

New Compliance Requirements for Pesticide Labels

Adapted from Rachel Bomberger, Henry Wetzel, Wendy Sue Wheeler, WSU Small Grains

Have you recently purchased a new container of your favorite pesticide product? Did you read the entire label prior to application, specifically the section titled: "Directions for Use"? If not, you could be missing critical use information.

What new information do I need to be aware of?

- New Endangered Species Protection Requirements on pesticide labels
- "Directions for Use" section on certain pesticide labels will direct users to obtain an Endangered Species Protection Bulletin.

What are Endangered Species Protection Bulletins?

- Bulletins contain new Endangered Species Act (ESA) restrictions or limitations for certain pesticides on sites designated as **Pesticide Use Limitation Areas (PULA)**.
- Bulletins are extensions of the pesticide label and are enforceable requirements from EPA and state lead agencies.

When do I need a Bulletin?

- The label *on the product that you are using* that will determine whether you need to obtain a Bulletin.
- Bulletins need to be obtained **prior** to applying the product.
- If your pesticide application is within a PULA, you will need to read and follow the limitations for the product.
- If you are outside of a PULA, you will need to document that there are no limitations within your application area during the month of application. You must be able to provide evidence that you obtained a Bulletin, regardless of whether your application was in a PULA or not, if requested during a compliance inspection or investigation.

How do I access an Endangered Species Protection Bulletin?

- To access a Bulletin specific to your needs, you will need to visit the website listed on the product label: [United States Environmental Protection Agency's Bulletins Live! Two](https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins). [epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins](https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins).
- This is where you will also find an interactive map of PULAs.
- The best way to access the Bulletins Live! Two website is on a desktop computer.

Read the complete article: smallgrains.wsu.edu/new-compliance-requirements-coming-to-pesticide-labels/

WSU Pesticide Center OnLine: picol.cahnrs.wsu.edu/

WSDA Pesticide Compliance: 360-902-2040

WSU Pesticide Resources and Education: pest@wsu.edu



WSU EXTENSION
Walla Walla County

Coming up...

January

18. Acidic Soils Solutions: A PNW Acidity Management Workshop.

news.cahnrs.wsu.edu/article/acidic-soils-solutions-a-soil-acidity-management-workshop-series/

16. Columbia Basin Vegetable Seed Association Meeting

17-18. NW Hay Expo.

Kennewick. [.wa-hay.org/northwest-hay-expo.html](https://www.wa-hay.org/northwest-hay-expo.html)

19. Columbia County Weed Board Annual Grower's Meeting. (5 WSDA credits)

9:00—3:00 Columbia County Fairgrounds Pavillion.

23-25. WA OR Potato Conference.

potatoes.com/potatoconference

25. PNW Canola Association Workshop. 8:00-5:00.

Moscow. pnwcanola.org/event/2024-pnwca-workshop/

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2024 First Stripe Rust Forecast for the Eastern Pacific Northwest

Dr, Xianming Chen

Based on the weather data of the November and December 2023, stripe rust in the 2024 wheat growing season is predicted to be in the range of severe epidemic level (40-60% yield loss on susceptible varieties). Using different forecast models based on the 2023 November and December weather data, yield loss of highly susceptible winter wheat varieties in the 2024 crop season is predicted to be in the range of 29 to 54% with an average of **42%**. The predicted severe epidemic level is attributed to the relatively high temperatures in November and December. Based on such level of potential yield loss on susceptible wheat, commercially grown varieties are predicted to have **0** to **27%** yield losses depending upon the level of resistance or susceptibility of individual varieties. Based on the forecast, fields grown with moderately susceptible (MS, ratings 6 and 7) or susceptible (S, ratings 8 and 9) winter wheat varieties may need the early fungicide application at the time of herbicide application. Resistant (ratings 1 and 2) and moderately resistant (ratings 3 and 4) spring wheat varieties should be selected to plant, and variety with MS and S ratings (6 – 9) should be avoided. See the Seed Buying Guide of wheat varieties (<https://washingtoncrop.com/seed-buying-guides>) or the stripe rust ratings below (**Table 1** and **Table 2**).

Table 1. Stripe rust ratings of winter wheat varieties

Rating	Varieties (Soft white, Hard red, Club, Hard White)
R (1,2)	aMaze, AP Dynamic, AP Exceed, AP Iliad, AP Octane , Appleby CL+, ARS Castella , ARS Crescent , ARS-Selbu 2.0, Bobtail, Bruehl , Cameo , Cara , Chukar , Farnum , Inspire, Jameson, Jasper, Kairos , LCS Artdeco, LCS Biancor, LCS Blackjack, LCS Drive, LCS Evina , LCS Hulk, LCS Jefe, LCS Rocket , LCS Shark, LCS Shine, LCS Sonic, LCS Yeti, LCS Zoom , Legion, Madsen, M-Press, Nimbus, Nixon, Norwest 553 , Norwest Duet, Norwest Tandem, OR2x2 CL+, Resilience CL+, Rosalyn, Sockeye CL+, Sprinter , SY Assure, SY Banks, SY Clearstone CL2 , SY Dayton, SY Ovation, SY Raptor, VI Bulldog, VI Frost, VI Presto CL+, WB1529, WB1604, WB1720, WB4311 , WB4510CLP , WB4623CLP
MR (3,4)	AP Redeye , AP Venom , ARS Selbu, Coda , LCS Ghost, LCS Helix AX , Masami, Mela CL+, Millie, Pritchett , Stingray CL+, TMC M-Pire, UI Bronze Jade , UI-WSU Huffman, WB1376CLP, WB1621, Whetstone
M (5)	AP503 CL2 , AP Badger, Guardian , GS Bounty, LCS Aymeric , Mary, ORCF102, Otto, Piranha CL+, Puma, Stephens, SY107, SY Command, SY Touchstone , UI Castle CL+, UI Sparrow, WB1783, WB4394
MS (6,7)	AP700 CL, AP Legacy, Canvas , Curiosity CL+, Devote, Eltan, Irv, Keldin , LCS Fusion AX , Milestone , Purl, Scorpio , Sequoia , UI Palouse CL+, WB1532, Whistler , Xerpha
S (8,9)	Battle AX , Brawl CL Plus , CP7010, CP7909, LCS Jet , ORCL103, Snowmass 2.0, UI Magic CL+, VI Voodoo CL+, WB4303 , WB Rimrock

Table 2. Stripe rust ratings of Spring wheat varieties

Rating	Varieties (Soft white, Hard red, Club, Hard White)
R (1,2)	Alum , AP Octane , AP Renegade , Chet, CP3055, CP3066, CP3099A, CP3119A, CPX39120 , Dayn, Espresso , Glee , Hale , JD , Melba , Seahawk, SY Basalt, SY Gunsight, SY Teton, Tekoa, TMC2021, TMC Lochaven, WB6121, WB7202CLP , WB9636 , WB9662 , WQL008, WQL195, YSC-605
MR (3,4)	Cabernet , CP3322, Diva, Hedge CL+ , LCS Iron , Net CL+ , Roger , Ryan, SY Coho, SY Selway, SY Steelhead , UI Platinum, UI Stone, SY Saltese, WB9668 , UI Cookie, YSC-603
M (5)	AP Coachman, AP Venom , Buck Pronto , Bullseye , Louise, WB6341, Whit
MS (6,7)	AP Mondovi CL2, Hollis, Jefferson, Jefferson HF , LCS Luna , Kelse , WB9303 , WB9623
S (8,9)	Babe , CP3530 , SY605 CL2 , WB1035 CL+, WB6211CLP

State Vets Office Gives Update on Canine Respiratory Disease

WSDA

With recent reports of an unidentified canine illness increasing across the nation, the Washington State Veterinarian is encouraging dog owners to be vigilant to keep their animals safe and healthy.

What do we know:

A total of 16 reports from veterinarians have been submitted to the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) concerning atypical Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex (CIRDC). Of those 16 reports, two cases have met what WA considers an atypical CIRDC case. The two confirmed (Snohomish and Clark counties) cases are recovering.

“WSDA is still collecting more information on the other 14 reports to ensure we provide accurate information,” Minden Buswell, Washington State field veterinarian, said.

Experts have not seen cases of transmission of this illness to humans

This is the time of year that dogs tend to get respiratory illnesses, but veterinarians report that the majority of cases are recovering. A small portion of animals do experience serious disease.

In the case of atypical CIRDC, WSDA looks for a disease that displays common respiratory signs but which do not have an identifiable cause of the disease. Veterinarians must first make sure pets are not suffering from a common, known respiratory illness. Veterinarians should only report the disease after laboratory testing has been unable to identify the cause of the illness.

“We do not want to miss something new or novel but we must first exclude known causes of disease,” Buswell added.

County	Number of Reports (Dec. 1)
Clark	1
Island	2
King	7
Pierce	1
Skamania	1
Snohomish	1
Spokane	3



Photo credit: WSDA

What can pet owners do?

1. Make sure your pet is fully vaccinated for all canine respiratory diseases.
2. Avoid congregations of dogs.
3. Keep dogs away from sick dogs.
4. People should wash their hands, especially if exposed to sick dogs and boarding facilities.
5. Kennels should be strict about not allowing sick dogs to be admitted.
6. Contact your veterinarian if your dog is showing signs of illness. If your dog does get sick, laboratory testing will be required to learn more.

Read more: wastatedeptag.blogspot.com/2023/12/uncovering-mystery-of-canine.html

Coming up (continued)

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February

1. WSU Wheat Academy Light. Watch smallgrains.wsu.edu for details

5-7. Washington Winegrowers WineVit 2024 Convention & Trade Show. Kennewick. Winevit.org

6. Soil-con virtual 1/2 day: Global Perspectives. Online. washingtonsoilhealthinitiative.com/soilcon/

7-8 National Native Seed Virtual Conference. Online. appliedeco.org/nnscc24/

13, 20. SoilCon in-person events: Irrigated Perennials, Dryland. Prosser, Davenport. washingtonsoilhealthinitiative.com/soilcon/

13, 20. Harvesting Insights. With Data-Driven On-Farm Precision Experimentation. PNW Farmers' Network. pnwfarmersnetwork.org/workshops/harvesting-insights/

14-18 NW Flower and Garden Show. Seattle. Gardenshow.com

29-3/1 Sewing and Stitchery Expo. Puyallup. Sewexpo.com

Resolve to be Ready

Adapted from Ready.gov

Make a Resolution

- Make an emergency plan: choose a safe place to meet, learn evacuation routes, and establish an out-of-town contact.
- Take a current photo of you and your pet together in case you get separated during a disaster.
- Get to know your neighbor and invite them to be a part of your emergency plan.
- Snap photos of important documents and save them in a secure place or online.
- Set up group text lists so you can communicate with friends and family during emergencies.
- Take a class in CPR and first aid.
- Keep and update emergency supplies; remember to include cash.
- Have back-up power sources available to charge devices in case of a power outage.
- Snap pictures of your property for insurance purposes.
- Check your insurance for coverage on disasters like floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes.
- Sign up for alerts and warnings. Download the FEMA app to get real-time alerts, safety tips, and locate open shelters.
- Save for a rainy day! Start and grow your emergency fund.
- Financially prepare for the New Year. Find out how with the [Emergency Financial First Aid Kit](#).
- Spend within your means. Use a personal budgeting worksheet to help plan for expenses



YOUR PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR: PROTECTING WHAT YOU LOVE

No Power? No Problem: Tips to Help You Thrive in the Face of Disaster

Adapted from LR Black OSU Extension

Food Safety and Preparation

Conserving fuel

- A high-quality stainless steel thermos can be used as a cooking vessel. Preheat the thermos with

boiling water. Remove the water then quickly add the food (wheat, quinoa, oats, dehydrated soups or foods) and the appropriate amount of boiling water. Tighten the lid and let the thermos set for the time required to cook the food.

- Insulated cooking uses the heat of the food being cooked to complete the cooking process. Foods are heated to the boiling point then quickly insulated inside a container, such as a cooler surrounded by thick layers of nonconducting material, such as batting, newspapers or straw. Take care to keep the food above 140°F during cooking. Due to their ability to hold heat, cast iron Dutch ovens work well for this technique.
- Dried foods, such as nuts, fruits, jerky and vegetables, are excellent consumed in their dried state. However, your water intake must increase if eating dehydrated foods

Keeping food safe

- Use refrigerator foods first. Try to maintain the safe temperature of below 40°F as long as possible by keeping the door closed as much as possible.
- Do not open the freezer door the first day or more than once per day and make it quick. Use quickthawing food first, such as seafood and ground meat, before solid cuts of meat. If there are still ice crystals in the food, it is safe to use.
- Once the temperature has increased to 40°F, the food will only be safe to eat for two hours.
- Order of consuming food when the power is out: 1. Refrigerator foods. 2. Freezer food (quick-thawing foods first). 3. Canned, ready-to-eat and dried food.
- Make it a habit to fill empty space in the freezer with containers of water. The freezer operates more efficiently and stays cooler longer, and there will be additional potable water.

Food preparation

- Food and water must be safe, but so must the dishes and utensils that touch them.
- To save water, scrape off food remnants before washing.
- Scrub all surfaces, dishes, pots, pans and utensils with warm, soapy water.
- Food particles and dirt can harbor germs, so be sure to remove all food and dirt from kitchen surfaces and cookware.
- Use warm, running water to rinse away food particles, dirt and soapy residue.
- After washing and rinsing, sanitize with a chlorine bleach solution to kill germs. Follow the manufacturer's label for more information.

Read the full
article here:

catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9278



5 Ways to be Healthier in the New Year

Adapted from USDA Snap-Ed

Happy New Year! It's a great time to focus on healthy eating and physical activity. Not sure how? SNAP-Ed can help! We have resources to help you kick off 2024! Here are 5 ways for you to be healthier in the new year:

1. **Cut back on added sugars.** Too much sugar can lead to weight gain and obesity, type 2 diabetes, and heart disease. Reduce your sugar by including more whole foods rather than packaged foods. Also consider drinking water instead of sugary beverages.
2. **Limit salty snacks.** Many people have too much salt in their diet, which can lead to high blood pressure and cause stress on the heart.
3. **Fill half your plate with fruits and vegetables.** Eating more fruits and vegetables can improve your health and reduce your risk of certain diseases.
4. **Make at least half your grains whole grains.** Whole grains have fiber, that helps with digestion and may assist with weight management.
5. **Commit to staying active all year long.** If you haven't been active before, you can start with small amounts of time and work up to about 30 minutes a day of moderate activity.

Links

- Learn more about [added sugars](https://www.snap4ct.org/added-sugar.html) with this Connecticut SNAP-Ed agency. <https://www.snap4ct.org/added-sugar.html>
- Learn more about [low-salt snacking](https://snapedny.org/videos/low-salt-snacking-grades-5-8/) with SNAP-Ed New York. <https://snapedny.org/videos/low-salt-snacking-grades-5-8/>
- These [recipes](https://jsyfruitveggies.org/recipes/) from a New York SNAP-Ed agency may help increase your daily intake of fruits and veggies. <https://jsyfruitveggies.org/recipes/>
- SNAP-Ed in Iowa has lots of [tips](https://spendsmart.extension.iastate.edu/shop/aisle-by-aisle/grains/) on how to eat more whole grains. <https://spendsmart.extension.iastate.edu/shop/aisle-by-aisle/grains/>
- SNAP-Ed in Virginia has some great ideas and [exercises](https://eatsmartmovemoreva.org/move-more/) you can try at home. <https://eatsmartmovemoreva.org/move-more/>

Staple Pantry Ingredients for Quick Healthy Meals

Adapted from the American Heart Association

For hassle-free heart-healthy meals in a hurry, be prepared with a well-stocked pantry.

- **Dry beans** like black beans, chickpeas, pintos and red beans
- **Canned “dinner builder”** items like beans, chicken, salmon, tuna and soup
- **Canned vegetables** (like carrots, corn, green beans, peas, pumpkin and tomatoes) for adding to soup, rice, pasta and sauces
- **Canned and dried fruits** like apple sauce, dates, oranges, peaches, pineapple and raisins (look for items with no added sugars)
- **Whole-grain pasta**, brown rice and other easy whole grains like couscous and quinoa
- **Whole grain bread or tortillas** (if you don't use it daily, store in the freezer)
- **Old-fashioned rolled oats**, instant oatmeal and whole-grain cereal for a quick breakfast
- **Whole-wheat flour**, oat flour and cornmeal for baking
- **Nuts, seeds** and nut butters for healthy snacking
- **Healthy cooking oils** like canola, corn or olive (buy in limited amounts because they can go rancid over time), nonstick vegetable oil cooking spray
- **Balsamic vinegar and low-sodium soy sauce** for salad dressings and sauces
- **Low-sodium chicken or vegetable broth** for making soup



Your Horse Needs More Water in the Winter

Adapted from UM Extension: *Caring for Horses in Winter*

The goal should always be to maximize the amount your horse drinks to help prevent dehydration and colic. Most 1,000-pound adult horses need at least 10 to 12 gallons of water daily.

During the summer months, lush pastures contain 60 to 80 percent moisture and can contribute to your horse's water requirement. In contrast, dried winter feedstuffs such as grain and hay contain less than 15 percent moisture. Thus, your horse will require more water in the winter.



If your horse doesn't drink enough water during cold weather they may eat less and be more prone to impaction colic. Even if you offer quality feed, horses will consume less if not drinking enough water. If horses eat less feed, they might not have enough energy to tolerate the cold.

Water intake maintains a horse's fecal moisture level. If fecal material becomes too dry, intestinal blockage or impaction may occur. A horse won't develop an impaction in one day, but can over several days to several weeks of poor water intake.

How to encourage your horse to drink in the winter

- Keep your horse's water between 45° to 65° F. Research has shown that ponies increased their water intake by approximately 40 percent each day when water temperatures were above freezing during cold weather.
- Increase your horse's salt intake. Adult horses should consume one to two ounces of salt daily.
- Regularly clean your horse's waterer.
- Always provide clean, fresh water regardless of temperature.

When using tank heaters, check for worn wires or damage, and check the water for electrical sensations or shocks.

Snow and ice are not adequate water sources for horses

A few studies show that horses acclimated to winter weather can meet their water requirements from snow. But serious health risks may arise with snow intake due to:

- Length of adjustment period as horses learn to ingest snow.
- Actual water content of snow.
- Total water intake.

These factors put domestic horses at risk for:

- Gastrointestinal tract complications.
- Colic.
- Reduced feed intake.

Find more tips for caring for your horse in winter here:

<http://tinyurl.com/mvwbadec>

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Walla Walla County



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Debbie M. Williams

Debbie M. Williams
County Extension Director

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