

No Neonicotinoids on DNR managed land

The Wisconsin DNR will no longer allow neonicotinoid insecticides, including neonic treated seed, on DNR farmland.

Effective January 2021, neonicotinoids are prohibited in new farming agreements.

Cooperators that have farming agreements within the high potential range (HPR) of Karner blue butterfly or high potential zone (HPZ) of rusty patch bumble must stop using neonicotinoid pesticides and treated seeds immediately to prevent unauthorized take of these federally endangered species.

Cooperators with agreements signed prior to 2021 not in HPR/HPZ may continue to use these insecticides or treated seeds until the agreement expiration. We encourage you to source non-neonicotinoid treated seeds. Ask your local cooperative to help you avoid neonicotinoid pesticides. Contact DNR staff if you need help sourcing seed.

Neonicotinoid insecticides

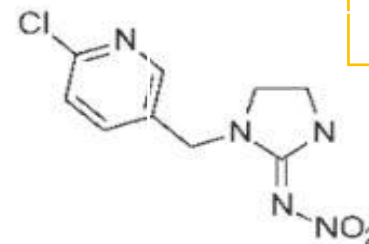
- Acetamiprid – CAS# 135410-20-7
- Clothianidin – CAS# 210880-95-5
- Dinotefuran – CAS# 165252-70-0
- Imidacloprid – CAS# 138261-41-3
- Thiamethoxam – CAS# 153719-23-4

What are Neonicotinoids?

Neonicotinoids (neonics) are a class of insecticides that kill through the nicotine receptor of insect nervous systems. Neonics are applied via foliar sprays, soil drenches, injections or added to seed coats.

Why prohibit at DNR?

Neonics are broad spectrum insecticides that kill pollinators and other insects. Other state and federal agencies have prohibited their use on public lands.



through skin. Ingestion of treated seeds may be hazardous to domestic animals, livestock, other wildlife.

Disposal: Cover or collect spilled treated seeds. Dispose of all excess treated seed in accordance with local requirements. Do not contaminate water bodies when disposing of wash waters.

FIRST AID: Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse gently with water for 15 minutes. If wear contact lenses, remove after first 5 minutes, and continue rinsing. **Skin or clothing:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water. Use soap if available. **Swallowed:** Call poison center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Sip water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Inhaled:** Move to fresh air. If not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, and then give artificial respiration. Call poison center or doctor for further treatment advice.

For emergency medical treatment information, Call Collect Day or Night: (314) 694-4000

WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. THIS SEED HAS BEEN TREATED WITH SEED PROTECTANTS CODED BELOW AT THE PRODUCT'S LABELED RATES. DO NOT USE FOR FOOD, FEED OR OIL PROCESSING PURPOSES. DO NOT REUSE EMPTY SACKS. STORE AWAY FROM FEED AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS. TREATED SEED EXPOSED ON SOIL SURFACE MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO BIRDS, FISH AND OTHER WILDLIFE.

CODE	PROTECTANT
A	Metalaxyl
H1	Clothianidin 250
H2	Clothianidin 500
H3	Clothianidin 1250
I	Trifloxystrobin
V	<i>Bacillus firmus</i> 1-1582
W	Ipconazole

Clothianidin-treated seed (Acceleron IC-609 Insect Seed Treatment): Left over treated seed may be double-bagged around the headland or buried away from water source in accordance with local requirements. This compound is toxic to birds and mammals. **Trifloxystrobin-treated (Acceleron DX-709 Fungicide Seed Treatment):** Planting intervals: Areas planted with treated seed may be replanted immediately with any crop for which a tolerance exists for trifloxystrobin. Do not plant any crop without trifloxystrobin tolerances until 30 days after planting trifloxystrobin-treated seed. **Clothianidin; Bacillus firmus-treated (PONCHO®/VOTIVO®):** This seed treatment contains 4% clothianidin and 8.1% *Bacillus firmus* 1-1582. Do not use treated seed for food, feed, oil production or other purposes. Use planting equipment that will plant treated seed into the soil to a minimum depth of 1/2 inch (sugarbeet), or 0.02 lbs (sorghum) per acre. For sugarbeet, do not apply more than 0.02 lbs of application (seed treatment or foliar), do not apply more than 0.02 lbs of application (seed treatment or foliar), do not apply more than 0.02 lbs of application (seed treatment or foliar), do not apply more than 0.02 lbs of application (seed treatment or foliar).

Farming Agreement Neonic Policy 2021 and Beyond





Non-neonic treated seed

Corn, soybean, alfalfa, and sunflower seeds are often treated with neonicotinoids. Small grains are typically not treated but check the label before purchasing. Reach out to your seed supplier early (August through November) so that you can source seed that does not contain neonicotinoids.

GMO seed, Roundup® ready seed, seeds treated with fungicides and seeds treated with Bacillus spp. are allowed on DNR managed land.

Seed labels

After a DNR farming agreement is signed, the cooperator will need to provide a copy (e.g., photograph or scan) of the seed label prior to planting. This is required each year of the farming agreement. See above picture for an example of a seed label.

Pesticide Use

All pesticide treatments must be reported to the property manager by December 1st of each year of a farming agreement. No pesticides listed as **Prohibited** on the FSC® highly hazardous pesticides list can be used. Atrazine cannot be used even though it is on the **Restricted** list.

See <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/retrieve/7e9195d8-c6f7-4a2c-8495-a5464e693a0f> for a list of the FSC highly hazardous pesticides, including those classified as Prohibited.

Fill out the External Pesticide Use Report provided by the property manager as a part of your farming agreement documentation. Include a map of the treatment area and a copy of the label and safety data sheet.



Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM is a decision making process that helps reduce the risk from pests and minimizes economic, health and environmental risks. Follow IPM practices as outlined by the UW-Madison Integrated Pest & Crop Management program for your specific crop. Visit <https://ipcm.wisc.edu> for more information.

Pest Outbreaks

If IPM insect pest thresholds are met, Cooperators must ask for permission from the DNR property manager to apply a reactive insecticide treatment. An amendment to the farming agreement will be required to document the contract change. Each request for emergency pest outbreak control will need approval.

