

Kansas State University Department of Entomology Newsletter

For Agribusinesses, Applicators, Consultants, Extension Personnel & Homeowners

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April 11, 2019 #1

2019 Kansas Dicamba Training Information
2019 Kansas Paraquat Training Information
Alfalfa Weevils
Ant and Termite Swarms

2019 Kansas Dicamba Training Information

Frequently Asked Questions

Do all dicamba product labels require the additional training?

You are required to have additional label-required dicamba training when applying the restricted use dicamba products: Engenia, FeXapan, or XtendiMax.

Where can I get the training for 2019?

BASF: (webinars, online training and face to face) <https://www.engeniastewardship.com/#/training>

Bayer/Monsanto: (online training and face-to-face)

<https://www.roundupreadyxtend.com/stewardship/education/Pages/default.aspx>

Corteva: (online training)

<https://www.corteva.us/products-and-solutions/crop-protection/fexapan.html>

Do I need to attend training if I already did in 2018?

The labels of these products state that prior to applying this product in the 2019 growing season, all applicators must complete dicamba or auxin-specific training on an annual basis, so even if you attended in 2018 you will need to attend a training in 2019 prior to applying these products.

Do I need to be certified to use these products?

The new labels state that these formulations are for retail sale to and use only by certified applicators. In the state of Kansas, this means that everyone purchasing and using these products has to either obtain a private applicator license (application to agricultural lands owned or operated by individual) or a commercial

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applicator license (applicators applying to other people's land for compensation). If you have been applying under someone else's license in the past you will need to get your own license if you are applying these products.

My hired hand and I both hold private applicators licenses. He will be doing all my spraying. I am taking the dicamba training, but does he also have to take the dicamba training?

Yes, anyone who applies one the RUP dicamba products must complete an approved dicamba training and hold either a private or commercial applicator license.

Do other states accept Kansas's state-approved RUP dicamba training?

Nebraska accepts all other states' training so long as the applicator receives the Nebraska Department of Agriculture module with its state specific information. Oklahoma and Colorado will accept Kansas's state approved training. This year Missouri does not have any state specific rules so they will be accepting the registrants training, but applicators need to note they apply in MO so the training can be turned into that state.

This information is made available by the K-State Pesticide Safety and IPM Program. Contact your local Extension Office if you need additional information.

Frannie Miller

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2019 Kansas Paraquat Training Information

Frequently Asked Questions

So do all paraquat dichloride product labels require the additional training?

The Environmental Protection Agency is allowing the sale of paraquat that is already in the channels of trade, so some paraquat sold during this growing season may NOT require the new training requirement on the label. In the future all products featuring the new labeling with the active ingredient paraquat dichloride, such as Gramoxone, Firestorm, Helmquat and Parazone will require the additional training in order to apply these products. Remember if the new training requirement is listed on the label of the product you are using, then you MUST complete the training.

How often am I required to receive the training?

The training is required every three years.

Do I need to be certified to use products containing paraquat dichloride?

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The newly labeled products state that “Product may ONLY be mixed, loaded or applied by a certified applicator who has successfully completed the paraquat-specific training before use. Application “under direct supervision” of a certified applicator is NO LONGER allowed. In the state of Kansas, this means that everyone purchasing and using these products has to either obtain a private applicator license (application to agricultural lands owned or operated by individual) or a commercial applicator license (applicators applying to other people’s land for compensation). If you have been applying under someone else’s license in the past you will need to get your own license before applying these products.

How can I complete the training requirements?

The only training that meets the requirements is housed on the eXtension website and can be found by going to: <http://usparaquattraining.com>. If you don’t currently have an account you will need to create one before it will allow you to take the training.

This information is made available by the K-State Pesticide Safety and IPM Program. Contact your local Extension Office if you need any additional information.

Frannie Miller

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Alfalfa Weevils

Very small alfalfa weevil larvae were 1st detected on 5 April, 2019 in north central Kansas. Every field sampled had at least one newly hatched larva. There were not enough to sample for a treatment threshold as they are just hatching. The 1st indication of these small larvae are visible, but very tiny, pinholes in leaves, or a little chewing on plant terminals. These tiny larvae are quite difficult to dislodge from their feeding sites when they are this small. Thus, sampling at this early stage to determine an infestation level is not practical using the bucket-shake method or a sweep net.

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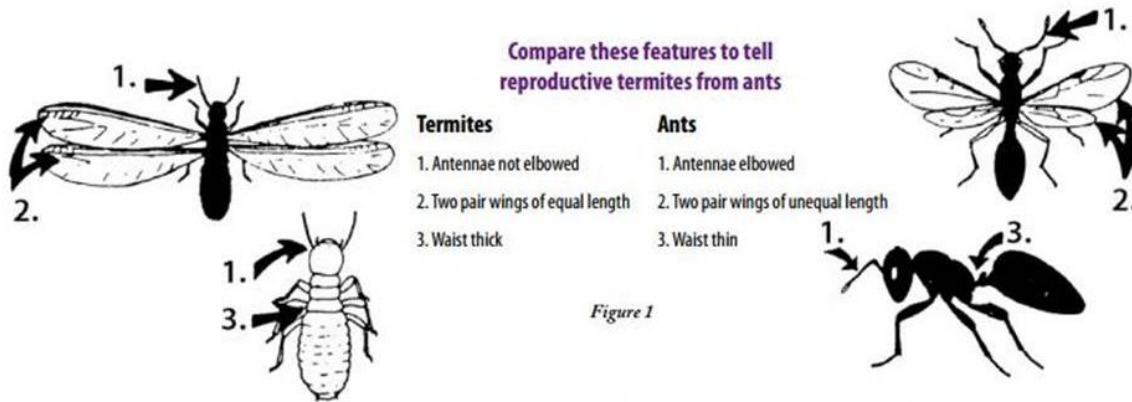
Dr. Jeff Whitworth

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Ant and Termite Swarms

April is usually the month that most ant and/or termite swarms occur. Thus, it is extremely important to distinguish between an ant and a termite. Ant swarms have already been noted (5 April) this year with more to come. Both ants and termites are very common throughout Kansas although the damage potential and treatments costs are significantly different. Therefore, proper identification is extremely important!



If the swarm is determined to be ants, the next question is whether they are carpenter ants. Most of our ants are scavengers and therefore won't really cause a problem, other than being a nuisance. Carpenter ants are also scavengers; however, they do excavate and nest in soft woods including plywood, plasterboard, insulation, wood affected by water seepage, etc. Unlike termites, they do not consume wood and wood products. Carpenter ants range in size from ¼ inch to nearly 1 inch long and may be reddish to black in color, making them look very similar to many other ant species in Kansas. For many, the easiest characteristic to positively identify carpenter ants is the tiny ring of hairs on the very end of the abdomen, which may require a hand lens to see. Treatment for carpenter ants, as with most ants, is most effective by locating and treating the nest.



Showing red and black carpenter ants

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For more information on ants, including carpenter ants, please see *Ants*, MF-2887:

<https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf2887.pdf>

For more information on termites, please see *Termites*, MF-722:

<https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf722.pdf>

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Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

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