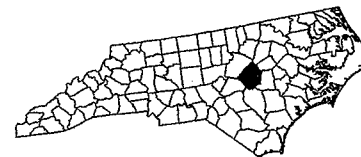




# Protecting Endangered Species

## Interim Measures

### Johnston County, North Carolina



The information in this pamphlet is similar to what the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) expects to distribute once our Endangered Species Protection Program is in effect. The limitations on pesticide use are not law at this time, but are being provided now for your use in voluntarily protecting endangered and threatened species from harm due to pesticide use. We encourage you to use this information. We also welcome your comments.

The Endangered Species Act is intended to protect and promote recovery of animals and plants that are in danger of becoming extinct due to the activities of people. Under the Act, EPA must ensure that use of pesticides it registers will not result in harm to the species listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. fish and Wildlife Service, or to habitat critical to those species' survival. To implement the Endangered Species Protection Program, labels of certain pesticides will direct users to bulletins similar to this sample pamphlet. This program will protect endangered and threatened species from harm due to pesticide use.

EPA requests your comments regarding the information presented in this publication. Please let us know whether the information is clear and correct. Also tell us to what extent following the recommended measures would affect your typical pesticide use or productivity. This information will be considered by EPA during the final stages of program development.

Please submit comments to:

**Interim Endangered Species  
Protection Program (7506C)**

**U.S. EPA**

**401 M Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20460**



### About This Publication

This publication contains a County Map showing the Area within the county where pesticide use should be limited to protect listed species. These areas are identified on the map by a shaded pattern. Each shaded pattern corresponds to a species in need of protection.

The Shading Key shows the name of the species that each shaded pattern represents and often describes the shaded area. The area may be described in terms of Township, Range, and Section or by giving details about the habitat of the species.

The first column of the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients" lists the active ingredients for which there should be limitations on use to protect certain species. The next columns are headed by the shaded pattern of the species with Codes listed underneath them.

The Code indicates the specific limitation that is necessary to protect the species. The section titled Limitations on Pesticide Use explains the code.

### Does This Information Apply to You?

To determine whether this information applies to your use of a pesticide, review the questions below. The information applies only if you answer "yes" to both questions:

- Do you intend to use pesticides within or near the shaded area on the county map?
- Are any of the ingredients listed on the front panel of your pesticide product label named in the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients"?

If you answer "yes" to both questions, you should follow the instructions on "How to Use This Information" to determine if you should limit use of the pesticide to help protect listed species.

If you answer "no" to either question, you should follow the usage directions on the pesticide product label.





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## How To Use This Information

- 1) On the county map, find the specific shading pattern(s) in or near the area where you intend to apply pesticides.
- 2) Read the descriptor under the Shading Key for the pattern(s) to identify the specific area involved.
- 3) In the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients," locate the active ingredient in the pesticide you intend to apply.
- 4) Locate the code to the right of the active ingredient name and under the shading pattern(s) that apply to you.
- 5) When using the pesticide, find the code(s) described under "Limitations on Pesticide Use" and follow the limitation given.
- 6) If you are applying more than one listed active ingredient or applying a listed active ingredient in an area with more than one shading pattern (species), multiple codes may apply. If so, you should follow the most restrictive limitation.
- 7) Read the information on Reducing Runoff and Drift in this pamphlet.

## Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients

Active Ingredient	Shading Pattern	Active Ingredient	Shading Pattern
			
	Code		Code
AZINPHOS-METHYL	2x	METHOMYL	1x
BENOMYL	1x	MEVINPHOS	2x
CAPTAN	1x	NALED	1x
CARBARYL	2x	PARATHION (ETHYL)	2x
CARBOFURAN	1x	PENDIMETHALIN	2x
DIAZINON	2x	PHORATE	1x
DICOFOL	2x	PHOSMET	1x
DIMETHOATE	2x	PHOSPHAMIDON	1x
ENDOSULFAN	2x	PROPICONAZOLE	1x
ETHION	2x	PYRETHRINS	2x
ETHOPROP	1x	TERBUFOS	2x
FENAMIPHOS	2x	TRICHLORFON	2x
FONOFOS	2x		
MALATHION	2x		
METHIDATHION	2x		

The trade names listed above were provided by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

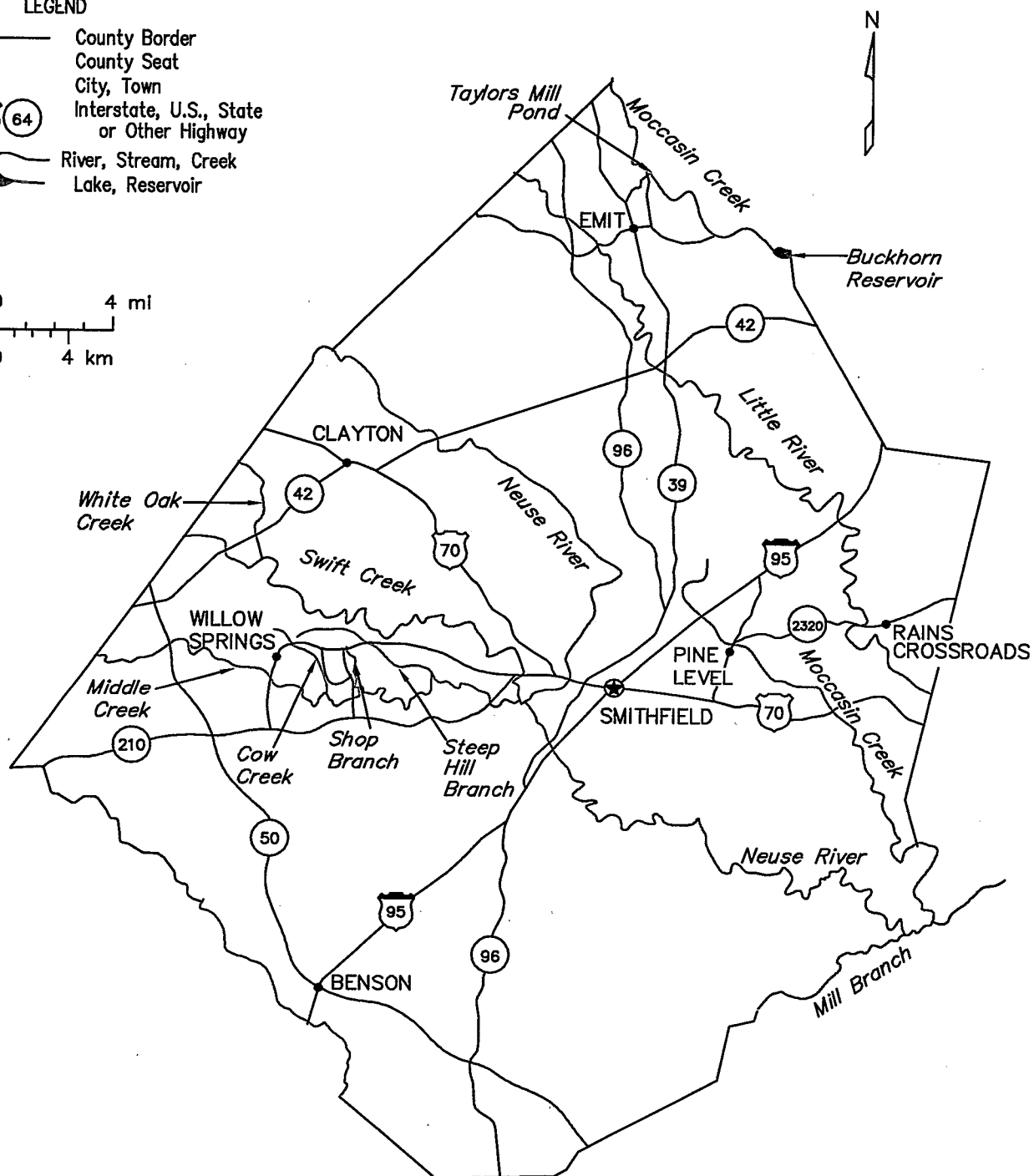
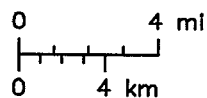
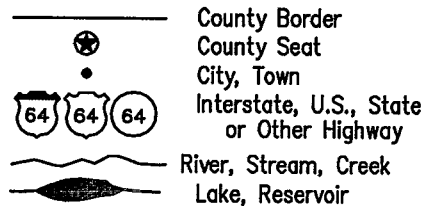
## Limitations On Pesticide Use

### Codes/Limitations

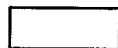
- 1x Within the area described under the Shading Key and 1/2 mile up all streams that join the area, do not apply this pesticide within 20 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 2x Within the area described under the Shading Key and 1/2 mile up all streams that join the area, do not apply this pesticide within 40 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**.

# JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

## LEGEND



## SHADING KEY



Freshwater mollusks [**Dwarf wedge mussel**, *Alasmidonta heterodon*]. The shaded areas shown on the map are on Moccasin Creek from Taylors Mill Pond to Buckhorn Reservoir; Little River from Wake County border to Route 2320; White Oak Creek from Austin Pond to Swift Creek from the county border to Neuse River; Middle Creek from North Carolina Route 50 east to the confluence with Swift Creek.

## **Reducing Runoff and Drift**

Careful use of pesticides can diminish harm to the environment and reduce exposure of endangered and threatened species to pesticides. Using pesticide runoff and drift measures may be helpful in keeping more of the applied pesticide on the field and may also lower your costs of pesticides.

### **Runoff**

Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff.

Where feasible, use application techniques such as T banding and in-furrow techniques, which incorporate the pesticide into the soil.

Pesticides with ground water warning labels are more likely to enter ground and surface water than those without such warnings. When possible, use a pesticide that does not contain a ground water warning label.

Keep Informed about changing weather conditions, and try to avoid pesticide application when heavy rainfall is expected.

### **Drift**

Wind direction, speed, and evaporation are important factors in reducing drift. Most importantly, pesticides should be applied when the wind direction is away from areas of concern; try to avoid application during periods of high winds. Avoiding applications during the hottest part of the day, when evaporation is highest, will further reduce drift.

When high winds and excessive evaporation are not present, a drift retardant may be useful for aerial applications.

Using the largest droplet size compatible with the pesticide coverage will reduce drift. Typically, higher spray volumes will also result in less drift.

**For the Protection of Your Land, Always Read and Follow Label Directions**



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