

PEP-Talk, May, 2008

Pesticide Education Program
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Vol. 12, Issue 4

IN THIS ISSUE

- [Iowa and Indiana Register Sensitive Crops and Apiaries](#)
- [Aerial Applications May Increase this Year](#)
- [Scotts Herbicide Recall](#)
- [Remember EPA Registration Numbers in Recordkeeping](#)
- [Pesticide Crop Watch](#)
- [Upcoming Events](#)

IOWA AND INDIANA REGISTER SENSITIVE CROPS AND APIARIES

Iowa has launched and Indiana is soon to launch a registry for apiaries and growers of sensitive crops that is available on-line. The directory is to provide pesticide applicators with the locations of crops that are most susceptible to damage from pesticide drift. Crops included are vineyards, orchards, certified organic crops and fruit and vegetable crops. Apiaries will also be part of the registry.

The Iowa site is completed and available at http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Horticulture_and_FarmersMarkets/sensitiveCropDirectory.asp The Iowa apiary registry is at: <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/AgDiversification/apiary.asp> The Indiana site for sensitive crops is still under construction and will be available at: <http://www.isco.purdue.edu/pesticide/beaware.html>

Ohio also has a listing of registered apiaries in the state. The listing is available by calling the Apiary Program at Ohio Department of Agriculture at (614) 728-6373. Ohio applicators using a pesticide product with a bee advisory on the label must contact registered apiaries near the target field. Applicators should also avoid spraying when bees are active in the field.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS MAY INCREASE THIS YEAR

Aerial applications of corn could increase this year, fueled by applications of strobilurin fungicides. CropLife's April magazine estimates between 10 million to 14 million acres of corn were treated with fungicides in the midwest last year.

State pesticide control officials in the Midwest face applicator enforcement issues with increased aerial applications. More complaints are generated because the general public becomes concerned about planes flying low spraying pesticides, especially in a densely populated state like Ohio. They question the safety of applications and potential pesticide drift. Last year, several crashes with pilot deaths occurred in the corn belt.

If growers or dealers are planning to use an aerial applicator for fungicides, they need to make sure the company is a registered pesticide business for the state of Ohio. Even if the pilot is licensed by another state, they still need to have an Ohio license. Growers can look up licensed applicators and companies at the Ohio Department of Agriculture website at: http://www.ohioagriculture.gov/oda3/_Apps/Pest_AllInOne/Default.aspx

Growers are encouraged to scout fields to determine if fungicides are necessary before application. For effective integrated pest management, the disease should be present at the treatment threshold before application. Avoiding unnecessary applications will help protect the environment and reduce safety concerns. Information about proper foliar fungicides in corn is available in the OSU Extension C.O.R.N. newsletter at: <http://corn.osu.edu/story.php?setissueID=180&storyID=1083>

SCOTTS HERBICIDE RECALL

On April 23, U.S. EPA issued a "stop sale, use or removal" order to Scotts Miracle-Gro Co., Marysville, Ohio, for four pesticide products. The products were not properly registered. The products that are being recalled are:

Miracle Gro Shake 'n Feed with Weed Preventer All Purpose Plant Food (EPA Reg. No. 62355-4)

Scotts Bonus S MAX (EPA Reg. No. 538-301)
Scotts Turf Builder MAX (EPA Reg. No. 538-299)
SLS Fertilizer with .28 Halts (EPA Reg. No. 538-304)

As part of the EPA registration process, a company must ensure that the pesticide meets the claims made on its label. Companies are also required by federal law to provide accurate information and instruction on the product label. The Scotts' products had invalid registration numbers on the labels.

Scotts could face a fine of \$6,500 each time an improperly registered pesticide is distributed which, in this case, could result in millions of dollars in fines. Information about the case is available on EPA's website at: <http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ptb/news/>

REMEMBER EPA REGISTRATION NUMBERS IN RECORDKEEPING

Recordkeeping is an essential part of pesticide applications. According to federal and state law, private applicators are required to keep records on applications of restricted-use pesticides. Ohio law requires commercial applicators to keep records on every pesticide application.

One of the required areas for recordkeeping is the EPA registration number. These numbers are needed in case of poisoning, claims of misuse, or liability claims. The registration number identifies the product even more specifically than a brand name. The pesticide or inert contents in a product may change from year to year without changing the brand name. For example, when chlorpyrifos was no longer available for yard and garden products, companies often kept the same brand name for their insecticide product but changed to a different active ingredient.

The registration number on the label indicates the manufacturer, active and inert ingredients and product specifics that are important in recordkeeping. The Scotts' incident shows EPA considers an incorrect registration number on a product as distribution of an unregistered pesticide product.

PESTICIDE CROP WATCH

HERBICIDES

Prometon – EPA has released the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for this non-selective herbicide intended to leave the treatment site bare and devoid of any vegetation. Prometon is used in industrial sites and under paved surfaces. EPA has determined prometon is eligible for reregistration. More information is at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/prometon/>

INSECTICIDES

Cypermethrin – EPA has made modifications to risk mitigation measures for the insecticide. The label requirements affect pre-construction termiticide applications, spray drift language for agricultural products and ventilation for total release foggers. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/cypermethrin/>

FUNGICIDES

Chloroneb – The registrants have voluntarily cancelled certain uses of this fungicide used on food crops and for preplant of commercial turf and ornamentals. The cancelled uses are residential lawns and turf, as well as on lawns and turf at parks and schools.

Triadimefon - EPA has released the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for this broad spectrum, systemic fungicide used in fruit, pine seedlings, Christmas trees, sod, commercial turf, ornamentals, and landscapes. All supported uses of triadimefon are eligible for reregistration with risk mitigation measures. The following uses are being voluntarily cancelled by the registrant: apples, pears, grapes and raspberries. Use for pineapple and residential turf use will remain. More information is available at: http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/triadimefon_triadimenol_fs.htm

Triadimenol – EPA has released the Tolerance Reassessment and Risk Management Decision (TRED) for this broad spectrum, systemic fungicide used as a seed treatment on barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat and other crops. Risks for currently registered uses of triadimenol are below EPA's level of concern, so no further mitigation is required. More information is available

at:http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/factsheets/triadimefon_triadimenol_fs.htm

Triforine – EPA has released the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for this systemic fungicide registered for use on ornamentals, mainly in residential areas, including roses, trees, herbaceous plants, woody shrubs and vines for control of black spot, rust and powdery mildew. EPA has determined that triforine is eligible for reregistration. Public comments will be accepted until May 23, 2008. More information is available

at:<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/triforine/>

UPCOMING EVENTS

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More information about these events at <http://pested.osu.edu>

TRAINED SERVICEPERSON AND NEW APPLICATOR SCHOOLS

Recertification credit also available in core, 8, 6c and 5.

May 14, 2008

August 27, 2008

September 24, 2008

Taught at Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

EXTENSION EDUCATOR INSERVICE

December 3-4, 2008

Ohio 4-H Center, OSU Campus, Columbus

COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION CONFERENCES

General Conferences

January 21, 2009 – Dayton Convention Center

February 10, 2009 – Sandusky, Kalahari Conference Center

February 25, 2009 – Columbus Convention Center

March 11, 2009 – Akron, John S. Knight Center

Field Crop Conferences

December 17, 2008 – Lima, Reed Hall, Ohio State University, Lima Campus

February 25, 2009 – Columbus Convention Center

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