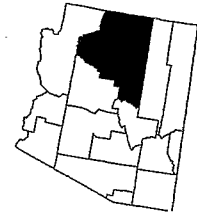




Protecting Endangered Species

Interim Measures

Coconino County, Arizona



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:

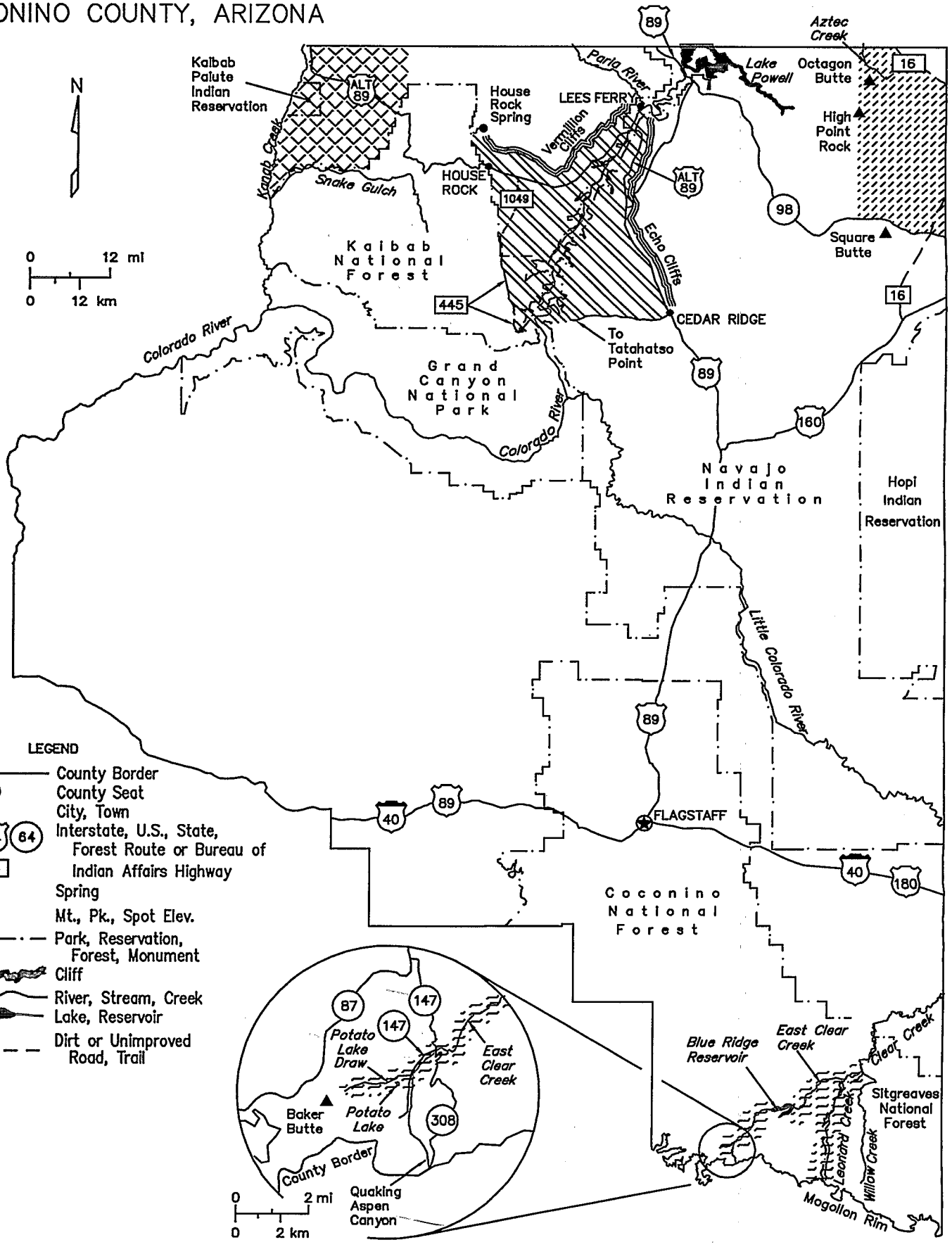
- Do you intend to use pesticides within or near the shaded area on the county map?
- Are any of the ingredients listed on the front panel of your pesticide product label named in the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients"?

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.

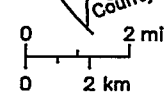


COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA



LEGEND

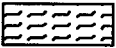
- County Border
- County Seat
- City, Town
- Interstate, U.S., State, Forest Route or Bureau of Indian Affairs Highway
- Indian Affairs Highway
- Spring
- Mt., Pk., Spot Elev.
- Park, Reservation, Forest, Monument
- Cliff
- River, Stream, Creek
- Lake, Reservoir
- Dirt or Unimproved Road, Trail



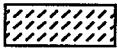
SHADING KEY



Brady pincushion cactus (plant), *Pediocactus bradyi* (Cactaceae, the cactus family). Within the shaded area shown on the map, the species habitat is in stony soils. Pesticide use limitations do not apply in irrigated pastureland or cropland.



Little Colorado spinedace (fish), *Lepidomeda vittata*. The shaded area on the map includes Clear Creek, East Clear Creek, and Leonard Creek from the confluence of Clear Creek and Willow Creek to the Mogollon Rim. Pesticide use limitations do not apply on Blue Ridge Reservoir.



Navajo sedge (plant), *Carex specuicola* (Cyperaceae, the sedge family). Within the shaded area shown on the map, the species habitat is in damp, sandy or silty soils around shady springfed seepages. Pesticide use limitations do not apply in irrigated pastureland or cropland.



Siler pincushion cactus (plant), *Pediocactus sileri* (Cactaceae, the cactus family). Within the shaded area shown on the map, the species habitat is in gypsum- and calcium-rich clay soils. Pesticide use limitations do not apply in irrigated pastureland or cropland.

Limitations On Pesticide Use

Codes/Limitations

- 1 Do not apply this pesticide within 20 yards from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 1m Within the shaded area shown on the map and ½ mile up all streams that join the shaded area, do not apply this pesticide within 20 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 2 Do not apply this pesticide within 40 yards from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 3m Within the shaded area shown on the map and ½ mile up all streams that join the shaded area, do not apply this pesticide within 100 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within ¼ mile for **aerial applications**.
- 5d Do not apply **ultra low volume (ULV) applications** within 1 mile from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map.
- 10 Do not apply **directly to water** within the shaded area shown on the map, nor within 1 mile up all streams from the shaded area.
- 17b Do not apply this pesticide in the species habitat (described under the Shading Key). For **ground applications** do not apply within 100 yards of the habitat, nor within ¼ mile for **aerial applications**.
- 20 Do not apply **directly to water** within the shaded area shown on the map.
- 29 Do not apply this pesticide in the species habitat (described under the Shading Key). For **ground applications** do not apply within 20 yards of the habitat, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 32a Do not apply this pesticide on **rights-of-way** in the species habitat (described under the Shading Key).
- 41 Do not apply this pesticide within ¼ mile from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within ½ mile for **aerial applications**.
- 43a Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply this pesticide within 100 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within ¼ mile for **aerial applications**.
- 199 Do not apply this pesticide above the threshold application rate (TAR) indicated within 20 yards from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 399 Do not apply this pesticide above the threshold application rate (TAR) indicated within 100 yards from the edge of water within the shaded area shown on the map for **ground applications**, nor within ¼ mile for **aerial applications**.

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

Active Ingredient

Shading Pattern

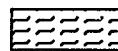
BRADY PINCUSHION CACTUS



SILER PINCUSHION CACTUS



LITTLE
COLORADO
SPINEDACE



NAVAJO
SEDGE



	Code	Code	TAR*	Code
METHOMYL	--	3m,5d	--	--
METHYL PARATHION	--	3m,5d,10	--	--
METRIBUZIN	32a	--	--	--
NALED	--	5d,399	2.0	--
OXYDEMETON-METHYL	--	199	2.5	--
OXYFLUORFEN (granular)	17b	1	--	--
OXYFLUORFEN (non-granular)	17b	199	0.75	--
PARAQUAT	29	--	--	29
PERMETHRIN	--	3m,5d	--	--
PHOSMET	--	1m	--	--
PICLORAM (all forms)	29	--	--	29
PROPACHLOR (granular)	--	199	1.3	--
PROPACHLOR (non-granular)	--	199	0.4	--
PYRETHRINS	--	1m,5d,10	--	--
SULFOMETURON METHYL	32a	--	--	--
TEBUTHIURON	29	--	--	29
THIOPHANATE-METHYL	--	1m	--	--
TRICHLORFON (granular)	--	2	--	--
TRICHLORFON (non-granular)	--	399	3.5	--

*TAR = Threshold Application Rate (Pounds of active ingredient per acre per application)



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

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use
\$300