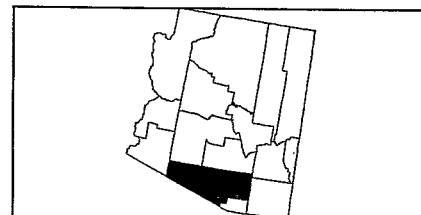




Protecting Endangered Species

Interim Measures Pima 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:

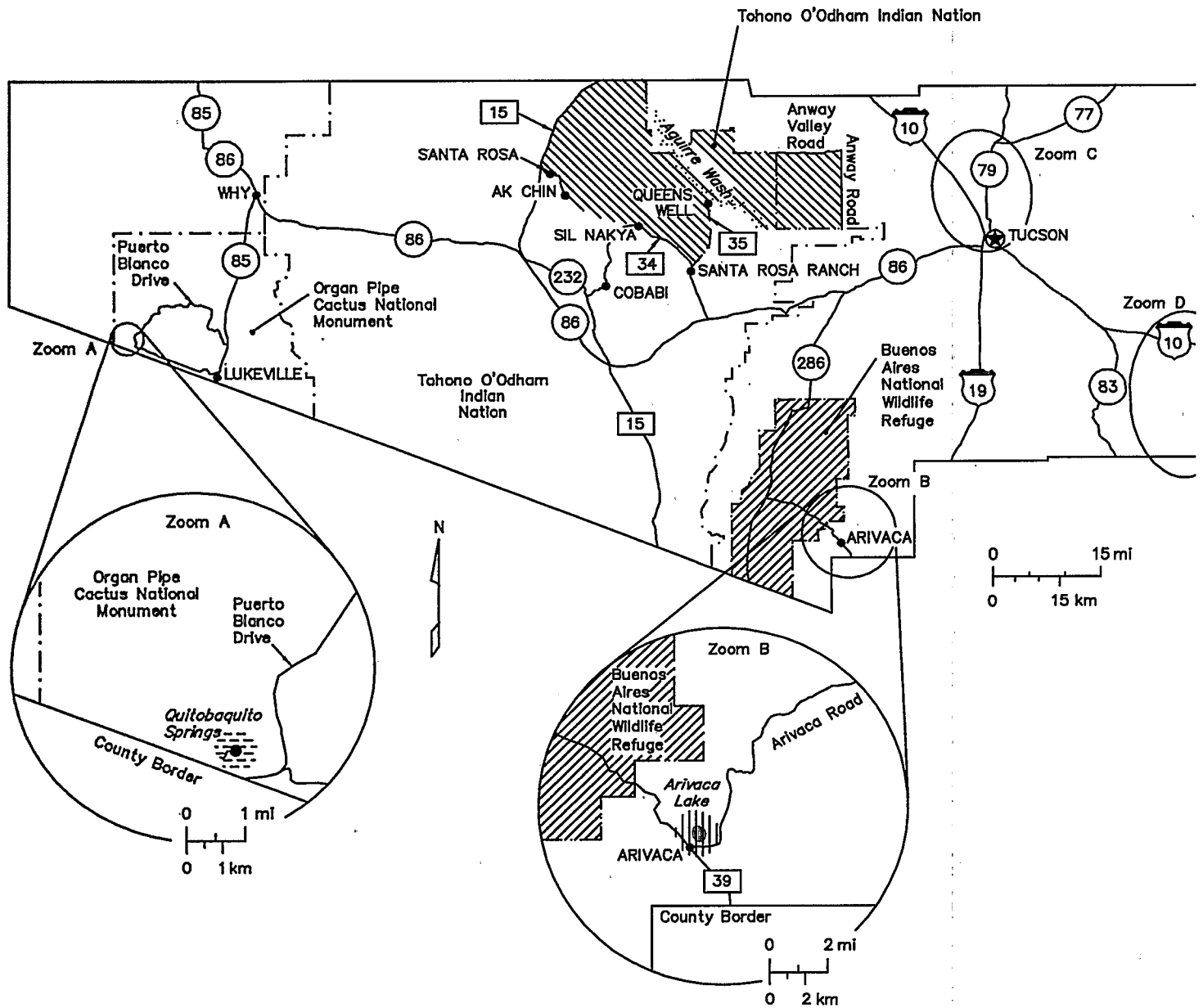
- Do you intend to use pesticides within or near the shaded area on the county map?
- Are any of the ingredients listed on the front panel of your pesticide product label named in the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients"?

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.







PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA



LEGEND

- County Border
- County Seat
- City, Town
- Interstate, U.S., State, Bureau of Indian Affairs Highway
- Highway
- Unimproved Road or Trail
- Park, Indian Reservation, Forest, Refuge
- Wash, Draw, Canyon
- Spring
- River, Stream, Creek
- Lake, Reservoir, Pond

Active Ingredient
Shading Pattern

	DESERT PUPFISH	GILA (YAQUI) TOPMINNOW	TAR*	MASKED BOBWHITE	NICHOL'S TURK'S HEAD CACTUS
					
	Code	Code		Code	Code
METRIBUZIN	--	--	--	--	32a
NALED	2a	5a,396	2.0	--	--
OXAMYL	2a	--	--	--	--
OXYDEMETON-METHYL	2a	--	--	--	--
OXYFLUORFEN	2a	--	--	--	17b
PARAQUAT	--	--	--	--	29
PARATHION (ethyl)	2a	--	--	--	--
PENDIMETHALIN	2a	--	--	--	--
PHORATE	2a	--	--	--	--
PHOSMET	2a	--	--	--	--
PICLORAM (all forms)	--	--	--	--	29
PROFENOFOS	2a	--	--	--	--
PROPACHLOR (granular)	2a	296	1.3	--	--
PROPACHLOR (non-granular)	2a	396	0.4	--	--
PROPARGITE	2a	--	--	--	--
PYRETHRINS	2a,20a	1x,5a,10a	--	--	--
SODIUM CYANIDE	--	--	--	28	--
SULFOMETURON METHYL	--	--	--	--	32a
SULPROFOS	2a	--	--	--	--
TEBUTHIURON	--	--	--	--	29
TERBUFOS	2a	--	--	--	--
THIODICARB	2a	--	--	--	--
THIOPHANATE-METHYL	2a	--	--	--	--
TRIBUFOS (DEF)	2a	--	--	--	--
TRICHLORFON (granular)	2a	2a	--	28	--
TRICHLORFON (non-granular)	2a	396	3.5	28	--
TRIFLURALIN	2a	--	--	--	--
ZINC PHOSPHIDE	--	--	--	28	--

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

Limitations On Pesticide Use

Codes/Limitations

- 1x Within the area described under the Shading Key and ½ 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**.
- 2a Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply this pesticide within 40 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 2g For applications that will not be **soil-incorporated**, do not apply this pesticide within 40 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**, within the area described under the Shading Key.
- 3x Within the area described under the Shading Key and ½ mile up all streams that join the area, do not apply this pesticide within 100 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within ¼ mile for **aerial applications**.
- 5a Do not apply **ultra low volume (ULV) applications** within 1 mile from the edge of water within the area described under the Shading Key.
- 10a Do not apply **directly to water** within the area described under the Shading Key, nor within 1 mile upstream from the 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**.
- 20a Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply **directly to water**.
- 28 Do not apply this pesticide within the shaded area shown on the map, within 20 yards of the shaded area for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 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).
- 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**.
- 196 Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply this pesticide above the threshold application rate (TAR) indicated within 20 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 100 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 296 Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply this pesticide above the threshold application rate (TAR) indicated within 40 yards from the edge of water for **ground applications**, nor within 200 yards for **aerial applications**.
- 396 Within the area described under the Shading Key, do not apply this pesticide above the threshold application rate (TAR) indicated within 100 yards from the edge of water 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

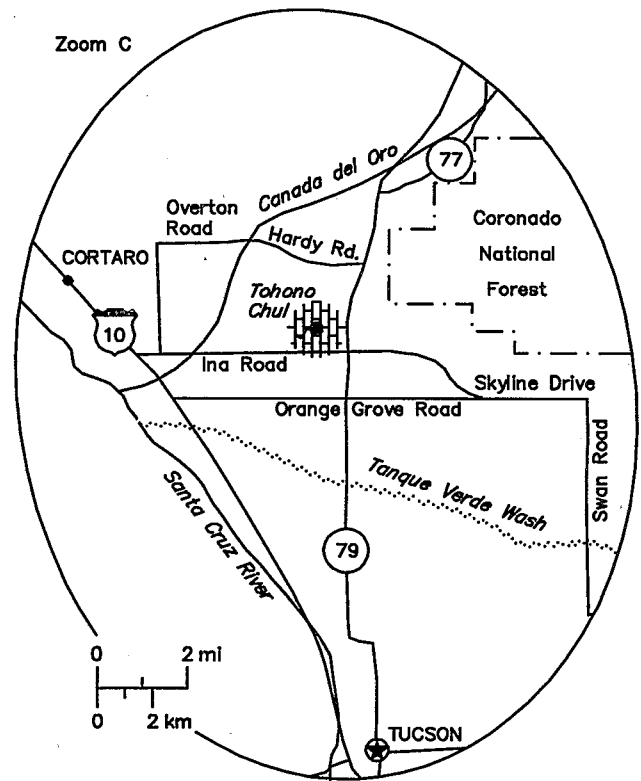
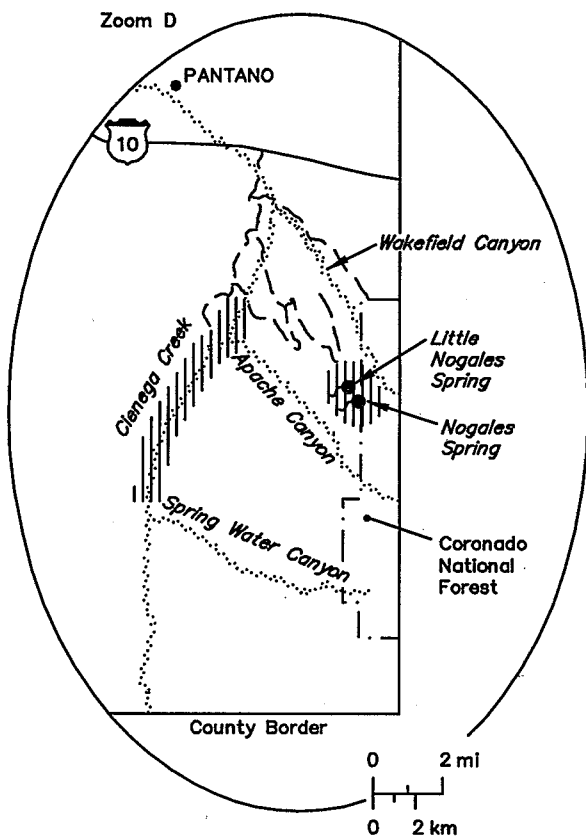
How To Use This Information

On the county map, find the specific shading patterns that cover, or are close to, the area where you will apply pesticides.

- 1) Read the descriptor in the Shading Key for those patterns; this may further identify the area involved.
- 2) In the "Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients," locate the active ingredients in the pesticide you intend to apply.
- 3) Locate the codes to the right of the active ingredient name and under the shading patterns that apply to you.
- 4) When using the pesticide, you should follow the limitations indicated for those codes described under "Limitations on Pesticide Use."
- 5) If you are applying more than one listed active ingredient or applying a listed 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.
- 6) Read the information on Reducing Runoff and Drift on the back of this pamphlet.

Table of Pesticide Active Ingredients

Active Ingredient	Shading Pattern				
	DESERT PUFFISH 	GILA (YAQUI) TOPMINNOW 	TAR*	MASKED BOBWHITE 	NICHOL'S TURK'S HEAD CACTUS 
	Code	Code		Code	Code
2,4-D (all forms)	--	--	--	--	29
ALDICARB	2a	--	--	--	--
ATRAZINE	--	--	--	--	29
AZINPHOS-METHYL	2a	--	--	--	--
BENOMYL	2a	--	--	--	--
BENSULIDE	2a	--	--	--	--
CAPTAN	2a	1x	--	--	--
CARBARYL	2a	3x	--	--	--
CARBOFURAN	2a	--	--	--	--
CHLOROTHALONIL	2a	--	--	--	--
CHLORPYRIFOS					
Alfalfa	43a	43a	--	--	--
All Other Uses Except as a Termiticide	2a,20a	3x,10a	--	--	--
CLOPYRALID	--	--	--	--	29
COPPER SULFATE (all salts)	2a	--	--	--	--
DIAZINON					
Granular Formulations and Soil-incorporated Liquids	2a	2a	--	28	--
Liquids not Soil-incorporated	2a	3x	--	28	--
DICAMBA (all forms)	--	--	--	--	29
DICHLORPROP (2,4-DP)	--	--	--	--	29
DICOFOL	2a	--	--	--	--
DICROTOPHOS	2a	--	--	--	--
DISULFOTON	2a	--	--	--	--
ENDOSULFAN	2a	--	--	--	--
ETHION	2a	--	--	--	--
ETHOPROP	2a	--	--	--	--
FENAMIPHOS	2a	--	--	--	--
FONOFOS	2a	--	--	--	--
HEXAZINONE	--	--	--	--	29
ISOFENPHOS	2a	--	--	--	--
MALATHION	2a,20a	3x,5a,10a	--	--	--
MANCOZEB	2a	--	--	--	--
MCPA (all forms)	--	--	--	--	29
METHIDATHION	2a	--	--	--	--
METHOMYL	2g	5a,196	0.2	--	--
METHYL PARATHION	2a,20a	3x,5a,10a	--	28	--



SHADING KEY



Desert pupfish (fish), *Cyprinodon macularius*. The shaded areas shown in Zoom A and C are for:

- Zoom A Quitobaquito Springs in T18S R7W Sec. 18
- Zoom C Tohono Chul in T12S R13E Sec. 35



Gila (include Yaqui) topminnow (fish), *Poeciliopsis occidentalis*. The shaded areas shown in Zooms B, C, and D are for:

- Zoom B Arivaca Lake
- Zoom C Tohono Chul in T12S R13E Sec. 35
- Zoom D Little Nogales Spring and Nogales Spring in T18S R18E Sec. 11
Cienega Creek from the southern edge of T17S R17E Sec. 27 north to a trail crossing in T17S R18E Sec. 31



Masked (quail) bobwhite (bird), *Colinus virginianus ridgwayi*. Within the shaded area shown on map, the species habitat is in semi-arid and desert grasslands, and scrub.



Nichol's Turk's head cactus (plant). *Echinocactus horizontalonius* var. *nicholii* (Cactaceae, the cactus family). Within the shaded area shown on the map, the species habitat is in sunny limestone talus slopes. Pesticide use limitations do not apply in irrigated pastureland or cropland.



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

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use
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