution, warning), percent active ingredient and product formulation, e.g., wettable powder (WP), water-dispersible granule (WDG) or suspension concentrate (SC). **If a similarly formulated product is not available, please contact the IPM Institute to make an exemption request prior to application.**

Pesticide hazards were analyzed using the database at pesticideinfo.org, which collates information from recognized authorities such as US EPA and individual State Lead Agencies (SLAs) for pesticide regulation. SLAs are housed in state departments of agriculture or state environmental management agency, depending on the state.

The Pesticide Risk Tool (pesticiderisk.org) and Windows Pesticide Screening Tool, WIN-PST (go.usa.gov/Kok), have also been used to evaluate pesticide risks.

The following criteria were used to evaluate pesticides:

Acute toxicity to wildlife, fish, aquatic invertebrates: Product label, Pesticide Risk Tool

Acute toxicity: CAUTION, WARNING or DANGER Label/US EPA, Pesticide Risk Tool

Neurotoxin: Cholinesterase inhibitor or listed on Toxics Reduction Inventory maintained by US EPA

Possible, likely, probable carcinogen: US EPA, State of California, and International Agency for Research on Cancer

Reproductive/developmental toxin: US EPA, State of California, Pesticide Risk Tool

Toxic to pollinators, key natural enemies/secondary pests: Product label, Extension recommendations, variety of published sources

Toxic to wildlife: Product label, Pesticide Risk Tool

Suspected endocrine disruptor: Illinois EPA, Keith, Colburn or Benbrook lists

Broad spectrum pesticide: Extension recommendations

Resistance risk: Extension recommendations

Potential or known groundwater contaminant: State of California, variety of published sources

The following process was used to determine use and use restrictions:

- a. Pesticide options currently in use by growers, or suggested by growers or others, are reviewed for status re the criteria listed above.
- b. There are thousands of pesticides labeled for use on specialty crops in the United States. We only review those products currently in use or with strong potential for use, as suggested by participating growers and others.
- c. Pesticides that are useful for our pest issues that do not have hazards as per our criteria, or pesticides with relatively readily mitigated hazards, are placed in “Low-Risk Pesticides, No Restrictions” or “Moderate to High-Risk Pesticides, No Restrictions” category. For example, for most products, acute toxicity to applicators is readily addressed by following label requirements for personal protective equipment. **No pesticides may be used without justification, e.g., sampling and thresholds, or weather monitoring, or block history of a problem where sampling or monitoring methods and thresholds are not available.**
- d. Pesticides with hazards that are less readily mitigated are placed in the “Do Not Use” category. These are then reviewed for necessity in order to produce commercial quality fruit economically. Our goal is to limit the use of products with hazards to those we cannot do without.
- e. Products which are needed to address a key pest are then moved to the “Use with Restrictions (Moderate to High-Risk Pesticides)” category. Measures that we can take to mitigate hazards are included, e.g., limiting the number of applications, or limiting use to one pest issue where the product is critical for adequate control.
- f. Other products with similar hazards are not moved to the “Use with Restrictions (Moderate to High-Risk Pesticides)” category because the hazard profile is similar to those already in that category, but only if their use is a critical need that we identify as a group.
- g. This is a subjective process. Definitive data are not available on many of the considerations here, e.g., thresholds are lacking for many pests, efficacy is variable, and development of resistance is a concern if available modes of action are limited. We don’t know for sure exactly where to draw the line. We try to reach consensus on issues but realize this will not be possible in all cases. The protocol belongs to the IPM Institute of North America, Inc. and the TruEarth program is owned by Wescott Agri Products. The IPM Institute makes final decisions on protocol content.
- h. A timeline for new products that do not have approved labels by the annual meeting will be provided, e.g., mid-season product releases. These products will be listed under their appropriate use category as per the review process and will include anticipated release date. **Products may not be used until a label has been approved for the state in which they will be used.** Applications made prior to the label approval date will be considered a protocol violation and result in disqualification of the blocks which received treatment.

Pesticide Use Restrictions

IMPORTANT: All of the following products may not be registered in every state. Please confirm the product is labeled for use in your state!

LOW-RISK PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL

1. These pesticides may be used to the full extent of the pesticide label and pose minimal risk to environmental and human health.
2. Use only after systematic scouting or weather monitoring and science-based thresholds, or according to previous history where thresholds are not available.
3. Pesticides included are not a guarantee of efficacy. Some products will not be as effective as other products against specific target pests.

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management			
Cyd-X, Virosoft, Madex HP	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> granulovirus		
Mating disruption, e.g., CheckMate, IsoMate	1-dodecanol, 1-tetradecanol		Available for codling moth and oriental fruit moth.
Nealta	cyflumetofen		
PFR-97	<i>Isaria fumosorosea</i>		
Surround	kaolin		May be applied prior to trap catches based on historical scouting data or insect model.
Venerate	<i>Burkholderia</i> spp.		
Disease Management			
Actigard 50WG	acibenzolar-s-methyl		
Blossom Protect	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>		
Double Nickel	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>		
Regalia	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>		
Serenade	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>		
Urea	urea		
Weed Management			
Avenger AG	d-limonene		
Other			
Apogee	prohexadione calcium		
Blush	prohydrojasmon		
Exilis, MaxCel, Promalin	benzyladenine		
Fruitone	1-naphthaleneacetic acid		
Plantskydd	blood meal		
Retain	aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride		
SmartFresh, Harvista	1-methylcyclopropene		

MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL

1. These pesticides may be used to the full extent of the pesticide label. Moderate to high risks to environmental and human health are present.
2. Use only after systematic scouting or weather monitoring and science-based thresholds, or according to previous history where thresholds are not available.
3. Pesticides included are not a guarantee of efficacy. Some products will not be as effective as other products against specific target pests.

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management			
Acramite 50 WS	bifenazate	toxic to bees	
Avaunt	indoxacarb	toxic to mammals, birds, fish, aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees	
Aza-Direct, Neemix	azadirachtin	toxic to bees, suspected endocrine disruptor, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	
Agree, Deliver, Dipel	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	runoff risk to surface water	
Beleaf 50	flonicamid	potential groundwater contaminant	
Centaur WDG	buprofezin	potential groundwater contaminant	
Closer SC	sulfoxaflor	highly toxic to bees and earthworms	
Damoil	mineral oil	toxic to fish	Performance is best when relative humidity is less than 65% and temperatures are warmer than 60°F.
Entrust	spinosad	toxic to bees	
Envidor 2 SC	spirodiclofen	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees	
Esteem 35 WP	pyriproxyfen	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	
Portal	fenpyroximate	highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	
Grandevo	<i>Chromobacterium subtsugae</i>	toxic to aquatic invertebrates	
Intrepid 2F	methoxyfenozide	hazardous to aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	
Kanemite 15 SC	acequinocyl	toxic to aquatic invertebrates	
Movento	spirotetramat	toxic to aquatic invertebrates and oysters, potential groundwater contaminant, potentially toxic to honey bee larvae	
PyGanic EC	pyrethrins	toxic to aquatic invertebrates and beneficials, highly toxic to bees	
Sivanto Prime	flupyradifurone	toxic to aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	
Zeal WP	etoxazole	toxic to aquatic invertebrates	

MODERATE to HIGH RISK-PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL			
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Best Practice
Disease Management			
Captan	captan	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish, carcinogen under prolonged exposure to high doses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tank mixtures not recommended between petal fall and first cover to reduce risk of fruit russetting. 2. Use CAUTION or WARNING labels where possible.
C-O-C-S	copper oxychloride, copper sulfate	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	
Cueva	copper octanoate	leaching risk to ground and surface water	
Cuprofix Ultra 40 Disperss	copper sulfate	toxic to bees	
Flowable Sulfur	sulfur	toxic to small mammals and fish	
Lime-Sulfur Solution	calcium polysulfide	toxic to birds, surface water contaminant	
Penncozeb, Manzate, Dithane	mancozeb, maneb	probable carcinogen, developmental toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor, acute aquatic toxicity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selecting mancozeb reduces the high-inhalation risk associated with metiram. 2. Avoid applying EBDCs after bloom to preserve mite predators
Polyram 80 DF	metiram	probable carcinogen, developmental toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor, acute aquatic toxicity	Avoid applying EBDCs after bloom to preserve mite predators
Phostrol, Reliant	phosphorus acid	toxic to fish, surface water contaminant	
ProPhyt	potassium phosphite	toxic to fish, surface water contaminant	
Scholar SC	fludioxonil	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	
Syllit FL	dodine	acute toxicity to workers, resistance	Do not use where resistance is suspected.
Topsin	thiophanate-methyl	likely carcinogen, reproductive/developmental toxin, potential groundwater contaminant, resistance	Use only where history of summer disease.
Vanguard WG	cyprodinil	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	Recommended for using during cool and wet weather.

MODERATE to HIGH RISK-PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL			
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Best Practice
Weed Management			
Aim EC	carfentrazone-ethyl	acute toxicity to wildlife, fish, aquatic invertebrates	May also be used for control of root suckers.
Alion	indaziflam	acute toxicity to wildlife, fish, aquatic invertebrates, potential/ known groundwater contaminant	
Chateau	flumioxazin	toxic to aquatic invertebrates	
Fusilade DX	fluazifop-P-butyl	toxic to fish, possible reproductive/developmental toxin	
Matrix	rimsulfuron	potential groundwater contaminant	
Poast Herbicide	sethoxydim	potential groundwater contaminant	
Prowl H2O	pendimethalin	possible carcinogen, suspected endocrine disruptor, moderate aquatic toxicity	
Rely	glufosinate-ammonium	moderate risk bird reproductive	
Roundup, Cornerstone, Makaze, Credit	glyphosate	resistance, surface water contaminant, probable carcinogen	May cause tree injury if applied after July 1 st .
Sandea	halosulfuron-methyl	possible carcinogen, moderate aquatic toxicity	
Scythe	pelargonic acid	acute toxicity to workers	
Starane Ultra	fluroxypyr-methyl	toxic to fish	Must have supplemental label.
Stinger	clopyralid	potential groundwater contaminant, resistance	
Treevix	saflufenacil	potential surface and groundwater contaminant	
Other			
Amid-Thin W	1-naphthaleneacetamide	high acute toxicity to workers	

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL

1. These pesticides have additional restrictions which supersede the pesticide label to mitigate moderate to high risks to environmental and human health.
2. Use with justification and only when less hazardous alternatives (e.g., those listed above) are not adequate.
3. Use only after systematic scouting or weather monitoring and science-based thresholds, or according to previous history where thresholds are not available.
4. Pesticides included are not a guarantee of efficacy. Some products will not be as effective as other products against specific target pests.

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management				
Insecticide-coated apple maggot spheres			Insecticide-coated spheres may only be used through participation in Extension or United States Department of Agriculture research.	
Altacor	chlorantraniliprole	toxic to aquatic organisms and certain beneficials, potential groundwater contaminant	Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Delegate WG	spinetoram	toxic to bees, toxic to aquatic invertebrates	Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	highly toxic to bees, toxic to aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not apply until after bloom. 2. Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone. 	
Lorsban	chlorpyrifos	moderate acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor, suspected endocrine disruptor, broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use for trunk borer species only. 2. Apply only as a trunk spray. To avoid contact with fruit, apply when fruit are not present. If fruit are present, do not apply using lower nozzles of an airblast sprayer; use a hand wand, shielded sprayer or other method where drift onto fruit can be avoided. 	Some growers have reported using an herbicide sprayer that has been carefully cleaned prior to the trunk application. There are a number of issues that should be carefully considered before using this strategy, see extension.missouri.edu/p/G4852 for some of these.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management				
Neonicotinoids				
Actara	thiamethoxam	toxic to wildlife, highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees, potential groundwater contaminant	1. Do not apply until after bloom. 2. Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Assail	acetamiprid	toxic to wildlife, toxic to bees, may result in spider mite flare up, potential groundwater contaminant	Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Belay	clothianidin	toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees, potential groundwater contaminant	1. Do not apply until after bloom. 2. Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Admire Pro, Alias, Montana	imidacloprid	toxic to aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees, toxic to earthworms, toxic to wildlife	1. Do not apply until after bloom. 2. Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	
Disease Management				
Agri-Mycin 17, FireWall	streptomycin sulfate		After bloom, apply only following hail or wind damage in orchards with existing infections. <i>Post-bloom application is also allowed for blister spot on susceptible varieties, e.g., Crispin, Mutsu.</i>	Apply only for fire blight according to a weather-based forecasting program, e.g., Maryblyt or CougarBlight.
Kasumin	kasugamycin		After bloom, apply only following hail or wind damage in orchards with existing infections.	Apply only for fire blight according to a weather-based forecasting program, e.g., Maryblyt or CougarBlight.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Disease Management				
Badge SC Badge X2	copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees	Badge SC: Use CAUTION label formulation only. Badge X2: Use WARNING label formulation only.	
Champ, Kocide	copper hydroxide	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees	Use CAUTION or WARNING label formulations only.	
SDHIs				
Aprovia	benzovindiflupyr	acute toxicity to workers, resistance	1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application.	Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.
Fontelis	penthiopyrad	suspected carcinogen, reproductive/ developmental toxin	1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application.	1. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance. 2. Tank mixes of captan and Fontelis have been phytotoxic to foliage. 3. Do not tank mix with thinning agents.
Luna Sensation	fluopyram, trifloxystrobin	possible carcinogen, developmental and reproductive toxin	1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application.	1. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance. 2. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.
Merivon	fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin	potential groundwater contaminant	1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application.	1. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance. 2. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Disease Management				
Strobilurins (QoIs)				
Flint	trifloxystrobin	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, possible carcinogen, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.
Pristine	boscalid, pyraclostrobin	possible carcinogen, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use only in rotation with a different mode of action. 2. Do not use back-to-back applications. 3. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.
Sovran	kresoxim-methyl	likely carcinogen, suspected groundwater contaminant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.
Sterol inhibitors (DMIs)				
Indar 2F	fenbuconazole	toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, algae, EPA possible carcinogen related to crystalline silica content, reproductive effects on female animals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.
Inspire Super	cyprodinil, difenoconazole	possible carcinogen, suspected endocrine disruptor, potential groundwater contaminant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Disease Management				
Sterol inhibitors (DMIs)				
Rubigan EC	fenarimol	suspected endocrine disruptor, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.
Procure 480 SC	triflumizole	acute aquatic toxicity, potential groundwater contaminant, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.
Rally 40 WSP	myclobutanil	developmental/ reproductive toxicity, acute aquatic toxicity, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.
Topguard Specialty	flutriafol	suspected endocrine disruptor, potential groundwater contaminant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide. 2. May be used alone within 30 days of harvest, however, must be tank mixed with a protectant if active scab lesions are present at time of application. 	Do not use where resistance is known.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	TruEarth Restrictions	Best Practice
Weed Management				
Gramoxone	paraquat dichloride	acute toxicity to workers, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity	Must be applied using a tractor with an enclosed cab.	
Select (CAUTION label)	clethodim	potential groundwater contaminant	Use CAUTION label formulations only.	
Sinbar	terbacil	developmental toxin, potential groundwater contaminant	Limited to one application per season	
2,4-D	2,4-D	acute toxicity to workers, possible carcinogen	Application restrictions vary between labels	
Other				
DPA, No Scald, Shield	diphenylamine	acute toxicity to workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAUTION label formulations may be used as drenches, sprays, flooding, fogging or aerosol. 2. DANGER label formulations may only be used as fogging or aerosol by custom applicators. 	
Ethephon	ethephon	toxic to bees, toxic to earthworms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be used for return bloom or thinning. 2. Use for fruit ripening only when directed by the packing house. 	
Sevin	carbaryl	extremely toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees	Apply for fruit thinning only.	

DO NOT USE		
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns
Insect/Mite Management		
Agri-Mek, Abba, Temprano	abamectin	acute toxicity to workers, developmental toxin and acute aquatic toxicity, highly toxic to bees
Ambush, Pounce	permethrin	acute toxicity to workers, toxicity to beneficials, possible carcinogen, suspected endocrine disruptor, acute aquatic toxicity, highly toxic to bees, broad spectrum
Apollo	clofentezine	possible carcinogen, suspected endocrine disruptor
Apta	tolfenpyrad	highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic bees
Asana XL	esfenvalerate	extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees, toxicity to beneficials, suspected endocrine disruptor
Imidan 70-W	phosmet	acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor and broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees
Nexter	pyridaben	acute toxicity to workers, acute aquatic toxicity, highly toxic to bees
Proclaim	emamectin benzoate	toxic to fish, birds, mammals and aquatic invertebrates, Restricted Use Pesticide
Rimon 0.83 EC	novaluron	acute toxicity to freshwater and estuarine/marine invertebrates and fish, runoff potential – especially in poorly drained soils and toxic to bees
Savey 50 DF, Onager	hexythiazox	possible carcinogen, moderate aquatic toxicity
Tourismo	buprofezin, flubendiamide	groundwater contaminant, possible carcinogen
Vydate L	oxamyl	acute toxicity to workers, broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees

DO NOT USE		
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns
Disease Management		
Badge X2 (DANGER label)	copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees
Champ WG (DANGER label)	copper hydroxide	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees
Ferbam	ferbam	acute aquatic toxicity
Luna Tranquility	pyrimethanil, fluopyram	possible carcinogen, developmental and reproductive toxin
Mankocide (DANGER label)	copper hydroxide, mancozeb	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees, earthworms, probable carcinogen, developmental toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor, acute aquatic toxicity
Mertect 340-F	thiabendazole	possible carcinogen, developmental toxin
Omega 500F	fluazinam	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, possible carcinogen
Ridomil Gold SL	mefenoxam	acute aquatic toxicity
Scala SC, Penbotec	pyrimethanil	possible carcinogen and suspected endocrine disruptor
Thiram Granuflo	thiram	reproductive/developmental toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor
Ziram 76 DF	ziram	acute toxicity to workers, likely carcinogen, developmental/reproductive toxin and suspected endocrine disruptor
Weed Management		
Casoron 4G	dichlobenil	possible carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Diquat SPC 2L	diquat dibromide	potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Direx 4L, Karmex DF	diuron	known carcinogen, developmental toxin, acute aquatic toxicity, toxic to birds, potential ground and surface water contaminant
Gallery 75 DF	isoxaben	possible carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
GoalTender	oxyfluorfen	possible carcinogen, acute aquatic toxicity
Kerb	propyzamide	probable carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Select 2 EC (WARNING label)	clethodim	acute toxicity to workers, potential groundwater contaminant
Simazine 4L	simazine	possible carcinogen, reproductive toxin, known groundwater contaminant, acute aquatic toxicity
Solicam DF	norflurazon	possible carcinogen, known groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Surflan A.S.	oryzalin	likely carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, acute aquatic toxicity
Venue	pyraflufen-ethyl	known carcinogen, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates

IV. Acknowledgements & References

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V. Revisions to the 2018 Edition

1. Minimum Requirements

- a. Added to Reference Guide, Practice 1, pg. 6, Duties and requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) as revised for 2015 are followed. Most of the revised WPS requirements became effective on January 2, 2017. Three requirements go into effect on January 2, 2018, epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps.

2. Scored Advanced Practices

- a. Note: The Cornell Apple Irrigation Model can be used to determine water demands and plan your irrigation schedule, Practice 32, pg. 11.
- b. Resource added: For considerations on ARM sprays visit, sprayers101.com/alternate-row-middle-spraying, Practice 46, pg. 12.
- c. Resource added: sprayers101.com/confirm-coverage-with-water-sensitive-paper, Practice 62, pg. 14.
- d. Note: The Xerces Society recommends pollinator habitat should be, at a minimum, 125 feet from crops treated with neonicotinoids and 60 feet from all pesticides applied with an airblast sprayer, xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/ProtectingHabitatFromPesticideContamination_oct2016-02.pdf. Practice 65, pg. 14.
- e. Is dogwood borer pheromone mating disruption used where dogwood borer requires intervention? Practice 84, pg. 15.
 - a. Note: Cornell recommends a minimum ten-acre block for use of dogwood borer mating disruption and to implement mating disruption for three continuous years, along with an insecticide before relying on mating disruption exclusively. Practice 84, pg. 15.
 - b. Are non-blooming buffers of ≥ 60 feet maintained around all field borders where pesticides toxic to pollinators are applied? Practice 85, pg. 15.

3. Pesticide Use Restrictions

- a. MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL
 - i. Closer SC (sulfoxaflor), added, pg. 22
 - ii. Treovix (saflufenacil), added, pg. 24
- b. Penncozeb, Manzate, Dithane (mancozeb, maneb), best practice added: Avoid applying EBDCs after bloom to preserve mite predators, pg. 23.
- c. Polyram 80 DF (metiram), best practice added: Avoid applying EBDCs after bloom to preserve mite predators, pg. 23.
- d. Belt (flubendiamide) removed, EPA registration cancelled. Existing stocks may be used.

VI. Participating Grower Affidavit and Agreement

1. Participating grower certifies that the attached Self-Assessment and records represents a complete and accurate account of grower practices on acres to be certified at the time the Self-Assessment is completed and reviewed by the inspector and the IPM Institute for the purposes of certifying participating production.
2. Participating grower agrees to allow access to farm and records for scheduled inspections to verify compliance with program requirements including information provided on the Self-Assessment and use of TruEarth Certified packaging and promotional materials.
3. Participating grower agrees that TruEarth Certification is approved solely by the IPM Institute of North America, Inc. and if granted, is for one season only and only for product from participating production areas reported in this Self-Assessment and certified by the IPM Institute.
4. Participating grower agrees not to market any product as TruEarth Certified apples, including use of TruEarth Certified packaging or other TruEarth Certified promotional materials or identification, until certification for the product is approved in writing by the IPM Institute. Participant further agrees that if certification is not approved, no product will be marketed as TruEarth Certified apples and no packaging or promotional materials bearing TruEarth Certified identification will be used. Participant agrees to bear any costs associated with denial of certification including the cost of TruEarth Certified packaging and promotional materials purchased by the grower.
5. Participating grower acknowledges that participation does not constitute or imply an endorsement by the IPM Institute of North America or Wescott Agri Products of the participating grower or operation.

Participating Grower Name

Signature

Date

VII. Submission Checklist

- ___ a. Completed Self-Assessment
- ___ b. Pesticide, fertilizer, thinner and plant-growth regulator application records for blocks to be certified. See page 3 for required information.

The IPM Institute can digitize spray records not submitted in an electronic format. This service will be charged based on an hourly rate for time required for digitization and a final copy of the electronic record will be sent to the grower.

- ___ c. Scouting records for blocks to be certified. See page 3 for required information.
- ___ d. Certification fee. The annual-certification fee is based on the number of acres of apples enrolled in the program and does not cover costs of on-site audits required every three years. Fees for on-site audits are payable to the IPM Institute of North America.

0 – 9 acres	\$450
10 – 24 acres	\$550
25 – 49 acres	\$700
50 – 99 acres	\$800
100 – 149 acres	\$1,000
150 – 199 acres	\$1,200
200 – 299 acres	\$1,500
≥ 300 acres	\$2,000

Annual certification fee \$_____ with the 2018 TruEarth Self-Assessment, pesticide application and scouting records are due by **August 18, 2018**. Final application and scouting records are due by **December 7, 2018**. Payment is accepted by check or credit card. To pay by credit card please visit our secure website, ipminstitute.org/projects/truearth/online-payment/, or call 608 232-1410.

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