



Almond Pesticide Choice Worksheet

May 2016

Grower tool to make informed pesticide choice based on preserving natural enemies and preventing pesticide impacts to water, air and local communities. Eliminates use of most broad-spectrum chemicals, those with potential to impact water quality or aquatic species, or with human health impacts. Tables show reduced risk choices listed alphabetically. All information provided by UC IPM - <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>.

Note: P1 = the pest being considered.

General assumptions by grower:

- Seeks to conserve natural enemies
- Prompt removal from ground (Ants)
- Use reduced risk pest control options

ANTS

Management options for ants:

- Prompt removal from ground
- Use reduced risk pest control options

Common Name (example trade name)	P1	MoA ¹	Selectivity ²	Predatory mites ³	General predators ⁴	Parasites ⁴	Honey bees ⁵	Duration of impact to natural enemies ⁶
methoprene (Extinguish)	☉ 7A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pyriproxyfen (Esteem, Esteem Ant Bait 0.5%, Distance)	☉ 7C	narrow	L	H	L	IV	long	

NAVEL ORANGEWORM (NOW)

Management options for NOW:

- Early harvest
- Biological control
- Chemical control
- Mating disruption
- Mummy nut destruction fall-winter

Common Name (example trade name)	P1	MoA ¹	Selectivity ²	Predatory mites ³	General predators ⁴	Parasites ⁴	Honey bees ⁵	Duration of impact to natural enemies ⁶
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ssp. <i>kurstaki</i> (Xentari, Dipel ES)	☉ 11A	narrow	L	L	L	IV	short	
chlorantraniliprole (Coragen, Altacor)	☉ 28	narrow	L	L	L/M	IV	short	
esfenvalerate (Asana, Asana XL)	☉ 3A	broad	H	M	H	I	moderate	
flubendiamide (Belt)	☉ 28	—	L	L	L/M	I	short	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior, Scimitar)	☉ 3A	broad	H	H	H	I	moderate	

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(NOW pesticide choice continued)

methoxyfenozide (Intrepid, Intrepid 2F)	● 18	narrow	L	L	L	IV	short
spinetoram (Radiant SC, Delegate WG, Delegate)	● 5	narrow	L/H	M	L/M	III	moderate
spinosad (Success, Entrust, GF-120, Entrust SC)	● 5	narrow	L/H	M	L/M	III	short to moderate

PEACH TWIG BORER (PTB)

Management options for PTB:

- Conservation of natural enemies
- Chemical control

Common Name (example trade name)	P1	MoA ¹	Selectivity ²	Predatory mites ³	General predators ⁴	Parasites ⁴	Honey bees ⁵	Duration of impact to natural enemies ⁶
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ssp. <i>kurstaki</i> (Xentari, Dipel ES)	●	11A	narrow	L	L	L	IV	short
acetamiprid (Assail)	●	4A	moderate	—	—	M/H	III	moderate
beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid, Baythroid, Baythroid XL)	●	3A	broad	H	H	H	I	moderate
chlorantraniliprole (Coragen, Altacor)	●	28	narrow	L	L	L/M	IV	short
diflubenzuron (Dimilin, Dimilin 2L, Micromite 80WGS)	●	15	—	L	H	L	IV	—
esfenvalerate (Asana, Asana XL)	●	3A	broad	H	M	H	I	moderate
flubendiamide (Belt)	●	28	—	L	L	L/M	I	short
lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior, Scimitar)	●	3A	broad	H	H	H	I	moderate
methoxyfenozide (Intrepid, Intrepid 2F)	●	18	narrow	L	L	L	IV	short
narrow range oil (Superior, Supreme, Omni)	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
spinetoram (Radiant SC, Delegate WG, Delegate)	●	5	narrow	L/H	M	L/M	III	moderate
spinosad (Success, Entrust, GF-120, Entrust SC)	●	5	narrow	L/H	M	L/M	III	short to moderate

¹ Rotate chemicals with a different mode-of-action Group number, and do not use products with the same mode-of-action Group number more than twice per season to help prevent development of resistance. For example, the organophosphates have a Group number of 1B; chemicals with a 1B Group number should be alternated with chemicals that have a Group number other than 1B. Mode of action Group numbers are assigned by IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee). For additional information, see their Web site at <http://www.irac-online.org/>.

² Selectivity: *broad* means it affects most groups of insects and mites; *narrow* means it affects only a few specific groups.

³ Generally, toxicities are to western predatory mite, *Galendromus occidentalis*. Where differences have been measured in toxicity of the pesticide-resistant strain versus the native strain, these are listed as pesticide-resistant strain or native strain.

⁴ Toxicities are averages of reported effects and should be used only as a general guide. Actual toxicity of a specific chemical depends on the species of predator or parasite, environmental conditions, and application rate.

⁵ Ratings are as follows: I = Do not apply to blooming plants; II = Apply only during late evening; III = Apply only during late evening, night, or early morning; and IV = Apply at any time with reasonable safety to bees. For more information, see [How to Reduce Bee Poisoning From Pesticides \(PDF\)](#), Pacific Northwest Extension Publication PNW591.

⁶ Duration: *short* means hours to days; *moderate* means days to 2 weeks; and *long* means many weeks or months.