

# Protecting Endangered Species

## Interim Measures

### Grant Parish, Louisiana



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 at this time 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 send comments to:

Interim Endangered Species  
Protection Program (7506C)  
U.S. EPA  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20460

EPA-735F-01012  
April 2002  
[www.epa.gov/espp](http://www.epa.gov/espp)



#### About This Publication

This publication contains a parish map showing the area within the parish 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. This 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:

- Do you intend to use pesticides within or near the shaded area on the parish map?
- Are any of the active ingredients listed on the front panel of your pesticide product label names 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.

## How to Use This Information

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

## SHADING KEY




**Louisiana Pearlshell, *Margaritifera hembeli*.**  
 Within the shaded area shown on the map, pesticide use limitations only apply on and along the streams. The shaded area is bounded on the east by Highway 167, from Dry Prong south to Highway 1241 at Prospect. Then west on Highway 1241 to Interstate 71, then north on Interstate 71 to SR 8 to where Lake Road forks to Fairfield and then to SR 122, through Faircloth, and back to Highway 167 at Dry Prong.

## Limitations on Pesticide Use

### Codes/Limitations

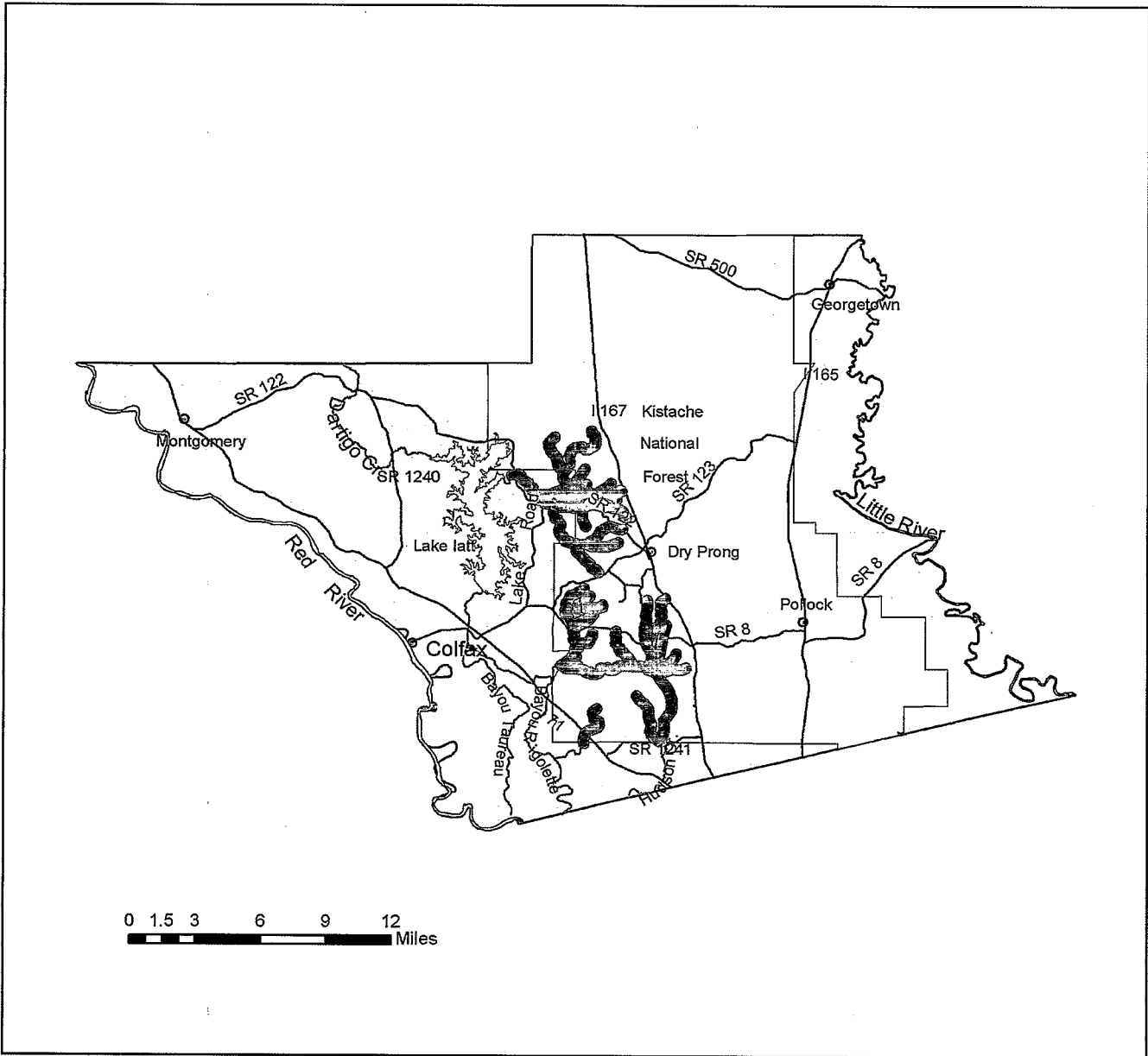
- 3** Do not apply these pesticides within 100 yards from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within 1/4 mile for **aerial applications**.
- 1m** Within the shaded area shown on the map and 1/2 mile up all streams that join the shaded area, do not apply these pesticides within 20 yards from the edge of the water for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 2m** Within the shaded area shown on the map and 1/2 mile up all streams that join the shaded area, do not apply these pesticides within 40 yards from the edge of the water for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 35a** Within the shaded area shown on the map, do not apply this pesticide within 100 yards from the edge of water.

## Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients







| Active Ingredient/<br>Common Name*  | Shading Pattern<br><br>Code |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Acephate - Orthene                  | 3  |
| Azinphos-methyl - Guthion           | 3  |
| Bendiocarb - Ficam                  | 3  |
| Chlorpyrifos - Dursban              | 3  |
| Fenthion - Dogtex, Rid-A-Bird       | 3  |
| Naled - Dibrom                      | 3  |
| Trifluralin - Trialin               | 3  |
| <hr/>                               |  |
| Benomyl - Benolate                  | 1m   |
| Captan - Captan                     | 1m   |
| Ethoprop - Mocap                    | 1m   |
| Methomyl - Lannate                  | 1m   |
| Methyl Parathion - Methyl Parathion | 1m   |
| Nitrapyrin - Nitrapyrin             | 1m   |
| Phosmet - Fosdan                    | 1m   |
| Phosphamidon - Phosphamidon         | 1m   |
| <hr/>                               |  |
| Carbaryl - Sevin                    | 2m   |
| Diazinon - Spectracide              | 2m   |
| Dicofol - Kelthane                  | 2m   |
| Dimethoate - Cygon                  | 2m   |
| Esfenvalerate - Asana               | 2m   |
| Ethion - Ethion                     | 2m   |
| Fenamiphos - Namacur                | 2m   |
| Fonofos - Dyfonate                  | 2m   |
| Malathion - Cythion                 | 2m   |
| Methidathion - Methidathion         | 2m   |
| Mevinphos - Phosdrin                | 2m   |
| Pendimethalin - Prowl               | 2m   |
| Pyrethrins - Pyrethrum              | 2m   |
| Trichlorfon - Trifon                | 2m   |
| <hr/>                               |  |
| Aldicarb - Temik                    | 35a  |

\* Examples of common names provided by Louisiana Dept. of Agriculture & Forestry. This bulletin also applies to other compounds with different common names, but the same active ingredients.

# Louisiana Pearlshell in Grant Parish, Louisiana



## Legend

-  Louisiana pearlshell
-  Roads
-  Rivers, creeks
-  Cities, towns
-  Public lands
-  Parish boundary



## 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 that 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 rain 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



United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency  
(7506C)  
Washington, DC 20460

Official business  
Penalty for Private Use  
\$300