



# PEP-TALK

## OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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### Pesticide Disposal

The Ohio Department of Agriculture has scheduled the following dates and locations to offer pesticide users the opportunity to dispose of banned and other unusable pesticides. The service is offered at no cost and ODA assumes all liability associated with disposing of a hazardous waste.

Collections have been completed in 37 counties and over 261,000 pounds of pesticides have been turned in to date. In early projects ODA was only able to accept from "farmers." They are now able to accept from other pesticide users including landscapers, golf courses, etc.

Clean Sweep #6 Planned (June 1996) Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Allen counties. (Contact ODA for more information)

ODA/Shelby (August 20, 1996) Joint project between ODA and Shelby Co. Solid Waste District. SWD will pay the disposal costs and ODA will organize the collection.

ODA/Erie (September 24, 1996) Joint project between ODA and Erie Co. Solid Waste District. Open to both business and homeowners. SWD will pay the disposal costs and ODA will organize the collection.

ODA/Mahoning (October 1, 1996) Joint project between ODA and Mahoning Co. Solid Waste District. Open to both business and homeowners. SWD will pay the disposal costs and ODA will organize the collection.

### PAT Budget Cuts

#### PAT FACES BUDGET CUTS FROM EPA

After several government shutdowns, Congress finally passed a budget for EPA on April 24. While the budget levels were restored to within 1½% of last year's spending, EPA has indicated that it would still potentially cut funds to pesticide applicator training programs by 88%. While EPA funds only account for 10-20% of the total cost of PAT programs across the nation, cuts are threatening some state extension programs which rely on these dollars to provide base funding for PAT activities. Negotiations are underway to try to restore funding to near normal levels.

### Funginex Cancellation

#### FUNGINEX FEDERAL REGISTRATION CANCELLATION - ODA Report

Ciba has decided to cancel its federal registration of the fungicide, Funginex because they were unable to reach a cost effective agreement with the supplier of technical material used in manufacturing Funginex. A thorough reevaluation of the reregistration costs (associated with meeting the requirements of the Phase IV Registration Data Call-In notice issued by EPA in 1995) and the economic risks/benefits offered by Funginex led to this decision.

It is anticipated that Ciba will be able to sell remaining stock of Funginex through June, 1997. Ciba believes that inventories should at least satisfy 1996 needs.

Funginex was registered for use on almonds, apples, stone fruit, asparagus and blueberries. New active ingredient products are in development and label expansions are planned for registered products which can be used to replace some of Funginex's applications and fill the void in the marketplace.

State registrations of Funginex in 1997 will continue to be considered. (Letter from Jerry Harrison, Manager State Registration and Regulatory Support, Ciba-Geigy Corp. via Ohio Department of Agriculture)

## Illegal Canadian Roundup

### ILLEGAL CANADIAN ROUNDUP ENTERING U.S.

Michigan is experiencing a situation where agricultural producers are driving to Canada and returning with Canadian Roundup. Canadian Roundup is cheaper, but it is not registered for use in the United States, Michigan or Ohio and is not in compliance with federal labeling requirements. Further, applicators may have difficulty with the french labeling. The Canadian Roundup also contains different inert ingredients that may pose a health issue as they have a higher degree of eye irritation.

The product is now under stop sale in at least one location in Michigan. Michigan is working with EPA to respond to the issue, but the uninformed grower may be stuck with the product if EPA and states do not facilitate an option to return or dispose of the product. Also, EPA is "working with Customs Services to target persons attempting to transport Canadian labeled Roundup into the U.S." stated Bob Wulforst at ODA. Ohio growers should be aware that use of the Canadian product is illegal. (Michigan Department of Agriculture press release via Bob Wulforst, ODA, June 17, 1996)

## Biological Product Update

### Bees Carry Good Fungus To Control Strawberry Fruit Rot

*Botrytis cinerea* is a fungus that infects strawberry flowers and later develops into *Botrytis* fruit rot on the mature fruit. Cornell University has patented a fungal biological control agent, *Trichoderma harzianum* strain 1295-22, that prevents infection by *Botrytis* on the flowers. This strain has been registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and various formulations are being manufactured by TGT Inc. of Geneva, NY. Strawberries are expected to be on their label in 1996.

Studies conducted at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1994 and 1995 showed that both honey bees and bumble bees can effectively deliver *Trichoderma* spores to strawberry flowers to prevent *Botrytis* fruit rot.

Bee delivery was even better at reducing *Botrytis* infection than spraying a single bloom spray of *Trichoderma* directly on the plants, possibly because the bees concentrated more spores on the flowers. (Pesticides Coordinator Report, April 1996)

### Cucumber Mosaic Virus Coat Protein - Notice

Asgrow Seed Company has submitted pesticide petitions proposing that the transgenic plant pest control agent Cucumber Mosaic Virus Coat Protein be exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used in or on all raw agricultural commodities. Comments must be received on or before July 1, 1996. (Federal Register: May 31, 1996)

### Lakeshore Enterprises - Registers Green Screen Bags & Powder

The Agency has approved applications to register the pesticide products Green Screen Bags and Green Screen Powder, containing 99 percent active ingredient meat meal and red pepper at 1 percent which is not included in any previously registered product. Uses include agricultural, vegetable, ornamental, turf, tree, vine, and other terrestrial crop uses. (Federal Register: May 10, 1996)

### Flavobacterium Strain & Trichoderma Isolate - Exempt From Tolerance

EPA has established exemptions from the requirement of tolerances for *Flavobacterium balustinum* strain 299 and *Trichoderma hamatum* isolate 382 in or on ornamentals and vegetable bedding plants or on certain raw agricultural commodities as follows: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, cantaloupe, pepper, tomato and watermelon.

These temporary exemptions from the requirement of tolerances permit the marketing of the above raw agricultural commodities when treated in accordance with the provisions of experimental use permit and will expire March 1, 1998. (Federal Register, June 5, 1996)

### Scorpion Toxin

American Cyanamid has announced plans to test a protein found in scorpion venom as an insect control agent. A virus, *Autographa californica* Multiple Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus, has been genetically engineered to produce an insect-specific toxic protein found in the venom of a scorpion, *Androctonus australis*.

Cyanamid plans to test the virus on cotton, tobacco, and leafy vegetables in seven states during the summer of 1996. Target pests include cabbage looper and tobacco budworm. There will be intensive monitoring of the soil, leaf and host insects. For additional information, contact Linda Hollis, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, U.S. EPA/ Washington, D.C. [Phone (703) 308-8733 or E-mail hollis.linda@epamail.epa.gov] (The Label, May 1996)

## Chemical & Label Update

The following information provides registration status of particular pesticides and should not be considered as pesticide recommendations by OSU Extension.

### Field Crops

#### **Buctril 4 EC - Label Change**

Control of giant ragweed, kochia, lanceleaf sage, Russian thistle, tall morninglory, and wild okra has been added to the label. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

#### **Prosulfuron (Peak) - Tolerance Established**

A time-limited tolerance has been established for residues of the herbicide Prosulfuron in or on the raw agricultural commodities cereal grains group (except rice and wild rice), grain, forage, fodder, straw and hay. The Agency has not completed the regulatory assessment of the science findings; therefore, these tolerances are being established with an expiration date. This regulation becomes effective May 29, 1996 and will expire on December 31, 1999. (Federal Register: May 29, 1996)

#### **Prosulfuron - Extension of Tolerance**

EPA established tolerances for residues of the herbicide Prosulfuron in or on the raw agricultural commodities corn (forage, fodder, grain and fresh [including sweet kernels plus cobs with husks removed]), milk, and meat, fat and meat by-products, of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep. This regulation becomes effective May 29, 1996 and will expire on December 31, 1999. (Federal Register: May 29, 1996)

#### **Pounce - Label Change**

EPA has approved a new federal label for Pounce insecticide. It can now be applied with PPI or PRE field corn herbicides. Previously there was a 14-day preplant application restriction when using Pounce. (Country Journal, June 1996)

### Fruit & Vegetable

#### **Accent - Label Change**

The use on certain sweet corn hybrids has been approved for this product. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

#### **Bifenthrin - Tolerance Granted on Strawberries**

A tolerance has been granted for residues of the pesticide bifenthrin in or on the raw agricultural commodity strawberries effective June 12, 1996. (Federal Register: June 12, 1996)

**Chlorothalonil - Indiana Requests Exception to Worker Protection Standard's Prohibition of Early Entry Into Pesticide-Treated Areas to Harvest Muskmelons by Hand**  
EPA's Worker Protection Standard (WPS) permits the Agency to grant exceptions to restrictions on worker entry into pesticide-treated areas. Indiana has petitioned the Agency to allow workers to enter into muskmelon fields that have been treated with chlorothalonil, to engage in hand harvesting before the 48-hour restricted entry interval (REI) has expired. The request covers the period of June 15 through August 30, 1996, the general range of time when muskmelons are harvested. (Federal Register: June 7, 1996)

#### **Cobra (lactofen) Herbicide - Tolerance Granted**

Tolerance established in or on the raw agricultural commodity snap beans. (Federal Register: May 8, 1996)

#### **Command 4EC - Tolerance Granted**

Tolerance established in or on the raw agricultural commodity snap beans. (Federal Register: May 8, 1996)

#### **Imidacloprid (Gaucho) - Tolerance Granted**

EPA established a tolerance for residues of the insecticide in or on leafy green vegetables effective May 28, 1996. (Federal Register: June 12, 1996)

#### **Trigard Insecticide (cyromazine) - Supplemental Labeling**

New supplemental labeling allowing application on tomatoes, leafy vegetables, peppers, cucurbits, Chinese mustard, and Chinese cabbage to control leafminers has been accepted by EPA. This special label must be with the user at the time of pesticide application. (Ciba Technical Release; April 26, 1996)

### Ornamental

#### **Envoy - Label Change**

A new formulation of clethodim available to control grasses in ornamentals. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

#### **Fireban (tefluthrin) - Label Change**

Fireban insecticide can now be used for soil incorporation into potting media used in containerized plantings of ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, conifers, Christmas trees, nonbearing fruit and nut trees, and bushes. The signal word has been changed from Warning to Caution. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

#### **Rose Exception for Early Entry - Expired**

The Rose Exception for early entry access to areas under the restricted entry interval EXPIRED ON JUNE 10, 1996. The Rose Exception became effective on June 10, 1994, and was limited to a two year period only. According to EPA Region 5 Headquarters in Atlanta, neither a petition extension nor a new petition has been submitted. The regulated community should be reminded of the need for full compliance with the normal early entry requirements after June 10. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

## Turf / Ornamental

### Cruiser - Label Change

A new nematode formulation for use in controlling various insects in turf, ornamentals and citrus has been approved. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

## Other Actions

### Admire (imidacloprid) - Tobacco New Use

EPA has approved the use of Admire on tobacco to control aphids, leafhoppers, plant hoppers, thrips and whiteflies when applied as a drench to trays or flats before transplanting.

### Hexaflumuron (Recruit) - PCO

EPA issued registration of the product which is used to control and suppress subterranean termites in the soil around residential industrial and institutional dwellings (EPA, March 12, 1996)

### Torus (fenoxycarb) - Cancellation

This registration for this insecticide has been voluntarily withdrawn by Ciba. (Chemically Speaking, June 1996)

### Deletion of Uses

Registrants of the following materials have requested that these uses be deleted from the label:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Use deleted</u>
Karmex DF	Bermudagrass pastures
Koban 1.3G	Turf Uses (other than golf course)
Ortho methoxychlor	Ornamental and Vegetable
Kelthane	Home lawns

### Deletion of Registrations

The following product registrations have pending requests for cancellation:

Pennant 5G Herbicide (metolachlor)  
Medal Herbicide (metolachlor)  
Derby Granular Herbicide (metolachlor + simazine)  
Access Herbicide (picloram + triclopyr)  
(Federal Register: April 17 & May 15, 1996)

### Tolerance Revocations

EPA proposes to revoke tolerances established for residues of 13 pesticide chemicals in or on certain raw agricultural commodities (RACs) and processed foods. EPA is initiating this action because there

are no current registrations associated with these food uses.

The applicable registrations for these pesticide uses have been canceled because of nonpayment of maintenance fees, or by company request. Tolerances proposed for revocation include the following: **Herbicides** dalapon, diphenamid, sesone, fluchloralin and metobromuron; **Fungicides** basic zinc sulfate, glyodin, hexachlorophene and manam; **Insecticide** hydrogen cyanide; **Plant regulators** DNOC and metachlorphenprop. (Federal Register: May 29, 1996)

## Court News

The Supreme Court has refused to hear an Alar case involving what apple growers said were "disparaging claims" about Alar causing cancer made in 1989 on CBS's "60 Minutes." In *Auvil vs. CBS*, a federal judge in Washington state stated that growers did not prove the falsity of the broadcast. The decision was affirmed by a federal appeals court in San Francisco last year, and upheld by the Supreme Court when it decided not to review the case. (P&T Chem. News, May 1, 1996)

## Consumer Labeling

### CONSUMER LABELING INITIATIVE UPDATE

The recent comment period concerning the Consumer Labeling Initiative (CLI) identified many concerns. The comments reflect concern in four major categories. First, the need for specific directions about disposal and recycling of the product. This may necessitate language urging the disposal of household pesticides at "coordinated Household Hazardous Waste" collection areas. Second, the need for warnings about long-term health hazards. Third, listing all ingredients on the label including inert ingredients. And fourth, simplifying the language so that consumers can better understand the label.

Commentaries also called for a better definition of agriculture vs. non-agriculture products because household pesticides need not be treated like stronger agriculture pesticides. Also, they said another issue of concern was the "overstatement" of efficacy which could lead to overuse and "potentially hazardous exposures to toxic products without offsetting benefits."

"Small changes would make big differences," said the Consumers Union.

EPA is moving the initiative into a consumer interview and a literature search stage during the summer. This stage involves talking to people who know or have conducted research about consumer attitudes toward labels which will give the Agency a baseline to work with, stated EPA labeling unit member Steve Morrill. Mr. Morrill said that this is an important step because of the gap between consumer knowledge and label information. He said that information regarding confusion over labels will be helpful in rendering the final product. (P&T Chem. News, May 1, May 8, and May 15, 1996.)

## Pssst....

### PSSST....

Jay Vroom, American Crop Protection Association, cited a survey showing that the average time between discovery of a pesticide and its initial registration was 14.8 years in the U.S in 1994, compared to 9.6 years elsewhere.

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