

# Eco Apple Supplement

**2025 growing season v. 3.6 – 03/12/2025**

***Participating growers must also complete Core Eco Protocol***



**Deadline for record submission: *July 25, 2025***

***See page 31 for list of revisions to this edition.***

**Changes to the 2025 protocols are highlighted in yellow**

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EcoCertified™ is a project of:



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Download the most recent protocol at <https://ipminstitute.org/services/eco-apple/>

<p><b>A. Minimum Requirements</b></p> <p>Audit guidance: The grower can describe how monitoring data, thresholds, visual observations, predictive models, Extension reports, or consultants are used to make pest-management decisions. All pesticide applications must be supported by monitoring records or predictive models (disease or insect). Records should be organized and easily interpreted by the auditor using concise statements which describe visual observations and well-organized data sheets with trap counts and dates of monitoring.</p> <p>Additional guidance for growers and scouts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and management practices for specific pests are described in this section and these guidelines must be used <b>and documented in spray and/or scouting reports.</b></li> <li>Practices may be scored as N/A for pests not present, those which do not require direct management or monitoring is not required in the orchard.</li> <li>This is not an exhaustive list. Pests not included in these guidelines that still require management, need to be monitored and documented to support pesticide applications. Refer to available Extension, University or consultant recommendations, or contact the IPM Institute if there are questions on how a pest not listed below should be monitored.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pass, Fail or N/A</b></p>
<p><b>1. Plum curculio</b></p> <p>a. After the first insecticide application for plum curculio at or after petal fall, are further treatment decisions based on sampling fruit for any sign of fresh oviposition or feeding injury, fruit diameter reaching 6-7 mm and/or a degree-day-based oviposition model? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. Are second (and third if necessary) pesticide applications for plum curculio only made as “full cover” if new injury is found? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>Sampling results and injury observations must be documented in scouting reports.</b> Research indicates plum curculio immigration into orchards ends around 308-degree days (base 50°F) from McIntosh petal fall. Unmanaged populations will continue to cause injury into summer. If no new injury is found at or after 308DD, no additional applications should be necessary.</p>	
<p><b>2. Oriental fruit moth (OFM) and lesser appleworm</b></p> <p>a. Are Oriental fruit moth and/or lesser appleworm not treated unless need is indicated by block or region history of economic injury or by monitoring using pheromone traps or sampling for damage? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. If oriental fruit moth or lesser appleworm is treated, are degree days used to calculate treatment timing? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>Sampling results and injury observations must be documented in scouting reports.</b> Recommended to apply first larvicide treatment at 150–200-degree days (DD) (base 45°F) after first sustained flight (biofix) of first generation OFM. Second and third generation OFM can be controlled at 1150-1200 and 2100-2200 DD from biofix. If pressure is severe, as indicated by pheromone traps or fruit damage, additional applications may be made 10-14 days after these applications. The threshold for OFM trap catches is 15 moths per week during first generation and ten moths per week during second and third generation.</p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A								
<p><b>3. Mites</b></p> <p>a. Are post-bloom miticides applied only after mites and mite predators have been systematically sampled in each block and predators are insufficient to provide control? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Systematic sampling includes viewing a pre-determined number of leaves and trees in each block and using a quantitative threshold for determining need to treat such as those found in the <i>New England Tree Fruit Management Guide</i>, the <i>Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production</i> or the <i>Pennsylvania Tree Fruit Production Guide</i>. <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. Are no more than two post-bloom applications of miticide made per season? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Mite sampling must be documented in scouting report. Where consistent with label statements, certain miticides may be applied prior to reaching established thresholds, however, sampling and documenting populations dynamics is still required. See labels for Envior (spirodiclofen) and Nealta (cyflumetofen).</p>									
<p><b>4. Apple maggot</b></p> <p>a. Are treatment decisions for apple maggot based on monitoring with three or more red sphere sticky traps per 10–15-acre block and a threshold of an average of one per trap if using unbaited traps, or an average of five per trap if using odor-baited traps? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Document trap counts in scouting records. Use more traps per acre in small blocks and other blocks with lengthy perimeters vs. area. At the end of the effective period of the pesticide, clean traps and continue to monitor. <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Table A. Apple maggot degree-day model for predicting emergence and egg laying, using 50°F as a base.</p> <table data-bbox="180 1339 997 1472"> <tr> <td>937 +/- 132 DD</td><td>First catch on red sphere</td></tr> <tr> <td>1344 +/- 200 DD</td><td>First oviposition punctures noted</td></tr> <tr> <td>1631 +/- 214 DD</td><td>Peak adult emergence</td></tr> <tr> <td>2095 +/- 188 DD</td><td>Apple maggot flight subsiding</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Adapted from A. Agnello and H. Reissig, Cornell University</i></p> <p>Note: Continue to maintain apple maggot traps through September to catch any late- season activity. Growers have experienced severe crop losses from late-season apple maggot when the right conditions occur to favor it.</p>	937 +/- 132 DD	First catch on red sphere	1344 +/- 200 DD	First oviposition punctures noted	1631 +/- 214 DD	Peak adult emergence	2095 +/- 188 DD	Apple maggot flight subsiding	
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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>5. Obliquebanded leafroller</b></p> <p>a. Are obliquebanded leafrollers not treated unless need is indicated by systematic sampling for infested clusters or terminals (e.g., 3% infested using the sampling procedure described in the <i>Cornell Guide for Pest Management of Tree Fruit</i>)? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. If obliquebanded leafroller is treated, is no more than one application used against the overwintering generation (bloom or petal fall)? If additional applications are used against the second/summer generation, were degree days or systematic sampling used to determine treatment timing? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note:</b> If treated, sampling results, observations and historical data must be documented in scouting reports. It is recommended to apply the first larvicide treatment at 360 degree days (base 43°F) after the first pheromone trap catch (biofix) and a second applied 10-14 days later.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In orchards where larvicides are used to manage oriental fruit moth or codling moth, management of obliquebanded leafroller should also be achieved.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where oriental fruit moth is controlled with pheromone mating disruption, additional controls for obliquebanded leafroller may be necessary.</p>	
<p><b>6. Tarnished plant bug</b></p> <p>a. Are orchard blocks not treated for tarnished plant bug unless captures on white sticky traps are over threshold in each block treated?</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Trap counts must be documented in scouting reports. Place traps no later than tight cluster to first pink and use one trap per three to five acres and at least five traps per block. Thresholds include a cumulative average by tight cluster of five per trap and eight per trap at late pink. <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Research results to date suggest cost of control is not justified because feeding damage does not substantially affect fruit grade and/or current control options are not very effective. Growers are requested to consider leaving some trees untreated in blocks over threshold to assess extent of economic damage.</p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>7. Apple scab</b></p> <p>a. Is scab inoculum assessed in high-pressure blocks or susceptible varieties to determine timing of fungicide sprays during primary scab season <b>and documented in scouting records?</b><sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. Are single-site fungicides (systemic) tank-mixed with a protectant, when applied during primary scab season?<sup>D</sup></p> <p>c. Do fungicides for apple scab cease within two weeks after primary scab season is over, unless visible infections are found during scouting? <b>Blocks or varieties where infection was observed must be documented in scouting reports</b><sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Use Extension report or disease modeling from an onsite weather station or virtual weather service, e.g., NEWA, RIMpro, to determine the end of primary scab season.</p> <p>d. Is post-harvest litter chopping completed in fall or spring to reduce apple-scab inoculum between leaf drop and half-inch green tip on scab-susceptible varieties or where scab inoculum is present?<sup>S</sup></p> <p>Note: Destruction of leaf litter may help reduce but will not eliminate inoculum. Chopping in the fall allows more time for leaf decomposition. Chopping in early spring, when scab spores are more developed, will flip some leaves and direct developing fungal spores towards the ground, preventing release into the air. Ground floor should be dry to enable thorough leaf chopping. Pay attention to areas around and/or within orchard perimeter where wind-blown leaves collect.</p>	
<p><b>8. Fire blight</b></p> <p>a. Is an antibiotic (e.g., streptomycin or oxytetracycline) only applied for fire blight according to a weather-based forecasting program such as Maryblyt or CougarBlight?<sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. Are post-bloom applications of antibiotics for fire blight made only in the event of hail or high wind damage in orchards with existing infections?<sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note: Document hail event in spray records if post-bloom streptomycin is applied.</b></p>	
<p><b>9. Sooty blotch and flyspeck</b></p> <p>a. Are fungicides not applied until 170 accumulated wetting hours from petal fall?<sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Early infections will be controlled by fungicides applied for scab or powdery mildew at petal fall and first cover. If wetting data are not available, begin sprays in early July and time additional fungicides following intervals in Table B.</p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>10. Codling moth</b></p> <p>a. Is codling moth not treated unless need is indicated by block or region history of economic injury or by monitoring using pheromone traps or sampling for damage? <b>Trap counts included in scouting reports.</b> <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Pheromone-trap based thresholds have not been established for the Northeast. Recent research from Michigan State University recommends an ideal trap density of one trap per two and a half acres. Where there are large uniform blocks, traps may be expanded to one per five acres. Trap thresholds for codling moth include five or more moths caught during a one-week period. Captures and thresholds vary depending on trap density, lure type and whether or not mating disruption is in use.</p> <p>b. If codling moth is treated, are degree days used to calculate treatment timing? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: It is recommended to apply the first larvacide treatment at or after 250-degree days (base 50°F) have accumulated from the first sustained pheromone trap catch (biofix) for each generation. If an ovicide is used, e.g., Esteem, the first application is made after 100-degree days (base 50°F) have accumulated from biofix. Applications may be delayed if conditions are not suitable for egg laying, e.g., codling moths fly between 6-11 PM. Wind or rain will prevent flight. If pressure is severe as indicated by pheromone traps or fruit damage, additional applications may be made 10-14 days after the initial application.</p>	
<p><b>11. Powdery mildew (PM)</b></p> <p>a. In high-inoculum blocks or blocks with susceptible varieties, are fungicide applications targeting powdery mildew applied between tight cluster and petal fall? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. Are fungicide applications targeting powdery mildew after petal fall only made if visible infections are found during scouting? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><b>Note: Document blocks or varieties where PM observed in scouting report.</b></p> <p>Note: If powdery mildew has been a historic problem, select fungicides with the highest efficacy. Petal fall is when the crop is at the greatest risk for infections from powdery mildew.</p>	
<p><b>12. Bitter rot</b></p> <p>a. In high-inoculum blocks or blocks with susceptible varieties, are fungicide applications targeting bitter rot applied on seven to ten-day intervals when humidity is greater than 90%? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>b. In blocks where bitter rot is an annual problem, are fallen fruits removed from beneath trees in the fall after harvest? <sup>S</sup></p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>13. Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB)</b></p> <p>a. Are blocks at risk for BMSB scouted for BMSB beginning after petal fall and baited traps are used along perimeter to monitor BMSB through harvest? Document trap counts in scouting reports. <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: In blocks that exceed trap threshold, or where one adult BMSB is observed within the orchard perimeter along 100 feet of row, management should begin. A threshold of 10 adults per week is used for the black-pyramid trap (Tedder's trap) or a panel trap. It is not recommended to locate traps with the aggregation pheromone on the interior of the orchard.</p> <p>b. Are alternate-row middle (ARM) or perimeter sprays used to manage BMSB? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: ARM sprays may be applied on seven-day intervals which alternate between even and odd-numbered rows. The perimeter is defined as up to 90 feet from the orchard edge.</p> <p>c. Are full-block cover sprays avoided until adults are found within the interior of the block or trap captures exceed 50 adults per week? Trap captured documented in scouting reports. <sup>D</sup></p> <p>d. If an insecticide application targets BMSB, is efficacy against other pests considered? For example, if also effective against apple maggot, no additional application is made for apple maggot during the effective period? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: In apples, fruitlets may be injured as early as late-May where BMSB populations are high, yet activity often spikes in September-October. During this pre over-wintering period BMSB are very mobile and will move in and out of the orchard. Fruitlets damage shortly after bloom will likely abort. See the <i>Eco Apple Quick Guide</i> for a list of approved insecticides for BMSB that have efficacy against other pests.</p>	
<p><b>14. Dogwood borer (DWB)</b></p> <p>a. Is visual scouting to confirm dogwood borer infestation completed before treatment with pesticides and documented in scouting reports? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Scout for dogwood borer frass exiting between the graft union and root zone.</p> <p>b. Where a dogwood borer trunk spray is necessary, is mating disruption applied after a trunk spray to prevent additional infestation?</p> <p>Note: Mating disruption is most effective if implemented prior to DWB infestation and may be used alone or in combination with trunk treatments. Ten acres is the minimum area recommended for DWB mating disruption. Blocks smaller than ten acres with existing DWB infestations are exempt from required use of mating disruption.</p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>15. Black stem borer (BSB)</b></p> <p>a. Is visual scouting completed to confirm infestation of black stem borer before treatment with pesticides <b>and documented in scouting reports?</b> <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Look for BSB frass exiting the tree. BSB frass is the width and length of a toothpick sticking out of the tree trunk. This frass can be easily missed on windy or rainy days. Numerous holes moving horizontally into the tree will be present when the bark is peeled back.</p> <p>b. Is BSB monitored with ethanol-baited bottle traps, if need is indicated by block or region history of economic injury? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Adult beetles become active in mid to late April (about 100 DD, base 50, from January 1). For monitoring instructions visit, <a href="http://treefruit.msu.edu/extension/ManagingBSB-MI_Tree_Fruits.pdf">treefruit.msu.edu/extension/ManagingBSB-MI_Tree_Fruits.pdf</a>. Recent studies have proven that tree stress alone is not an adequate indicator of BSB infestation which must be monitored using an ethanol-baited trap.</p> <p>Note: BSB and other ambrosia beetles are only attracted to the ethanol produced by a tree when it is under stress. Tree stress may be minimized by avoiding all of the following: Over fertilization in the fall, herbicide injury, summer pruning and water stress.</p>	
<p><b>16. European apple sawfly</b></p> <p>a. Is European apple sawfly not treated, unless need is indicated by block or region history of economic injury or by monitoring using visual traps or sampling for damage <b>and are documented in scouting reports?</b> <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Use white sticky boards to monitor. At tight cluster, place traps along the orchard perimeter at a density of one trap per three to five acres. Continue to monitor until the end of petal fall. The adult is 7-8 mm long with light orange to yellow head, antennae, lower body and legs; the upper body is dark brown and shiny. Thresholds include a cumulative capture by petal fall of three to five flies per trap. Seasons with an extended bloom period may be more prone to injury.</p> <p>b. If European apple sawfly is treated, are larvae targeted at petal fall and pre-bloom insecticide application are not used to treat European apple sawfly adults? <sup>D</sup></p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>17. Apple leaf blotch (ALB) (Formerly Marssonina leaf blotch)</b></p> <p>a. Where, ALB is a concern, are leaf symptoms of MLB scouted beginning 50 days after full bloom and documented in scouting reports? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: First leaf symptoms have been reported to appear in late August or early September.</p> <p>Note: Some single-site fungicides, e.g., strobilurins, SDHIs and thiophanate-methyl, may manage MLB. No single-site fungicides are currently labeled for MLB, but may be applied in states where only the crop is required to be on the product label. Fungicides applied on an extended-spray schedule for summer diseases and fruit rots may not adequately manage this pathogen.</p> <p>b. Is post-harvest litter chopping completed to reduce MLB inoculum between leaf drop and half-inch green tip on susceptible varieties or where MLB inoculum is present? <sup>S</sup></p> <p>Note: Destruction of leaf litter may help reduce but will not eliminate inoculum. Chopping in the fall allows more time for leaf decomposition. Pay attention to areas around and/or within orchard perimeter where wind-blown leaves collect.</p>	
<p><b>18. Pear psylla (Pears only)</b></p> <p>a. Is visual scouting completed and documented in scouting records to confirm presence of pear psylla eggs or adults before treatment with pesticides?</p> <p>Note: Thresholds vary by region, according to Penn State, early season sampling includes examining at least 10 leaves (five spur and five recently expanded shoot leaves) per tree on a minimum of five trees per block. The action threshold at this time is 0.5 nymphs per leaf. The action threshold for management of summer generations is 1.5 nymphs per leaf. When the psylla population is primarily in the adult stage, examine the leaves for the presence of adult activity and egg laying.</p> <p>b. Is the insecticide mode-of-action rotated between each application targeting pear psylla? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: For additional guidance on monitoring and managing pear psylla, visit: <a href="https://extension.psu.edu/tree-fruit-insect-pest-pear-psylla">https://extension.psu.edu/tree-fruit-insect-pest-pear-psylla</a></p>	

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A. Minimum Requirements (Continued)	Pass, Fail or N/A
<p><b>19. Fabraea leaf spot (FLS) (Pears only)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Is inoculum (leaf litter and/or cankers), assessed in high-pressure blocks or susceptible varieties to determine timing of fungicide sprays during primary infections of FLS and documented in scouting reports?</li> <li>b. Do fungicides for FLS cease within two weeks after primary FLS season is over, unless visible infections are found during scouting?</li> <li>c. Is post-harvest litter chopping completed in fall or spring to reduce fabrea leaf spot inoculum between leaf drop and half-inch green tip on susceptible varieties or where inoculum is present? <sup>S</sup></li> </ul> <p>Note: For additional guidance on management see the New England Tree Fruit Management Guide: <a href="https://netreefruit.org/pears/diseases/fabraea-leaf-spot">https://netreefruit.org/pears/diseases/fabraea-leaf-spot</a></p>	

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<b>B. Advanced Practices</b>  Audit guidance: The grower can describe how different cultural/horticultural practices, advanced monitoring and predictive models, avoidance measures, and other non-chemical practices mitigate pesticide risk, improve crop quality and enhance the IPM system on the farm. There should be a clear rationale for why the practice was chosen; the benefits that have been observed, and how the practice is implemented and maintained.	<b>Points eligible</b>	<b>Points earned</b>
1. Are no EBDC fungicides, e.g., Dithane, Manzate, Penncozeb used? <sup>D</sup>	2	
2. Are at least 25% of trees disease-resistant varieties and are not treated with fungicides for those disease to which the varieties are resistant? <sup>S</sup>	2	
3. Are at least 50% of trees are on M.7 or smaller size-controlling rootstocks? <sup>S</sup>	1	
4. When using captan during the summer for sooty blotch and fly speck management, is the lowest recommended field rate on the label applied? <sup>D</sup>	1	
5. Is urea treatment applied to reduce inoculum from apple scab, <b>fabraea leaf spot</b> , and/or marssonina leaf blotch in fall during leaf drop or early spring prior to green tip and <b>documented in spray record</b> ? <sup>D</sup>	2	
6. Is Potential Ascospore Dose (PAD) assessed by systematic fall scouting; apple scab management is adjusted as per results <b>and documented in scouting reports</b> ? <sup>D</sup> Note: PAD results are not reliable when using single-site fungicides. Use with protectant-only programs. For more information visit: <a href="http://ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/reducing-apple-scab-risks-saving-scab-sprays">ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/reducing-apple-scab-risks-saving-scab-sprays</a> .	3	
7. Are no miticides used other than an early season oil spray? Are mites managed principally by conserving natural enemies <b>and observations documented in scouting reports</b> ? <sup>D</sup>	1	
8. Are mite thresholds adjusted upwards when factors reduce potential for economic injury, e.g., varietal resistance, rainy or cooler weather is not conducive to economic damage? <sup>D</sup>  Note: Document in scouting records. Include number of leaves sampled, average number of mites per leaf and a note about current conditions supporting practice. See local spray guides for recommendations on thresholds.	1	
9. Is apple maggot controlled without pesticide sprays, e.g., by trap out <b>and documented in trap counts in scouting reports</b> ? <sup>D</sup>	2	
10. Are wild hosts of sooty blotch and flyspeck, e.g., brambles and cane fruits, are removed within 100 yards of orchard blocks to reduce inoculum pressure? <sup>S</sup>	2	
11. Are all abandoned apple trees within 100 yards removed to reduce immigration of codling moth and other pests? <sup>S</sup>	1	

B. Advanced Practices (Continued)	Points eligible	Points earned
12. Are all red cedar and juniper trees within 100 yards removed to reduce cedar rust inoculum in problem blocks? <sup>S</sup>	1	
13. Are biopesticides used, e.g., <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , granulosis virus? <sup>D</sup> Note: 0.5 points may be scored for each application, for a maximum of two points. Please list products and application dates: Note: Streptomycin is not considered a biopesticide for this practice.	0.5 - 2	
14. Does chemical fruit thinning not include carbaryl-based thinners? <sup>D</sup> 	2	
15. Are tree-row volume applications used? <sup>D</sup> Note: Do not use tree-row volume (TRV) to adjust pesticide rates where label lists as a rate per acre. Use TRV to calculate the appropriate volume of water to achieve desired spray coverage. Document TRV calculations in sprayer calibration records.	1	
16. Are rodents managed without rodenticides, e.g., close mowing, mouse guards, removing drops, encouraging predators? <sup>D</sup>	1	
17. Are buildings inspected for overwintering populations of BMSB? Are large aggregations of overwintering BMSB removed and disposed of in a tightly sealed trash bag? <sup>S</sup>  Note: Anecdotal evidence suggests that removal of overwintering BMSB may help reduce populations, each female may lay up to 500 eggs in a life cycle. Date of inspections and buildings inspected for BMSB are documented, grower can describe observations.	2	
18. Where oriental fruit moth requires intervention, is mating disruption used and documented in spray records? <sup>D</sup> Note: Insecticides applied after bloom for control of plum curculio will also have efficacy on first generation oriental fruit moth. Mating disruption for oriental fruit moth may be applied before second generation in mid-June. Mating disruption dispensers lasting 90 days will also provide control in areas with a third generation of oriental fruit moth.  Note: Mating disruption is often still effective in blocks smaller than the minimum recommended acreage. In small blocks, use higher application rates according to the label. Use pheromone traps to determine if additional insecticide applications are necessary.	2	


B. Advanced Practices (Continued)	Points eligible	Points earned
<p>19. Where codling moth requires intervention, is mating disruption used and documented in spray records? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Mating disruption is often still effective in blocks smaller than the minimum recommended acreage. In small blocks, use higher application rates according to the label. Use pheromone traps to determine if additional insecticide applications are necessary.</p>	2	
<p>20. Is Topsin M (thiophanate-methyl) not used? <sup>D</sup></p>	1	
<p>21. Is the Cornell Apple Carbohydrate Thinning Model used for thinning and crop load management and are adjustments to thinning rates documented in application records? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Access model through NEWA: <a href="https://newa.cornell.edu/apple-carbohydrate-thinning">https://newa.cornell.edu/apple-carbohydrate-thinning</a>.</p>	3	
<p>22. Is the predicting Fruitset Model used for thinning and crop load Management and is data collected to use the model documented with scouting records? <sup>D</sup></p> <p><a href="https://www.canr.msu.edu/uploads/files/PredictingFruitset1-21-14.pdf">https://www.canr.msu.edu/uploads/files/PredictingFruitset1-21-14.pdf</a>. <sup>D</sup></p>	3	
<p>23. Is Diphenylamine (DPA) not used as a postharvest dip, drench or fogging application and is reflected in final application records? <sup>D</sup></p>	1	
<p>24. Is treatment of apple maggot with Surround (kaolin) made before expected apple maggot oviposition (two sprays seven days apart) at first trap capture of apple maggot adults or at degree-day model estimate for beginning of codling moth egg hatch? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Table B on page three provides a degree-day model to predict apple maggot emergence.</p> <p>Note: Surround is rated only fair for efficacy against apple maggot and should not be used where high populations exist. Reapply if removed by rain. Use of Surround within two months of harvest may delay harvest 3-7 days and result in visible residue on fruit.</p>	1	
<p>25. Is treatment of plum curculio with Surround (kaolin) made before expected plum curculio oviposition (two sprays seven days apart)? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Surround is only rated fair and for suppression only for plum curculio control and should not be used where high levels of damage from plum curculio are expected or observed.</p>	1	

B. Advanced Practices (Continued)	Points eligible	Points earned
<p>26. Where dogwood borer requires intervention, is pheromone mating disruption used and documented in spray records? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Mating disruption is often still effective in blocks smaller than the minimum recommended acreage. In small blocks, use higher application rates according to the label. Use pheromone traps to determine if additional insecticide applications are necessary.</p>	2	
<p>27. Are no post-harvest fungicides used? <sup>D</sup></p>	1	
<p>28. Do orchards coordinate with neighbors to remove large aggregations of overwintering BMSB from structures? <sup>S</sup></p>	2	
<p>29. Is RIMpro Cloud Service (<a href="http://rimpro.eu">rimpro.eu</a>) used to improve timing of insecticides and fungicides for insect and disease management? <sup>D</sup></p> <p>Note: Grower is able to demonstrate use of Rimpro during site audit.</p>	3	
<p>30. Are trunks painted with white latex paint to deter rodent feeding and reduce winter sunscald? <sup>S</sup></p>	2	
<p>31. Are bases of trunks kept weed-free to reduce burr knot growth and environments attractive to borer species? <sup>S</sup></p>	1	
<p>32. Are trees heavily infested (<math>\geq 75\%</math> dead or dying) by borer larvae removed from the orchard and burned before the following spring? Are stumps also removed? <sup>S</sup></p>	1	
<p>33. Is fire blight, black rot, <a href="#">fabraea leaf spot cankers</a> and dead wood removed from trees during winter pruning and destroyed to reduce sources of overwintering inoculum? <sup>S</sup></p>	1	
<p>34. Is the Cornell Apple Irrigation Model used to help determine water demands and plan irrigation schedules, <a href="https://newa.cornell.edu/apple-irrigation">https://newa.cornell.edu/apple-irrigation</a> ? <sup>S</sup></p> <p>Note: Data used for irrigation scheduling is available for review during site audit.</p>	1	
<p>35. Where bitter rot is a concern, are fruit mummies removed from trees and destroyed during pruning? <sup>S</sup></p> <p>Note: Bitter rot inoculum overwinters on fruit mummies.</p>	1	
<p>36. Where bitter rot is a concern, are June drops and hand-thinned fruit removed from the orchard and destroyed? <sup>S</sup></p>	1	


Superscripts indicates practice-verification process. Reference the following throughout entire document:

<sup>D</sup> Verified during desk audit via submitted paperwork.

<sup>S</sup> Verified during site audit

B. Advanced Practices (Continued)					Points eligible	Points earned
37. Are pesticide synergy tank mixes avoided during First pink to First cover?					2	
						
Active Ingredient	Trade Name	PLUS	Active Ingredient	Trade Name		
Difenoconazole	Inspire Super		Thiamethoxam	Actara		
Difenoconazole	Inspire Super		Imidacloprid	Admire Pro, Alias		
Fenbuconazole	Indar		Acetamiprid	Assail 30SG		
Pyraclostrobin	*Pristine Fungicide		Thiamethoxam	Actara		
Myclobutanil	Rally 40 WSP		Imidacloprid	Admire Pro, Alias		
Myclobutanil	Rally 40 WSP		Thiamethoxam	Actara		
Pyraclostrobin	*Merivon		Fenpyroximate	FujiMite/Portal		
Triflumizole	Procure 480 SC		Acetamiprid	Assail 30SG		
Triflumizole	Procure 480 SC		Imidacloprid	Admire Pro, Alias		
Thiophanate-methyl	Topsin-M		Imidacloprid	Admire Pro, Alias		
Imidacloprid	Admire Pro, Alias		Sulfoxaflor	Closer		
<b>How to use this table</b> Pesticides in the left column, when combined with the pesticide in the corresponding right column, are known tank-mix synergies. If a synergy is identified, the goal is to either substitute for a different fungicide or insecticide that will not poses the synergy risk to pollinators. This is not a list of prohibited pesticides in stone fruits, rather the goal is to avoid combining these specific tank mixtures between pink and first cover.						
<b>Active Ingredient Synergies</b> These active ingredients, when tank mixed, have been found to synergize and increase risk to pollinators. This increase in risk includes increasing overall acute toxicity and sub-lethal affects which impact survival of developing bee larva and alter feeding behavior of worker bees. Some products may pose very little risk to pollinators when used alone. Many of the insecticides on this list still pose high risks to pollinators and may be applied safely by avoiding applications during periods of pollinator activity.						
Note: *Indicates formulated product with two active ingredients and the second active ingredient is not a synergist and therefore not listed.						



B. Advanced Practices (Continued)	Points eligible	Points earned
38. Are glyphosate-based herbicides not applied? <sup>D</sup>	2	
39. Are the nitroguanidine neonicotinoids of Actara (thiamethoxam), Belay (clothianidin), Admire Pro/Alias/Wrangler/Montana (imidacloprid) not applied? <sup>D</sup> 	2	
<b>Total points eligible</b>	<b>63</b>	
<b>Total points earned</b>		

## Pesticide Hazard and Risk Ranking

The following practices and products are listed for Northeast fruit production. Pesticide active ingredients have been evaluated for necessity to produce quality apples in the Northeast 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:** 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). Differences in product formulation and percent active ingredient can impact risk. **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 [www.pesticideinfo.org](http://www.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](http://pesticiderisk.org)) and Windows Pesticide Screening Tool, WIN-PST ([go.usa.gov/Kok](http://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 in specialty crops in the United States. Only products currently in use or with strong potential for use, as suggested by participating growers and others, are reviewed for Eco Certified.
- 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, aquatic toxicity is readily addressed by following label restrictions to avoid contamination of water bodies. **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. Approving pesticides for Eco Certified 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. Above all, an important goal of the program is to identify pesticide products which balance the need for products with acceptable efficacy and minimal or acceptable levels of risk. Coming to a consensus on pesticide issues requires input from growers and experts but realize this will not be possible in all cases. The protocol belongs to Red Tomato, which delegates the final decision on contentious issues to the IPM Institute.
- h. A timeline for new products that do not have approved labels by the annual meeting will be provided, e.g., Section 18 exemption label approvals for brown marmorated stink bug and 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	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management		
Cyd-X, Virosoft, Madex HP	Cydia pomonella granulovirus	
Mating disruption: CheckMate, IsoMate, Cidettrak	1-dodecanol, 1-tetradecanol	Available for codling moth, dogwood borer and oriental fruit moth.
Nealta	cyflumetofen	
PFR-97	Isaria fumosorosea	
Spear-LEP	GS-omega/kappa-Hxtx-Hv1a	Improved efficacy when tank mixed with Bt products.
Surround	kaolin	Apply prior to trap catches
Venerate	Burkholderia spp.	
Disease Management		
Actigard 50WG	acibenzolar-s-methyl	
Blossom Protect	Aureobasidium pullulans	
Double Nickel	Bacillus amyloliquefaciens	
Lifegard WG	Bacillus mycoides	
Regalia	Reynoutria sachalinensis	
Serenade, Theia	Bacillus subtilis	Note: Strains of Bacillus subtilis vary by product.
Urea	urea	
Weed Management		
Avenger AG	d-limonene	
Other		
Apogee	prohexadione calcium	
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
<b>Insect/Mite Management</b>			
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, possible carcinogen	
Centaur WDG	buprofezin	potential groundwater contaminant	
Transform WG	sulfoxaflor	highly toxic to bees and earthworms	Not registered in New York.
Damoil	mineral oil	toxic to fish	Performance is best when relative humidity is < 65% and temperatures are > 60°F.
Entrust	spinosad	toxic to bees	
Envior 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	

<b>MODERATE to HIGH RISK-PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL</b>			
<b>Trade Name</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Best Practice</b>
<b>Disease Management</b>			
Captan	captan	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish, carcinogen under prolonged exposure to high doses	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	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 in blocks with a history of summer disease.
Vanguard WG	cyprodinil	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	Recommended for using during cool and wet weather.

<b>MODERATE to HIGH RISK-PESTICIDES, NO RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THOSE ON THE PRODUCT LABEL</b>			
<b>Trade Name</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Best Practice</b>
<b>Weed Management</b>			
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	Do not apply after green tip.
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	moderate aquatic toxicity, potential ground water contaminant	
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 <sup>st</sup> .
Sandea	halosulfuron-methyl	possible carcinogen, moderate aquatic toxicity	
Scythe	pelargonic acid	acute toxicity to workers	
Spartan Charge	carfentrazone-ethyl, sulfentrazone	acute toxicity to wildlife, fish, aquatic invertebrates, potential groundwater contaminant	
Stinger	clopyralid	potential groundwater contaminant, resistance	
Treevix	saflufenacil	potential surface and groundwater contaminant	
Venue	pyraflufen-ethyl	moderate aquatic toxicity, potential groundwater contaminant	
<b>Other</b>			
Accede	1-aminocyclopropane	acute toxicity to workers, aquatic toxicity	
Amid-Thin W	1-naphthaleneacetamide	acute toxicity to workers	
ProTone	s-abscisic acid	aquatic toxicity	OMRI approved



**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	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
<b>Insect/Mite Management</b>				
Insecticide-coated apple maggot spheres			May only be used through participation in Extension or USDA research.	
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.	
Versys, Sefina	afidopyrophen	toxic to bees, acute-aquatic toxicity	Do not apply until after bloom.	
<b>Diamides</b>				
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.	
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	toxic to bees, toxic to aquatic invertebrates, 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.	
Verdepryn 100 SL	cyclaniliprole	toxic to bees, toxic to aquatic invertebrates	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.	

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
Insect/Mite Management				
Neonicotinoids				
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.	
Nitroguanidine Neonicotinoids				
Actara	thiamethoxam	toxic to wildlife, highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees, potential groundwater contaminant	1. Limited to one application per season in 2025. An exemption may be applied for to allow a second application (See page 4. Core Eco Protocol). 2. Do not apply until after bloom. 3. Do not expose more than one generation of the target pest to this mode of action alone.	Additional use restrictions for New York producers, see product label.
Belay	clothianidin	toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees, potential groundwater contaminant		Note: Clothianidin Not registered in New York.
Admire Pro, Alias, Montana	imidacloprid	toxic to aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees, toxic to earthworms, toxic to wildlife		
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) Only				
Brigade WSB, Bifenture 10DF, Bifenture EC	bifenthrin	toxic to bees, earthworms, aquatic invertebrates and fish, acute toxicity to workers, possible carcinogen, developmental or reproductive toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor	1. Use for BMSB only. 2. Do not apply prior to third cover for BMSB. 3. Pending Section 18 approval.	
Baythroid	beta-cyfluthrin	acute toxicity to workers, broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees, fish and aquatic invertebrates	1. Use for BMSB only. 2. Do not apply prior to third cover for BMSB.	
Danitol	fenpropathrin	toxicity to beneficials, acute aquatic toxicity, highly toxic to bees	1. Use for BMSB only. 2. Do not apply prior to third cover for BMSB.	1. Additional label restrictions for New York producers, see product label. 2. Must have section 2ee supplemental label.
Warrior II	lambda-cyhalothrin	acute toxicity to workers, toxicity to beneficials, suspected endocrine disruptor, acute aquatic toxicity, highly toxic to bees	1. Use for BMSB only. 2. Do not apply prior to third cover for BMSB.	Must have section 2ee supplemental label.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
<b>Disease Management</b>				
Agri-Mycin 17, FireWall	streptomycin sulfate		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply only for fire blight according to a weather-based forecasting program, e.g., Maryblyt or CougarBlight.</li> <li>2. 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></li> </ol>	
Kasumin	kasugamycin		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply only for fire blight according to a weather-based forecasting program, e.g., Maryblyt or CougarBlight.</li> <li>2. After bloom, apply only following hail or wind damage in orchards with existing infections.</li> </ol>	
Badge SC	copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride	acute toxicity to workers, toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxic to bees	Use CAUTION 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.	

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
<b>SDHIs</b>				
Aprovia	benzovindiflupyr	acute toxicity to workers, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.
Excalia	Inpyrfluxam	potential ground and surface water contaminate. Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited to two applications per year as per label.</li> <li>2. See label for additional restrictions unique to this product.</li> </ol>
Fontelis	penthiopyrad	suspected carcinogen, reproductive/development toxin		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.</li> <li>4. Tank mixes of captan and Fontelis have been phytotoxic to foliage.</li> <li>5. Do not tank mix with thinning agents.</li> </ol>
Luna Sensation	fluopyram, trifloxystrobin	possible carcinogen, developmental and reproductive toxin		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.</li> <li>2. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.</li> </ol>
Merivon	fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin	potential groundwater contaminant		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.</li> <li>2. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.</li> </ol>
Miravis	pydiflumetofen	toxic to algae, aquatic invertebrates and fish.		Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.
Sercadis	fluxapyroxad	potential surface and groundwater contaminant		Apply before apple-scab infections to delay resistance.

USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
<b>Strobilurins (QoIs)</b>				
Flint Extra	trifloxystrobin	toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, possible carcinogen, resistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	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"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use only in rotation with a different mode of action.</li> <li>2. Do not use back-to-back applications.</li> <li>3. Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.</li> </ol>
Sovran	kresoxim-methyl	likely carcinogen, suspected groundwater contaminant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Recommended to tank mix with captan if bitter rot is evident on some fruit in the orchard.
<b>Sterol inhibitors (DMIs)</b>				
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"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	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"> <li>1. Must be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	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	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
Sterol inhibitors (DMIs)				
Procure 480 SC, Trionic 4 SC	triflumizole	acute aquatic toxicity, potential groundwater contaminant, 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.	Do not use where resistance is known.
Rally 40 WSP	myclobutanil	developmental/ reproductive toxicity, acute aquatic toxicity, resistance		Do not use where resistance is known.
Topguard Specialty	flutriafol	suspected endocrine disruptor, potential groundwater contaminant		Do not use where resistance is known.
Cevya	mefentrifluconazole	toxic to algae, aquatic invertebrates and fish.		Do not use where resistance is known.
Weed Management				
Roundup, Cornerstone, Makaze, Credit	glyphosate	resistance, surface water contaminant, probable carcinogen	Open cab, backpack and hand-wand applications require additional PPE of chemical-resistant boots, pants, and gloves.	Recommended to apply using a tractor with an enclosed cab.
Select (CAUTION label)	clethodim	potential groundwater contaminant	Use CAUTION label formulations only.	
Simazine, Princep, Sim-Trol	simazine	possible carcinogen, reproductive toxin, known groundwater contaminant, acute aquatic toxicity	Limited to one application per season of either simazine or terbacil (not both).	
Sinbar	terbacil	developmental toxin, potential groundwater contaminant	Limited to one application per season of either simazine or terbacil (not both).	
2,4-D	2,4-D	acute toxicity to workers, possible carcinogen	Application restrictions vary between labels.	


USE WITH RESTRICTIONS (MODERATE to HIGH-RISK PESTICIDES), RESTRICTIONS WHICH EXCEED THE PRODUCT LABEL				
Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Concerns	Eco Apple Restrictions	Best Practice
Other				
DPA, No Scald, Shield	diphenylamine	acute toxicity to workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CAUTION label formulations may be used as drenches, sprays, flooding, fogging or aerosol.</li> <li>2. DANGER label formulations may only be used as fogging or aerosol by custom applicators.</li> </ol>	
Ethephon	ethephon	toxic to bees, toxic to earthworms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May be used for return bloom or thinning only.</li> <li>2. Do not use for fruit ripening. Improper timing could impact fruit quality.</li> </ol>	
Sevin	carbaryl	extremely toxic to aquatic invertebrates, highly toxic to bees	Apply for fruit thinning only.	



<b>DO NOT USE</b>		
<b>Trade Name</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Concerns</b>
<b>Insect/Mite Management</b>		
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 and 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
Lorsban	chlorpyrifos	acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor, suspected endocrine disruptor, broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees
Diazinon	diazinon	acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor, suspected endocrine disruptor, developmental/reproductive toxin, broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees
Imidan 70-W	phosmet	acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor and broad spectrum, highly toxic to bees
Lannate	methomyl	acute toxicity to workers, cholinesterase inhibitor, potential groundwater contaminant, suspected endocrine disruptor, highly toxic to bees
Nexter	pyridaben	acute toxicity to workers and 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 and moderate aquatic toxicity
Tourismo	buprofezin, flubendiamide	groundwater contaminant and possible carcinogen
Vydate L	oxamyl	acute toxicity to workers, broad spectrum and highly toxic to bees

<b>DO NOT USE</b>		
<b>Trade Name</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Concerns</b>
<b>Disease Management</b>		
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
Bayleton	triadimefon	acute toxicity to workers, possible carcinogen, reproductive/developmental toxin, suspected endocrine disruptor and potential for resistance
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
Ridomil Gold SL	mefenoxam	acute aquatic toxicity
Scala SC	pyrimethanil	possible carcinogen and suspected endocrine disruptor
Thiram Granuflo	thiram	reproductive/developmental toxin and suspected endocrine disruptor
Ziram 76 DF	ziram	acute toxicity to workers, likely carcinogen, developmental/reproductive toxin and suspected endocrine disruptor
<b>Weed Management</b>		
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
Goal 2XL	oxyfluorfen	possible carcinogen, acute aquatic toxicity
<b>Gramoxone</b>	<b>paraquat dichloride</b>	<b>acute toxicity to workers, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity</b>
Kerb	propyzamide	probable carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Select 2 EC (WARNING label)	clethodim	acute toxicity to workers, potential groundwater contaminant
Solicam DF	norflurazon	possible carcinogen, known groundwater contaminant, moderate aquatic toxicity
Surflan A.S.	oryzalin	likely carcinogen, potential groundwater contaminant, acute aquatic toxicity

## Revisions to the 2025 Edition

- Page 2: A. Audit guidance:
  - Added and documented in spray and/or scouting reports.
  - Additional guidance, bullet point 2:
    - Reworded but did not change, “Practices may be scored as N/A for pests not present, those which do not require direct management or monitoring is not required in the orchard.”
-  Pollinator Bee Icon indicates a practice which supports pollinator protection. Pollinator protection in Eco Certified is defined as any practice which prevents pesticide exposure and/or habitat loss to pollinators. This icon has been added to clearly identify practices outside of Section 4. Pollinator Protection, which support pollinator conservation, reduce habitat loss and mitigate the risk of pesticide exposure to pollinators. The Icon was added for the following practices:
  - B. 14, Does chemical fruit thinning not include carbaryl-based thinners?
  - B. 37, Are pesticide synergy tank mixes avoided during First pink to First cover?
  - B. 39, Are the nitroguanidine neonicotinoids of Actara (thiamethoxam), Belay (clothianidin), Admire Pro/Alias/Wrangler/Montana (imidacloprid) not applied?
- Minimum Requirements: Documenting pests in scouting reports, either trap counts or visual observations added/clarified in practice definitions for the following pests:

○ Plum curculio, pg. 2	○ Codling moth, pg. 6
○ Oriental fruit moth, pg. 2	○ Powdery mildew, pg. 6
○ Mites, pg. 3	○ Brown marmorated stink bug, pg. 7
○ Apple maggot, pg. 3	○ Dogwood borer, pg. 7
○ Obliquebanded leafroller, pg. 4	○ Black stem borer, pg. 8
○ Tarnished plant bug, pg. 4	○ European apple sawfly, pg. 8
○ Apple scab, pg. 5	
- Removed redundant note: *Score as NA if no treatments are made.*
  - Page 2: A.2. OFM and LAW
  - Page 4: A.5. Obliquebanded leafroller
- Page 5. Fire blight
  - Note added: Document hail event in spray records if post-bloom streptomycin is applied.

## Revisions to 2025 Edition (Continued)

- Page 9. A.18. Pear psylla: New practice added for Pears
  - Is visual scouting completed and documented in scouting records to confirm presence of pear psylla eggs or adults before treatment with pesticides?
  - Note: Thresholds vary by region, according to Penn State, early season sampling includes examining at least 10 leaves (five spur and five recently expanded shoot leaves) per tree on a minimum of five trees per block. The action threshold at this time is 0.5 nymphs per leaf. The action threshold for management of summer generations is 1.5 nymphs per leaf. When the psylla population is primarily in the adult stage, examine the leaves for the presence of adult activity and egg laying.
  - Is the insecticide mode-of-action rotated between each application targeting pear psylla? <sup>D</sup>
  - Note: For additional guidance on monitoring and managing pear psylla, visit: <https://extension.psu.edu/tree-fruit-insect-pest-pear-psylla>
- Page 10. A.19. Fabraea leaf spot (FLS): New practice added for Pears
  - Is inoculum (leaf litter and/or cankers), assessed in high-pressure blocks or susceptible varieties to determine timing of fungicide sprays during primary infections of FLS and documented in scouting reports?
  - Do fungicides for FLS cease within two weeks after primary FLS season is over, unless visible infections are found during scouting?
  - Is post-harvest litter chopping completed in fall or spring to reduce fabrea leaf spot inoculum between leaf drop and half-inch green tip on susceptible varieties or where inoculum is present? <sup>S</sup>
  - Note: For additional guidance on management see the New England Tree Fruit Management Guide: <https://netreefruit.org/pears/diseases/fabraea-leaf-spot>
- Advanced Practices: Documentation required in spray records or scouting reports, i.e., trap counts or visual observations, added/clarified in practice definitions for the following pests:
  - Page 11. B.5.
  - Page 11. B.6.
  - Page 11. B.7.
  - Page 11. B.9.
  - Page 13. B.21.
  - Page 13. B.22.
- Page 11. B.5. Fabraea leaf spot added to practice: Is urea treatment applied to reduce inoculum from apple scab, fabraea leaf spot, and/or marssonina leaf blotch in fall during leaf drop or early spring prior to green tip and documented in spray record?
- Page 14.B.33. Fabraea leaf spot added to practice: Is fire blight, black rot, fabraea leaf spot cankers and dead wood removed from trees during winter pruning and destroyed to reduce sources of overwintering inoculum?
- Page 14. B.29. Note added: Grower is able to demonstrate use of Rimpro during site audit.

### **Revisions to 2025 Edition (Continued)**

- Page 14. B.34 Note added: Note: Data used for irrigation scheduling is available for review during site audit.

### **Pesticide Use Restrictions**

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

- Page 22. Spartan Charge (carfentrazone-ethyl, sulfentrazone) added to.

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

- Page 24. The following nitroguanidine neonicotinoids are limited to one application per year: clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam. An exemption for a second application may be applied for in 2025 if an emergency situation arises. Please see page XX of the Core Eco Protocol for procedure on how to request an exemption.
- Page 25. Scorpion, Venom (dinotefuran) removed. See label for use against brown marmorated stink bug has expired and not been renewed.

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- Page 31. Gramoxone (paraquat dichloride).

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- Jentsch, P. May 24, 2015. The Jentsch Lab. *Black Stem Borer found in 'Pink Lady' apple, Highland NY*. <https://blogs.cornell.edu/jentsch/2015/05/24/black-stem-borer-found-in-pink-lady-apple-highland-ny/>.
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