



PEP-TALK

OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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WPS Relabeling

WPS RELABELING DEADLINE NEWS

According to the WPS, all WPS scope products sold by distributors and dealers must be relabeled by October 23. Distributer / Dealers having trouble complying due to registrants not supplying labels or confusion regarding whether the product is within the scope of WPS, should contact Jim Tompkins USEPA (703-305-5697) as soon as possible.

Products held by commercial applicators are considered to be similar to products held by growers and these products do not need to be relabeled. However, "non complying" product cannot be sold or left with growers. Retail establishments that also offer commercial application services must remove product from the sales floor and label as "not for sale."

Q/A

Question: Some dealers/commercial applicators have an excess of unstickered products which were reserved for summer application but were not used and now are to be returned to the regional distributor or registrant. Can this be done? These commercial applicators probably do not have any stickers/supplemental labels for the products.

Answer: The BEST option is for the dealer to retain the products if he intends to use them next year and if he has a heated storage facility to prevent freeze damage to the product. Otherwise, the applicator MUST contact the registrant IMMEDIATELY for stickers and product-specific supplemental labels (or better yet full labeling) and an approval letter from the registrant to permit relabeling. These

products MUST be relabeled by Oct. 23! After Oct. 23, if any relabeling is performed by the dealer, he must register production (Section 7 reporting).

Question: Can a dealer invoice a product BEFORE the Oct. 23 deadline and ship later without full relabeling?

Answer: NO. The Oct. 23 deadline pertains to distribution. Fully unlabeled products cannot be sold on paper and then later shipped after Oct. 23 without full labeling.
(Donald Baumgartner, E-mail and Fax Oct. 17 1996)

Back to Basics

Test Your Label IQ

Did you know that the signal word given a pesticide is based on the formulated product including the inert ingredients? On the other hand the length of the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is based on the active ingredient only.

FQPA Update

During the first week of October, Congress approved an omnibus spending bill that included recommendations for revenue dispersment. \$10.221 million was appropriated for EPA "to support the collection of pesticide residue data from industry and state sources for the agency to use in its risk assessment activities," an action that may replace the funding cut from USDA's pesticide data monitoring program. The bill noticed that the Food Quality Protection Act requires sampling of food consumed by infants and children while at the same time canceling funding for the program that was to collect the data.

"However, Congress probably did not intend for this money to be used by USDA to run its own pesticide residue data collection program because of" a proviso in the bill directing EPA to enhance its in-house data collection abilities and not to transfer these funds to any other federal agency. What federal agency will be the "more appropriate federal agency" to collect the data, USDA or EPA, will be decided in the future.
(Adapted from P&T Chem. News, October 9, 1996)

Genetics and Food

GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD CONCERNS

Comments from an international coalition of agricultural and trade groups warn that genetically modified food could lead to an increase in herbicide use as well as produce new strains of pesticide-resistant insects. Therefore this coalition of 300 groups from 48 countries will boycott some soy and corn products unless companies stop using products containing these commodities. The pesticide in question is *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

Principal targets of the boycott are Monsanto's Roundup-Ready soybeans and Ciba-Geigy's genetically engineered corn. Grain processors will also be targeted. (P & T News, October 9, 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

Daza (dihydroazadirachtin)--Agridyne--EPA received an application to register this new active ingredient for indoor and outdoor use on ornamentals, turf, agronomic and horticultural crops. An EC and a 4.5 EDG formulation are being registered. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Basis Gold (rimsulfuron/nicosulfuron/atrazine) -- A new 3 way broad spectrum postemergence herbicide recently introduced for usage on corn. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Cobra (lactofen) -- Valent -- Now approved as a preplant or preemergence soil applied herbicide on soybeans. Also the preharvest interval is reduced from 90 days to 45 days. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Steel (imazaquin/imazethapyr/pendimethalin) --American Cyanamid-- A new 3 way herbicide recently approved for usage on soybeans. It is especially effective on no till soybeans. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Zorial (norflurazon) --Sandoz-- Received EPA registration to use on alfalfa to control such weeds as chickweed, henbit, foxtails, goosegrass, crabgrass, shepardspurse and nutsedge. It can be applied to healthy alfalfa stands as soon as 5 months after crop emergence. Apply while the alfalfa is dormant. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Diterses Biological Nematicide-- Abbott--A new biological nematicide is being developed as a preplant or post-plant soil treatment of crops and ornamentals. (Pesticide Notes, Sept.-Oct. 1996)

ORNAMENTAL / TURF

Daza (dihydroazadirachtin)--Agridyne--EPA received an application to register this new active ingredient for indoor and outdoor use on ornamentals, turf, agronomic and horticultural crops. An EC and a 4.5 EDG formulation are being registered. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

VEGETABLE

Admire 2F (imadicloprid)--Bayer-- Added to their label the usage on spinach, amaranth, arugula, chrysanthemum, cress, dandelion, corn salad, dock, endive, orach, parsley, purslane, radicchio and chervil. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Duter (triphenyltin)--Griffin--EPA issued a final rule to cancel residue tolerances for the fungicide Duter on carrots and peanuts. This became effective 8-9-96. (Pesticide Notes, Sept.-Oct. 1996)

FRUIT

Sunspray Ultra-Fine (petroleum oil) --Sun Co-- Added to their label the control of peach twig borer on plums and prunes. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

MISCELLANEOUS

Archer --Zeneca--An insect growth regulator being introduced for cockroach and flea control. It is long lasting giving 6-7 month control. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

Dylox (trichlorfon) --Bayer--Due to the high cost of re-registration the company will delete from their label the usage on livestock. (Ag Chem. News, October 1996)

New York IPM Contract

N.Y. STATE AGENCIES BOOST IPM

Structural pest control operators in New York State must now sign an IPM contract to be eligible to work in certain state facilities, and may face new notification regulations for public and private properties next year. This contract process breaks the state into regions, with approved contractors for each. PCO's must apply to the Office of General Services Facilities, and are selected on the basis of expertise and experience.

In the formal contract document, IPM is described as a process. It states: "The process is based on surveillance and

the interpretation of data to estimate the pest population in a given area. The monitoring allows accurate decisions to be made on when control measures are needed, the type of control measures selected and the method of application. Control practices in an IPM program must extend beyond the application of pesticides to predominantly include structural and procedural modifications which establish physical barriers to pests, and reduce the food, water and harborage available to them."

The introduction to the contract states: "The contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, and equipment to implement the surveillance, trapping and pesticide application aspects of the IPM program. The contractor shall also make detailed, site-specific recommendations for structural and procedural modifications to achieve pest suppression."

The contract further states that "Since this is an IPM contract, chemical controls shall be used primarily as a last resort and only after approval by the user agency representative on a case-by-case basis." (Adapted from P & T Chem. News, October 9, 1996)

Estrogens

SYNERGISTIC ACTIVITY OF ESTROGENS

Authors of "Environmental Estrogens," John McLaughlan and Steve Arnold state that when acting together, ecoestrogens produce estrogenic responses exceeding their individual potency. They found that four pesticides that were estrogenically weak - dieldrin, endosulfan, toxaphene and chlordane - produced a low-level response when tested singly. However, when combinations were tested, the estrogenicity jumped by 160 to 1,600 times their individual potencies.

Possible explanations for this response could be that the chemicals "may physically combine to form an estrogen-like molecule." Another is that various ecoestrogens and natural estrogens bind together to one or both of the receptor subunits that form a functional receptor pair. Third, and the one most favored by the authors, that the "estrogen receptor has two or more interactive binding sites, a situation that may build flexibility and control into the response system."

The authors' work is leading to a better understanding of estrogen's influence on responses and trigger signals in estrogen receptors. (Pesticide Notes, Sept.-Oct. 1996)

A Gentle Spray

A manufacturer in Oregon has tackled a challenging step in the use of predator insects as a biological control measure. The Smucker Manufacturing Company of Harrisburg, OR, has developed a spraying system to spray predator insect eggs onto plants. A food grade carrier transports the insect eggs through the sprayer and onto the plants. The carrier sticks the eggs onto the plant leaves where they hatch. According to the manufacturer, the key is to be as gentle as possible in the handling of the insect eggs to minimize egg mortality as much as possible. (Adapted from Georgia Pest Management Newsletter, Vol. 18, No.5)

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