**New Tekko™ Pro Insect Growth Regulator Concentrate from Control Solutions provides effective, long-term control of listed pests including cockroaches, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, gnats, crickets, litter beetles, and ants. Tekko Pro is formulated with Combination Chemistry™, which combines two active ingredients with two modes of action into one innovative product. Tekko Pro contains two insect growth regulator active ingredients: Pyriproxyfen, a juvenile hormone analog and Novaluron, a chitin synthesis inhibitor. Tekko Pro prevents listed cockroaches from developing into egg-laying adults. One treatment inhibits reinfestation of listed cockroaches for six months. So for listed insects; Tekko Pro may be a serial killer.**

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**President’s Message**

A 2014 comes to an end we get to reflect back at some of the events that have impacted us as American citizens: Isis, Ferguson, Gaza, Putin, Ebola, Ray Rice Video, and the Secret Service, just to mention a few. As of this writing, Nevada, as well as the rest of the United States, is going through a Mid-Term Election. Hopefully we all got out and voted for the right individuals that can get us back on the right track for our state, country and world.

This past year the Nevada Pest Control Association, along with pest control companies and pest control vendors from the northern and southern part of the state, worked together with the Nevada Department of Agriculture on issues pertaining to our Laws and Regulations. Some of the changes that were accomplished included “Location Principal,” “Inactive Licenses,” “Reorganization and Renaming of some License Categories,” “Definition of Spot Treatment,” “Pesticide Spills” and so on.

Attending the workshops and hearings on these issues is a vital step in protecting our industry. Our regulators proposed the changes above and their reasons for the changes. We were able to discuss these changes with them and make changes that were agreeable to all parties involved. I have been in the industry for thirty-six years and have always found an open door policy with our regulators. As long as we all work together by attending these workshops and hearings we will be able to protect our industry.

What’s in store for us in 2015? We will start off the year with the Nevada Pest Control Association 2015 Expo on January 30,2015 at the Orleans Hotel and Casino. Our schedule of events is superb this year. We have Paul Bello, author of “The Bed Bug Combat Manual,” speaking on Bed Bugs and Roaches; Sylvia Kenmuir, BCE speaking on Rodents; Bert Lopez speaking on Scorpions; and Jeffrey Weier, BCE on Pesticide Safety. It is an all day event. You will be able to meet with all the top vendors in our industry, as well get your six CEUs for the year. Continental Breakfast, Lunch and Snacks, as well as Raffles, are included in the expo. Sign up early. Last year’s event was a sell out. You may sign up on line at www.nevadapca.org. If you have never attended an Expo, you may view pictures from last year’s Expo on our web page.

In 2015, the Nevada Legislature is set to meet. Our Association will be monitoring all Bill Draft Request that pertain to our industry. We have fought bills in the past that would have had a major impact on our industry and won. We will continue to do so in the future. With our continued on page 4

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A Dozen Steps for Your American Cockroach Program

Here are a dozen steps that should be included in every American cockroach program:

- Make sure sewer entrances to a structure are properly caged or screened. If not, get them capped.
- Look high on ceilings or basements for resting American cockroaches. In areas with no basements, check out the roof.
- Access into vertical pipe chase areas is critical. This may mean creating port holes to do so.
- Go to the exterior of a building and check under manhole covers to see if any American cockroaches are nearby.
- When baiting, use enough bait to decimate the population. This could be 100 lbs or more in a landfill.
- When changing plumbing in an existing structure, see that the client tears out the old plumbing or at least caps all old piping.
- To improve sticky trap counts, use a food attractant and blow air across the sticky trap. You can use a small fan to accomplish this.
- Remember to inspect for egg capsules stuck to rough surfaces. Destroy the ones you find.
- In zoos, you may need to release parasitic wasps to minimize the impact of the American cockroaches without harming any of the animals.
- Go at night and check the exterior grounds on a warm evening, especially when mulch and plantings are in the vicinity.
- In Southern states where American cockroaches are found naturally outdoors, advise customers to trim trees and clear them of old dead branches.
- Remember that 100 yards is not an overwhelming long distance for these insects to travel, horizontally or vertically. Look far beyond where they are located, especially if it is the adult stages you are finding.

Not all of the above are often possible to achieve. If not, prepare yourself for a long battle of suppressing the cockroaches but never eliminating them. From past experience, I can tell you this can go on for decades. You may go for six months and none are sighted. Suddenly one or two pop up again inside the structure.

By Austin Frishman, Ph.D., B.C.E.
President
AMF Pest Management Services, Inc.

Change in the economy means we have to work SMARTER, not HARDER!

Our economy has changed and we have to change with it. I am still involved with the Discovery retreats, which are designed to help you make the necessary changes to advance in this economy not just stay afloat or be happy to make payroll.

It is time for YOU to invest IN YOU and LEARN what you need to know to establish a PLAN to move forward.

If you stand still, you will be trampled to death.

Call Terry NOW for consulting information and to order Lloyd’s latest book, Bug People to Business People at (706) 751-0336 or email: terrycare@att.net
For Retreat information, please contact Dena at (706) 941-5140
www.lloydmsiegel.com

Botta - Continued from page 3

Association growing in numbers each year, our voices are being heard. Protect your industry by becoming a member and reap the awards.
On behalf of the Association and all its members, I would like to wish everyone a Happy and Safe Holiday Season and a very prosperous upcoming New Year.
It's never too late to change. But the changes must start within. I always help those bosses that WANT to change but don’t know HOW to change. But I can never help those bosses who do not want to change but want their employees to give up their dreams and hopes. Often the boss BELIEVES he or she wants to change, but really doesn’t want to. They end up taking care of the same problems over and over and wonder why “THEY” don’t get it. When you become the ONLY one that gets it and all of those employees you have and had just don’t get it – perhaps you should face your problem in the mirror. I am not saying that lightly. It’s difficult to do. Personally, I went through that in my early years. Somewhere down the line, I realized that WE have to do it. I have to work with THEM. It’s a hard lesson to learn. However, once I realized that we have to work UNITED – I found other ways to achieve common goals where the employer and employee both win. Many people I have worked with learned how to work WITH the people they have. “Do it my way or it’s the highway” doesn’t work when you are in the Pest Control business. It’s the bosses responsibility to LEARN how to put together a joint strategy and work it. I cannot tell you how many companies I have worked with in the past 25 years that have never had a Business Plan. So I had to start with the basics – Why didn’t they ever have a Business Plan? Because most of them grew their companies through blood, sweat and tears. They worked off of cash flow and often didn’t take salaries to make the sacrifices they needed to make to get it done. They worked long, long hours for little pay. They didn’t have time to think about strategy. Now they have grown from a Mom and Pop organization to a Corporation. They will either change and grow by investing in their own business – and everyone knows it.”

I could go on and on. This is what I often hear when I am interviewing employees the first day of interviews with new clients. It’s the same story over and over and over and wonder why “THEY” don’t get it. I am not always right and other people have ideas as well. Finding ways to bring their thoughts and ideas and melding them with your own brings that synergistic effect that you have only dreamed about. Many people I have worked with have learned how to work WITH the people they have. “Do it my way or it’s the highway” doesn’t work when you are in the Pest Control business. It’s the bosses responsibility to LEARN how to put together a joint strategy and work it. It is important to have a Business Plan. Because most of them grew their companies through blood, sweat and tears. They worked off of cash flow and didn’t take salaries to make the sacrifices they needed to make to get it done. They worked long, long hours for little pay. They didn’t have time to think about strategy. Now they have grown from a Mom and Pop organization to a Corporation. They will either change and grow by investing in their own business – and everyone knows it.”

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So what you have is a clash. Someone that’s hanging on to the good ol’ days and someone that wants to change with the times.
PREPARING YOUR BUSINESS FOR THE RAT RACE: SANITATION, PROOFING AND POPULATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Sylvia Kennuir, Board Certified Entomologist, Training and Strategic Marketing Director, Target Specialty Products

SUCCESSFUL RODENT MANAGEMENT INCLUDES THREE KEY STRATEGIES: SANITATION MEASURES, RODENT PROOFING (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ISSUES) AND FINALLY WHEN NECESSARY, POPULATION REDUCTION.

Let’s take a look at each of these elements and how you can maximize your efforts in the ultimate goal of managing a rodent infestation.

“Sanitation is Pest Control” is an important concept from worldwide rodent expert Dr. Bobby Corrigan. It remains a cornerstone in rodent management today. Whether you are on an initial site inspection or trying to understand a “failing” program, look first for one of the most primary failure contributors, sanitation. There is a prevailing opinion within our industry that “Cleaning is not part of the job” or “We told the customer to clean this up.” It then begs the question, “Who is responsible for solving sanitation issues?” Some pest management companies will add this as part of their service knowing it is critical for their program to succeed. However, due to budget constraints or their determination to have a quick fix, customers may opt out of the increased expense of their pest management company handling their sanitation issues. On the flip side of the coin, many pest professionals prefer shifting the responsibility to their customer. This shift requires the pest professional to communicate sanitation issues to their customer in a clear, direct way emphasizing important steps that are understandable to the layperson. The pest professional might consider explaining how the lack of sanitation will contribute or be the cause of any treatment program failing BEFORE starting any program. Once a program fails, most customers view our explanations as excuses. In the instance where a customer does attempt the sanitation solutions required, it still requires extensive communication due to the job not being done adequately for success of a program. Remember, the definition of “clean” is subjective. We all have our own ideas of what clean is or means. Adding photos to explain sanitation steps to your customer can prove to be a helpful bridge to understanding the process required. Sanitation goes beyond just “trash.” Harborage reduction such as trimming back trees and bushes are also examples of sanitation practices for a successful rodent IPM program. And finally, the pest professional may be faced with the realization that sanitation cooperation is not going to happen. In those instances you have to work with what you can and know that the population control efforts will only reduce numbers and not solve the problem.

Rodent Proofing and dealing with building construction can be a challenging component for PMP’s dealing with a rodent issue. Wouldn’t we all like to be a little angel on the shoulder of an architect while they are creating the fenestration (creation of windows, doors, louvers, vents, wall panels, skylights, storefronts, curtain walls, etc.) portion of their design? Less is more, right? Rarely are we a part of these early architectural discussions that would point out how some design elements cause the most havoc for the PMP who is trying to exclude pests from a structure. So, we are left with what is built and this leads to our industry tasking exclusion and rodent proofing. Rodent proofing is best left to the professional. We have all seen poor unprofessional proofing efforts by a customer. In the customer’s defense, they are doing what they “heard” their technician tell them to do. As an example a customer is told “plug up this hole.” The customer, armed with their interpretation of how to do this step, purchases “something” from their DIY box store and voila, they “plug up that hole.” Creative ways of plugging up a hole abound with items from newspapers to poor applications of “insulating foam.” It bears repeating that the best proofing comes from the professional. Not only will the tools you have available be better, your understanding of the key biological points of the rodents you are excluding is important in the success of any rodent proofing efforts. Those key biological points for both rats and mice include:

- Rats run along or climb electrical wires, pipes, fences, poles, cables, shrubs, and trees to gain entry to a building
- Rats climb almost any rough vertical surface, such as wood, brick, concrete, weathered sheet metal, and many plastic products
- Rats crawl horizontally airtight or through pipes conduit, and underground utility and communications lines: grow through a wide variety of materials, including aluminum sheeting, window screens, wood, rubber, vinyl, fiberglass, plastic, and low-quality concrete or concrete block.

Continued on page 18

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ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION PRIMER

A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species). A good mnemonic for remembering the order of things is Kings (Kingdom), P (Phylum), O (Order), F (Family), G (Genus), and S (Species).
Do you know how to inspect your hotel room for the presence of bed bugs and do you know how to protect yourself from bed bugs? (Nearly 100% say yes.)

Note that these informal survey questions are usually asked onboard the airport parking shuttle. Please consider the questions and responses above and the underlying implications. Basically what these folks are telling us is that they’ve heard about bed bugs, don’t want to bring bed bugs home but have no idea how to prevent or protect themselves and that’s sad. Invariably one of these folks asks: “Tell us what to do?” However, by time this happens we’re nearly at the terminal and we have about 37 seconds to cover that subject.

Typically the traveling public is largely unaware of what to do about bed bugs. Here a fellow traveler gets an impromptu bed bug lesson. “It’s up to us bug guys to increase public awareness about bed bugs”, says the author.

Clearly the ostrich defense, hiding our heads in the sand and hoping the problem goes away, will be about as effective as the Maginot Line was for France in 1940. If folks don’t know what to do about bed bugs they are inadvertently subjecting themselves to the risk of bed bug introduction and infestation. The pest management industry can provide a significant public service by continuing to provide the consuming public with clear, concise and viable bed bug awareness information now and going forward.

An Animal Classification Primer
Continued from page 11

- Hymenoptera – ants, bees & wasps
- Hyme...
Works the attorney’s fees of the winning party (remember if they get $1 fee clause that the loser at trial or arbitration is responsible but to go to trial. The problem was the insured had the attorney’s claim but their demand was so outrageous, we had no choice damages that were being claimed. We definitely owed on the decision was not that bad considering the facts and the go to trial and the PMP gets hit for $100K in damages. Really pest professional for six figures on termite damage found. We have to pay the $10,000 attorney’s fee bill the customer had to have that attorney’s fees clause in your contract, you might now comes back for say $3000 which you offered last year. If you $20,000 on their questionable termite claim and the judgment You think you won on a matter where the customer wanted attorney’s fees back. BAM. Not a lot of grey area here. We are sure that many pest defense attorneys, experts and others could write a book on this issue, but there is not enough room for that in this article.

We do want to mention one or two last items that we have seen included in a number of pest contracts that should be EXCLUDED. One issue surrounds attorney’s fees. In the last 3-4 years or so, especially out west, pest professionals are adding a clause in their contracts that if a matter goes to arbitration or trial that the prevailing (winner) of judgment gets their attorney’s fees reimbursed. We are not talking about collection issues but disputes on damages and injuries.

To those that do not deal with litigation and trials we can see how you might think this would be effective wording to prevent nuisance claims from being filed. You are probably right in a lot of circumstances. But what most of you probably do not know is that in just about every state where the attorney’s fee issue has comes up, if the plaintiff gets one dollar ($1), they get their attorney’s fees back. BAM. Not a lot of grey area here.

You think you won on a matter where the customer wanted $20,000 on their questionable termite claim and the judgment comes back for say $3000 which you offered last year. If you have that attorney’s fees clause in your contract, you might now have to pay the $10,000 attorney’s fee bill the customer had to pay. A scarcer example: Apartment complex filed suit against the pest professional for six figures on termite damage found. We go to trial and the PMP gets hit for $100K in damages. Really the decision was not that bad considering the facts and the damages that were being claimed. We definitely owed on the claim but their demand was so outrageous, we had no choice but to go to trial. The problem was the insured had the attorney’s fee clause that the loser at trial or arbitration is responsible for the attorney’s fees of the winning party (remember if they get $1 that is considered a win in this state). The attorney fees for the plaintiff in this case were $150,000. The plaintiff attorney used the attorney’s fee clause against us during settlement talks. We and the insured were behind the eight ball from the start.

Not only could this amount have been easily avoided if the attorney’s fee clause was not there, but is this covered under the terms of your general liability policy? Are these attorney’s fees considered bodily injury or property damage per the policy definition? Did the PMP violate the general conditions of the insurance policy by adding this clause without the carrier’s permission? Can you write a check for $150,000 if this is not covered? Very scary.

The whole reason for this article it to remind you how important it is to not only have contracts on the services you provide your customers, but to also make sure they are updated to protect your business. Not only is it important to have specific clauses, exclusion and certain subjects included, but there is also certain wording that should NOT be in the contracts.

Oh that reminds me – “Lifetime Contracts.” Really? Seen those really backfire over the last 20 years...

As we usually state in our articles, please get with your qualified insurance professional and/or legal representative that actually knows about pest exposures and contracts. A priority for 2015 should be to issue contracts, make sure the contracts are specific for the services you provide and get your older contracts updated. PLEASE DO IT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Good luck.

Andy McGinty is the EVP/COO of the LIPCA Insurance National Pest and Lawn Program. He has handled thousands of pest control claims and exposures and has reviewed pest industry contracts/documents for over 20yrs. Andy is a speaker at pest and lawn conventions, conferences and CEU venues throughout the United States. He can be reached at 800-893-9867 ext 7016 and/or andy.mcginty@lipca.com

**Miscellaneous Contract Wording**

We have discussed certain clauses or wording that should be in most of your contracts and some reasons why. There are other exclusions, wording and clauses that should be included as well. We are sure that many pest defense attorneys, experts and others could write a book on this issue, but there is not enough room for that in this article.

An Animal Classification Primer

Continued from page 12

orders instead of 28. Why all the changes? Organisms used to be classified based mainly on external appearance. Molecular studies have now started revealing either relationships or differences in organisms that cause them to be grouped together or split apart. This is an excerpt from the new Univar ProTraining course “Animal Classification: Everything Thing in Its Order”. To view the entire course, log into or register an account with Premier Services at www.PestWeb.com.

Erin Monteagudo, M.S, B.C.E. is the Technical Content & Training Classification: Every Thing in Its Order”. To view the entire course, log into or register an account with Premier Services at www.PestWeb.com.
Monitors is key to a successful program. What these devices can tell a monitoring program. Your strong knowledge base in reading these failures. One way for you to look at this important line of defense is as and even sometimes control. When your program does not go as planned, new line of defense is often blamed as the reason a program fails. One way for you to look at this important line of defense is as a monitoring program. Your strong knowledge base in reading these monitors is key to a successful program. What these devices can tell us about rodent activity is valuable in accessing any rodent program’s success. For example, devices that are seeing activity can tell us the pathways rodents are using to travel. We can adjust our station or trap locations to exploit this pathway and increase device activity. According to one technical service manager in the industry, “It’s not in the service provided, but the perception and understanding of monitoring for rodent activity. If you don’t read the signs provided by monitors and act accordingly, rodent problems will surface and callbacks are eminent, even with a great trap line program in place.”

One of the key factors affecting rodent trap line success is the actual traps and stations you select. If these tools are not easy to service the likelihood of them getting serviced is low. There are many choices in the marketplace when it comes to bait stations and traps. When selecting these items, test for ease of service. There are benefits and even sometimes control. When your program does not go as planned, new line of defense is often blamed as the reason a program fails. One way for you to look at this important line of defense is as a monitoring program. Your strong knowledge base in reading these monitors is key to a successful program. What these devices can tell us about rodent activity is valuable in accessing any rodent program’s success. For example, devices that are seeing activity can tell us the pathways rodents are using to travel. We can adjust our station or trap locations to exploit this pathway and increase device activity. According to one technical service manager in the industry, “It’s not in the service provided, but the perception and understanding of monitoring for rodent activity. If you don’t read the signs provided by monitors and act accordingly, rodent problems will surface and callbacks are eminent, even with a great trap line program in place.”

One of the key factors affecting rodent trap line success is the actual traps and stations you select. If these tools are not easy to service the likelihood of them getting serviced is low. There are many choices in the marketplace when it comes to bait stations and traps. When selecting these items, test for ease of service. There are benefits to decreasing the time it takes to service a trap line. Even a 5-second reduction in service time is huge over the course of a year. When selecting these items, test for ease of service. There are benefits to decreasing the time it takes to service a trap line. Even a 5-second reduction in service time is huge over the course of a year. Ultimately, good communication between the PMP and customer will always be a key factor in the success of any rodent management program. Make sure you share the complexity of rodent pest management in terms a customer can understand. This understanding empowers your customer to make informed pest decisions and realize their wisdom in engaging a professional.

To provide pest management professionals (PMPs) with a solution uniquely fit for today’s modern bait rotation strategies, Bayer has launched Maxforce® Impact Roach Gel Bait. Offering PMPs an innovative white matrix and a new bait active ingredient specially designed to combat aversion, Maxforce Impact has also been granted the Environmental Protection Agency’s reduced-risk status for cockroach control. New Maxforce Impact is a white gel bait featuring Bayer’s controlled-release BlueBead technology, which contains an entirely new bait matrix designed with rotation in mind. The BlueBeads within the gel help carry a proprietary feeding stimulant that attracts in the rapid consumption of the gel. Maxforce Impact also contains a novel active ingredient for baits, clothianidin, which quickly controls roaches while actively preventing resistance. This new gel bait is free of the big 8 allergens, such as milk, eggs or nuts, making it ideal for sensitive accounts like food or pharmaceutical plants. Its white color reduces the risk of staining eggs or nuts, making it ideal for sensitive accounts like food or pharmaceutical plants. Its white color reduces the risk of staining.

This gel bait provides stability and reliability under a wide range of environmental conditions. Additionally, this gel bait does not require a signal word by the PMP or personal protective equipment for application. Maxforce Impact is the latest addition to the complete Maxforce Roach Control System. It joins Maxforce FC Magnum, an ideal solution for handling clean-out problems, and Maxforce FC Select, an affordable choice for maintenance programs. Maxforce Impact provides PMPs the formulated-for-rotation option they need to protect their business from the threats of aversion and resistance.

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A difference of value:
A difference of confidence: provides proven control you can count on

A difference of convenience:
A difference of satisfaction: happy technicians lead to happy customers
The language in the Pollinator Protection Box is mostly or all protection.

Pesticide Stewardship website at http://pesticidestewardship.org/ or mitigating measures. As stated in the Pollinator Protection Box, accompanied by specific pollinator protective application restrictions and Directions for Use language. In addition, the bee icon in the harm. The new label language includes a Pollinator Protection Box applicators are aware of the potential for harming bees when using possible that EPA will extend this label language to additional pesticide protections on selected product labels.

The purpose of this new label language is to ensure that EPA had already taken action to strengthen pollinator protections on selected product labels. About a year before the Presidential memorandum, the EPA announced it would be developing new label language for neonicotinoid insecticides registered for outdoor sites. On August 15, 2013, the EPA announced the new label language “intended to minimize the exposure to bees and other pollinators.” The label language is required on all products containing clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam that have Directions for Use for outdoor foliar use. This includes both outdoor agricultural and non-agricultural uses. It is possible that EPA will extend this label language to additional pesticide products in the future.

The purpose of this new label language is to ensure that applicators are aware of the potential for harming bees when using these products and give practical measures to prevent pollinator harm. The new label language includes a Pollinator Protection Box and Directions for Use language. In addition, the bee icon in the Pollinator Protection Box will be repeated in the label Directions for Use wherever applications might put bees or other pollinators at risk, accompanied by specific pollinator protective application restrictions or mitigating measures. As stated in the Pollinator Protection Box, additional information of protecting bees can be found at the Pesticide Stewardship website at http://pesticidestewardship.org/ pollinatorprotection/Pages/default.aspx by clicking on Pollinator Protection.

The language in the Pollinator Protection Box is mostly or all advisory. However, the new label language in the Directions for Use is directive. For agricultural uses, the directive label language includes specific beekeeper notification requirements. For crops under contracted pollinator services, the beekeeper providing the pollinator services must be notified no less than 48 hours before the planned application. For food or feed crops, or commercially grown ornamentals crops that are attractive to pollinators but not under contracted pollinator services, there can be several alternatives, but all are designed to protect pollinators. Not all requirements are on all labels; it depends on the uses of the particular product. Also, depending on the product’s persistence, some labels will inform about the length of time after application that the product is toxic to bees and for how long after application pollinators must be protected. For non-agricultural uses there are no beekeeper notification requirements but there are specific application timing requirements; for example, “Only apply after all flower petals have fallen off.” In addition, for pesticide labels, descriptions of bee activity, such as “visiting” or “actively visiting” plants in flower, are replaced with the term “foraging.” The timeframe for this label change is as follows: labels for outdoor uses of the four neonicotinoid products were revised by adding the Pollinator Protection Box and Directions for Use language for the four neonicotinoid insecticides described above, in Nevada, for pesticide applications to agricultural crops, there are currently requirements for licensed pesticide operators to notify beekeepers of the intent to apply any pesticide known to be harmful to bees (Nevada Agricultural Code section 555.470). The notice is to be given to beekeepers managing honey bees on the land to be treated or adjacent land not more than 72 hours and not less than 24 hours before the application is scheduled. The purpose of this notification is to give the beekeepers time to protect their bees (move, cover, etc.). For certain insecticides [e.g. carbanil] the notification requirement is more restrictive. For notification to be made, the beekeeper must have previously informed the pest control operator of the location of the bee colonies. For products and uses to which it applies, the new Directions for Use pollinator protective language could be more restrictive than the current regulatory requirements. The Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA) fully supports the new pollinator protective label language.

NDA Director Jim Barbee says, “We thank Nevada’s pesticide applicators for following these new regulations. Honey bees are important to Nevada agriculture, and proper application of pesticides can benefit both crops and pollinators.”

NDA inspectors will be checking for compliance with the pollinator protective language during routine announced and unannounced inspections of pest control operators. NDA will also investigate all verified complaints alleging pesticide harm to pollinators in both agricultural and non-agricultural settings. To protect pollinators is to protect agriculture and is everyone’s business.
Recognizing Pollinators

With new pesticide regulations coming into effect it is important that we recognize what pollinators are. They are anything that transfers pollen from the male parts of a flower to the female parts. This can be done by wind, water or a variety of animals. These animals include humans, birds, bats and insects. Protecting insect pollinators is a major concern.

Insect pollinators can be lumped into two groups: active and passive. Passive pollinators are almost any insect that moves pollen while feeding on nectar or pollen. These most commonly include butterflies, moths, beetles (Fig. 1), flies and wasps. The impact of pesticides on this group is harder to document. But these pollinators are still very important in both our agricultural and natural systems. Many of the passive pollinator species are also both predators and parasites of our pests.

The active pollinators are our bees. They collect pollen and nectar to provision their nests and produce the next generation. Bees can be categorized as either solitary or social. In the solitary bees each female builds and supplies her own nest and may construct several nests during a season. Most of these bees have only one generation per year. These include several species extremely important to Nevada agriculture, such as the alfalfa leafcutter bee (Fig. 2) and the alkali bee. The alkali bee was the first native bee in the U.S. to be “managed” for pollination in the 1950s. Because of how these bees collect pollen, they are often considered much better pollinators than honey bees. Although not social, many of these bees are gregarious and are often found nesting in large numbers. Carpenter bees (Xylocopa sp.) can be considered pests at times even though they are excellent pollinators.

Social bees include numerous bumble bee species and the honey bee. Bumble bees (Fig. 3) are found throughout the state but are more abundant at higher elevations and in the more northern latitudes. Recently the bumble bee populations have been some of the most severely impacted by misuse and improper pesticides applications. This is in part due to their normally small colony size with often less than 400 individuals in a colony (honey bees usually average close to 50,000). More information on bumble bees can be found at the Bumble Bee Conservation Trust (http://bumblebeecentration.org).

The honey bee (Fig. 4) is native to the European and Asian continent. The common species, the European honey bee, is managed for pollination and honey throughout the world and has numerous subspecies (including the Africanized honey bee) and varieties. Although there has been much press about the decline and disappearance of honey bees, there are as many or more colonies in the U.S. and Nevada compared to the recent past. There are numerous factors making honey bee management more difficult these days. This includes new viruses, predators and parasites. In southern Nevada protecting and supporting pollinators is made more difficult with the presence of the Africanized honey bee. This bee can be an effective pollinator, but its aggressiveness and potential health hazard outweighs this benefit. The Nevada Department of Agriculture considers any unmanaged colony of honey bees in southern Nevada to be Africanized. An unmanaged colony is any colony not in a manmade hive or is in a manmade hive that has been abandoned or uncared for.

Remember, when treating any kind of flowering plant whether in bloom or not, always consider what effects your actions may have on the pollinators or other beneficials visiting the current or future flowers.

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