University of Massachusetts - Amherst
ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

Cranberry Chart Book - Management Guide

Cranberry Station Outreach and Public Service Activities

1-1-2006

Groundwater Protection Regulations and Zone II

Martha M. Sylvia
Cranberry Station

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarworks.umass.edu/cranchart

Part of the Plant Sciences Commons

Sylvia, Martha M., "Groundwater Protection Regulations and Zone II" (2006). *Cranberry Chart Book - Management Guide.* Paper 16.
http://scholarworks.umass.edu/cranchart/16

This Research, creative, or professional activities is brought to you for free and open access by the Cranberry Station Outreach and Public Service Activities at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in Cranberry Chart Book - Management Guide by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION REGULATIONS AND ZONE II IN 2006

Prepared by Martha M. Sylvia

The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) is charged with maintaining clean groundwater. To this end, they have issued Groundwater Protection Regulations. These Regulations are intended to prevent contamination of public drinking water supply wells through regulating the application of pesticide products on the Groundwater Protection List within primary recharge areas. A primary recharge area is either an "Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA)" or a "Zone II". For the sake of ease, in this publication, we refer to all primary recharge areas including IWPAs as Zone IIs. The Zone IIs are updated yearly. The pesticide groundwater protection regulations ONLY apply to public drinking water wells that pump greater than 100,000 gallons of water per day (gpd).

Some products registered for use on cranberry (listed below) have the potential to leach through the soil and as a result have been placed on the Groundwater Protection List. If you are in a Zone II or IWPA, you should review the particulars for each compound to determine if you can use it in your situation. If you are able to use a compound, you must follow these rules:

- **MDAR notification** within 10 days of the end of the month for each application. You may use one form to report multiple applications that occurred in the same month. Forms are available at the Cranberry Station, CCCGA, at all points of purchase, or online at:

HTTP://WWW.MASS.GOV/AGR/PESTICIDES/WATER/CRANBERRY/ADVISORY.HTM

  This reporting form is in addition to the Pesticide Applicator Form that reports annual use to the state (and the Section 18 applicator form in the case of pronamide (Kerb)).

- Confirmation of 50% foliar cover. Assume a working bog has at least 50% foliar cover but a new planting may not.
- An approved IPM program (use of Cranberry Chart Book) and an acreage-specific IPM plan.
- A support letter from UMass Extension and/or a copy of this chart book showing you have confirmed that your conditions allow the application.
- Proper documentation showing failure of alternatives. Generally, IPM records will suffice.

Cranberry Compounds on the Groundwater Protection List

• chlorothalonil -	Bravo Echo Equus Chlorothalonil 720	While these compounds are listed on the groundwater protection list, you may still use them within a Zone II area if you meet the conditions for each one and there are no viable alternatives.
• pronamide -	Kerb	Confirm that section 18 has been granted for 2006 before use!
• thiamethoxam -	Actara	Call Weed Specialist or visit Cranberry Station web site.
• simazine -	Princep Caliber	These compounds can NOT be applied in Zone II areas.
• methoxyfenozide -	Intrepid	There are alternatives that are available and these products **cannot** be used in Zone II areas.

CONDITIONS TO ALLOW APPLICATION

Chlorothalonil - Bravo, Echo, Equus, Chlorothalonil 720

If your cranberry bog is located in Zone II and you wish to apply a chlorothalonil product you must consider the following conditions and select the most appropriate scenario that applies to your situation:

- If you have traditionally had good fruit quality (less than 3% rot at delivery), you should use any of the fungicides that do not have chlorothalonil as the active ingredient. It is advisable to keep records of fungicide performance (i.e., level of fruit rot incidence). This will provide evidence and documentation in case you need to use a chlorothalonil fungicide in the future due to the failure of alternatives.

- If you have previously used non-chlorothalonil fungicides on the bed located in the Zone II and you can show that these alternatives performed poorly or failed, you can use the chlorothalonil fungicides because you have no other viable option. You must have some documentation (scouting reports, IPM notes, delivery records with more than 3% rot present) that indicates fruit rot was not controlled with previous non-chlorothalonil fungicide applications.

- If you have previously used non-chlorothalonil fungicides on the bed located in the Zone II and you can NOT show that they did not perform poorly or failed, you must continue to use non-chlorothalonil fungicides. You cannot use chlorothalonil products until and unless you can document that alternatives do not work.

- If there was a significant amount of upright dieback in the bed located in the Zone II during the previous growing season and a pre-bloom application is warranted, Champ or Champion can be used instead of Bravo and Echo (Equus and Chlorothalonil 720 are not allowed) for control of this disease. If you do not get adequate disease control using Champ or Champion, Bravo and Echo can be used in the subsequent growing season.

General Information
The chlorothalonil fungicides are considered to be a necessary component of an integrated approach to control fruit rot in cranberry. Many years of field testing in MA have proven that they are the best of the fungicides registered for cranberry fruit rot and upright dieback control. One of the strengths is their sticking agents that help to adhere the fungicide tightly to the target tissue, which allows the fungicide to better withstand degradation by sunlight and washoff by rainfall. They are especially important in beds devoted to production of fresh fruit, where excellent fruit quality is desirable, particularly since these berries may be stored for two months. The chlorothalonil fungicides have consistently afforded the best control of storage rot (at eight weeks after harvest) in field trials at State Bog.

CONDITIONS TO ALLOW APPLICATION

Thiamethoxam - Actara

This compound has a full Section 3 label for use in cranberry in 2006 and up to 8 oz. can be used to manage organophosphate-resistant cranberry weevil. Avaunt is NOT available to cranberry growers in 2006, thus Actara is the only viable alternative for resistant weevil management. Rates as low as 2 oz. will provide control of weevil, with up to 4 applications allowed per year.

When and if Avaunt becomes available in the future, Actara use will then be limited on Zone II acreage.

CONDITIONS TO ALLOW APPLICATION

Pronamide - Kerb

This compound is submitted to MDAR and EPA each year for registration though an emergency exemption Section 18. **Please confirm that the Section 18 permit has been approved for 2006** before using on your bog (check Cranberry Station web site or call Weed Specialist at ext. 21). Additionally, if your cranberry bog is located in a Zone II and you wish to apply Kerb, you must consider the following and select the most appropriate scenario that applies to your situation:

- If you have never used Casoron on the bog located in the Zone II, you must do so in 2006. It would be advisable to keep records of herbicide performance (level of dodder control). This will provide evidence and documentation in case you need to use Kerb in the future due to failure of the alternative.

- If you have previously used Casoron on the bog located in the Zone II and you can show that it has performed poorly or failed, you can use Kerb because you have no other viable option. You must have some documentation (scouting reports, IPM notes, weed maps) that indicates that dodder was not controlled with previous Casoron applications.

- If you have previously used Casoron on the bog located in the Zone II and you CANNOT show that it has performed poorly or failed, you must use Casoron and you CANNOT use Kerb. If Casoron does not control dodder, you should collect records (scouting reports, IPM notes, weed maps) that document the failure of the Casoron applications.

General Information
Kerb is considered to be a necessary component of an integrated approach to control dodder in cranberry. Low-rate applications of Casoron 4G must be precisely and accurately timed with peak dodder germination to be effective. This can be difficult to achieve since the herbicide must be applied by ground rigs (time-consuming and weather-dependent). For these reasons and because efficacious levels of Casoron dissipate fairly quickly in mid-May temperatures, reports of poor or no dodder control with Casoron have been noted in the recent past.

Guidelines provided by Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR):

Greater detail is provided at the MDAR website (http://www.mass.gov/agr) under “Groundwater” or from the current Cape Cod Growers’ Association Grower Advisory on Groundwater Protection Regulations.

Are you applying a product which is listed on the Groundwater Protection List within a regulated primary recharge area?
The pesticide groundwater protection regulations ONLY apply to public drinking water wells that pump greater than 100,000 gallons of water per day (gpd). The primary recharge area is designated as a Zone II or an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Listed on the next page are several ways to establish if you are in a regulated primary recharge area.

Determining The Location of a Regulated Primary Recharge Area- Zone II or IWPA
To determine if the application site falls within a Zone II or IWPA you can use the following options:

Bound Map Books
You may check the updated bound map books available at your local Ag dealers (e.g., RASP, DeCran, R.F. Morse), the Cranberry Station, or the CCCGA. These books are provided by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. The maps are organized alphabetically by town. Main roads, waterways, Zone IIs and cranberry bogs are easy to identify on the maps.

Internet Option
If you have access to the internet, you can go to MDAR website (http://www.mass.gov/agr) and click on the Groundwater links to locate Zone IIs or go directly to the Water Supply Protection Area Maps by typing in http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/WSPA/viewer.htm. Use the mapping tool to determine if your application site falls within a Zone II or an IWPA. Become familiar with the use of the mapping tool – it is a valuable resource that has the potential to save you a lot of time.

Other Options
Check with the regional DEP office, DEP Southeast Regional Office: 508-946-2700.

Are you applying pesticides in an area that has greater or less than a 50% foliar cover?
If your area of application is located with the primary recharge area, you must determine if you are applying to an area with less than 50% foliar ground cover or greater than 50% foliar ground cover.

Assume a working, harvestable bog has at least 50% foliar cover.

If your bog is a new planting or it has not vined in to at least 50% foliar cover, and you wish to apply a pesticide listed on the groundwater protection list within a Zone II or IWPA, then the applicator must submit a Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) to MDAR for that use pattern and have it approved prior to the application. If this is the case, contact CCCGA or MDAR to develop this plan.

What is an Integrated Pest Management Program?
Pesticides on the groundwater list must be applied as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program from a MDAR approved source. These include:

- Use of the current "Cranberry Chart Book " published by the University of Massachusetts.
- UMass Extension generated factsheets that outline IPM practices specific to the pest problem.
- IPM Programs specifically developed to meet the requirements of the Groundwater Protection Regulations.

The Department does not require the submission of IPM plans for approval. Instead the applicator should maintain a copy of their IPM program in their records. The plan should be specific to the pest problem requiring management with the Zone II chemical. The plan information should include:

- The name of the applicator.
- The location (Zone II and property) and dates of the application.
- A problem statement that outlines the reason for using the pesticide product on the Groundwater Protection List.
- An account of the method used by the applicator to identify the problem. Any laboratory diagnosis of the pest problem must also be maintained.
- An account of the IPM measures that have been taken to manage the problem.
- A letter or statement from the appropriate UMass cranberry extension personnel stating that there is no viable alternative to the use of the product on the Groundwater Protection List to control the particular pest problem.