

PEP-Talk, April, 2006

Pesticide Education Program
Ohio State University Extension
Joanne Kick-Raack, State Coordinator
Cindy Folck, Communications
Vol. 10, Issue 4

In This Issue

- 24C Label Changes
- What is Too Windy?
- United Kingdom Considers Spray Drift Buffer Zones
- Mosquito Vector Control Workshops
- Gray Wolves May Be Removed from List
- Controversy Sprouts Over Biotech Alfalfa
- Pesticide Crop Watch
- Upcoming Events

24C Label Changes

Two 24c labels have been added for Ohio. Growers using these products must have a copy of the current label to be in compliance. 24c labels are permitted by EPA for products to be used to meet a special local need. Copies of the new labels are available on the Pesticide Education Program website at <http://pested.osu.edu>, go to the General Information page and follow the link to "24c Labels." The updated 24c label information is: Dual Magnum is registered by Syngenta and has a 24c special local need label to be used for control of weeds in garden beet, green onion, radish, spinach and turnip crops. The 24c label for usage is OH-060002. There is an electronic signature required by Syngenta for growers using the product. Information about the required signature is on the 24c label. Mushroom Supplement Preservative is registered by L.F. Lambert Spawn Co., Inc. and has a 24c special local need label to be used to protect the mushroom supplement from molds commonly present in compost. The 24c label for usage is OH-060001.

What is Too Windy?

Clarifying the difference between windy and too windy caused a spray drift case to be thrown out of district court in Illinois. According to the Daily Environment Report Banner, criminal charges against a custom spray applicator were dropped because the label language was too vague. The label said the pesticide product should not be applied in a way that would cause drift.

The incident was an application of AAtrex 4 and Bicep II Mangum that was impregnated into fertilizer pellets and applied with an air flow application rig. A neighbor videotaping the application claimed that the pesticide drifted onto her property. The wind speed at the farm during the application was recorded at 20 miles per hour.

The court found the label was vague and lacked meaningful guidance for enforcement of the drift provision and that any reasonable person would determine that spray drift would be associated with liquid applications, not pellet formulations.

(Sources: Daily Environment Report Banner, No. 57, ISSN 1521-9402; EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update, March 27, 2006; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 17, 2006)

United Kingdom Considers Spray Drift Buffer Zones

A proposal to mandate buffer zones of five-meters around fields to protect homeowners and bystanders from pesticide spray drift will be considered by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The proposal to be considered this summer calls for no-spray zones created around fields in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales to protect farming community residents and others. The proposal was developed by an independent governmental group that is funded by the British government. *(Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 34, No. 18).*

Mosquito Vector Control Workshops

Do you know any pesticide applicators who will be doing mosquito spraying this year? Encourage them to attend the Vector Control Workshops, coordinated by Ohio State University Extension and the

Ohio Department of Health. These workshops will be held around the state in June and the dates and locations are listed below.

Applicators will be able to bring in their mosquito ULV spraying equipment for droplet testing. The sprayers must be in working condition and calibrated prior to the workshop. Droplets can be taken only using pesticide as the spray, so have some pesticide in the tank.

At selected locations, an educational program and license exam testing will be available. The program includes a morning of new applicator training for the mosquito category on a pesticide applicator license. Applicators will be able to take their licensing exam the same morning. The afternoon educational session will feature an update on West Nile Virus and mosquito control. Pesticide recertification credits for the mosquito category will be available in the afternoon session.

The dates and locations of the workshops are:

June 14– Whitehall Community Park, 402 Hamilton Rd., Whitehall (Columbus area)

Educational session, ODA license exam and ULV droplet testing ALL available.

June 15 - Whitehall Community Park, 402 Hamilton Rd., Whitehall (Columbus area)

ULV droplet testing only - NO education session or ODA license exam testing will be available

June 21 – Lake County Health Department, 550 Black Brook Rd., Painesville Township, Educational session, ODA license exam and ULV droplet testing ALL available.

June 22 – Toledo Area Sanitary District, 5015 Stickney Ave., Toledo, ULV droplet testing only - NO education session or ODA license exam testing will be available

Registration is \$10/person for the educational session or \$10/machine for ULV droplet testing. On-line registration and more

information is available on the Pesticide Education Program website at <http://pested.osu.edu> or by calling (614) 292-4070

Gray Wolves May be Removed from List

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have proposed to remove gray wolves in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan from the list of endangered and threatened species. This delisting is for states in the Western Great Lakes region, which includes Ohio. This turns management of the gray wolf population from the federal level to the individual states in the region. More information on commenting on the proposal and the proposal details is available at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/wolf/2006pr_dl/index.htm

Controversy Sprouts Over Biotech Alfalfa

A lawsuit has been filed against USDA over approval of Roundup Ready Alfalfa. Filed in California federal court by the Center for Food Safety, the suit states that USDA failed to analyze the public health, environmental and economic consequences of approving the first commercial release of a bioengineered perennial crop. Visit these websites for more information about the lawsuit from opposing points of view:

AgWeb:

http://www.agweb.com/get_article.asp?pageid=126230&src=agcmt
Center for Food

Safety: http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/press_release2_16_2006.cfm

(Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 34, No. 19)

Pesticide Crop Watch

Fungicides/Bacteriocides

Oxytetracycline – EPA has released the risk assessment for oxytetracycline which is used primarily to control fire blight of pears, pear decline, bacterial spot on peaches and nectarines. All uses of the products containing the active ingredient are considered by EPA to be eligible for reregistration. The comment period is until April 17. A fact sheet is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/0655fact.pdf>

Streptomycin – EPA has released the risk assessment for streptomycin which is used on certain fruit, vegetables, seed, and ornamental crops and to control algae in ornamental ponds. All uses of the products containing the active ingredient are considered by EPA to be eligible for reregistration. The comment period is until April 17. More information is available at:
<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/0169fact.pdf>

Triazole fungicides - EPA has released the risk assessments for propiconazole, triadimefon and triadimenol. These fungicides have a variety of uses on some fruits, vegetables, turf and ornamentals. The comment period for each active ingredient is until April 17. More information is available for each pesticide:

propiconazole –

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/propiconazole/> This active ingredient is used on agricultural crops, ornamentals and turf
triadimefon –

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/triadimefon/index.htm>

This active ingredient is used to control rust and mildew on apples, grapes, pears and raspberries and used in pine seedlings, Christmas trees, turf and ornamentals.

triadimenol –

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/triadimenol/index.htm>

This active ingredient is used as a seed treatment for barley, corn, oats, rye and wheat.

Misc.

Boric acid/sodium salts – EPA has released the risk assessment for boric acid and its sodium salts which are used as insecticides, fungicides and herbicides in a large variety of settings. All uses of the products containing boric acid/sodium salts are considered by EPA to be eligible for reregistration. The comment period is until April 24. A fact sheet is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/0024fact.pdf>

(Source for Pesticide Crop Watch: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs website: www.epa.gov/pesticides)

Upcoming Events

Mosquito Vector Control Workshops

Mosquito Vector Control Workshops

June 13 – Whitehall Community Park, 402 Hamilton Rd., Whitehall (Columbus area)

Educational session, ODA license exam and ULV droplet testing ALL available.

June 14 - Whitehall Community Park, 402 Hamilton Rd., Whitehall (Columbus area)

ULV droplet testing only - NO education session or ODA license exam testing will be available

June 21 – Lake County Health Department, 550 Black Brook Rd., Painesville Township, Educational session, ODA license exam and ULV droplet testing ALL available.

June 22 – Toledo Area Sanitary District, 5015 Stickney Ave., Toledo, ULV droplet testing only - NO education session or ODA license exam testing will be available

OSU Extension embraces human diversity and is committed to ensuring that all educational programs conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, age, gender identity or expression, disability, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, or veteran status. Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Director, OSU Extension TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868