PEP-Talk, September, 2001

Pesticide Education Program Ohio State University Extension Joanne Kick-Raack, State Coordinator Cindy Folck, Communications Vol. 5, Issue 7

In This Issue:

- Orchard Spray Guide Available
- Expanding PEP-Talk
- WPS Burden Calculated
- Resistance Management Labeling
- Bt Update
- PIPs Rule EPA Announces
- EPA Announces Pesticide Groupings
- Pesticide Crop Watch
- New Agents Corner

Orchard Spray Guide Available

The much-anticipated bulletin for determining spray rates in orchards is now available! The bulletin (#892) costs \$1.25 and is called, "Orchard Spray Rates - How to Determine the Amount of Pesticide and Water to Use in Your Orchard." Authored by Dr. Celeste Welty, extension entomologist, the bulletin focuses on practical information to help determine water and pesticide mixtures for orchards and other applications. This bulletin is a great resource for pesticide applicators!

Expanding PEP-Talk

We are expanding PEP-Talk to new audiences! A special category-specific newsletter was developed this summer for two commercial applicator categories. PEP-Talk for Pest Control Operators and PEP-Talk for Turf and Ornamental Care Specialists were sent to people who have a custom applicator's license in these categories.

The newsletter will be distributed via e-mail. An electronic version is posted on our website at www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~pested. The goal is to keep industry leaders and business owners up-to-date on evolving pesticide issues. It is also a vehicle for information about pesticide training and safety. If you would like to be on the list for either newsletter, please e-mail Cindy Folck at folck.2@osu.edu.

WPS Burden Calculated

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) has an annual regulatory burden of 2.2 million hours and over \$94 million. The Information Collection Request, required under the Paperwork Reduction Act, calculated the burden. The ICRs estimate the burden of reporting and information exchange associated with regulatory requirements. (Source: Chemically Speaking, University of Florida, July 2001)

Resistance Management Labeling

EPA has asked the agricultural pesticide industry to provide voluntary labeling guidelines that will help pesticide applicators prevent pest resistance. A Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice for the voluntary labeling was announced in the Federal Register in July. The PR Notice recommends that the industry voluntarily develop standard language on product labels on preventing insect resistance. In addition, the guidelines recommend that industry adopt a standard classification system to identify the pesticide's "mode or target site of action." Also, product labels should present resistance management statements in the "General" section of "Use Directions." (Source: EPA Pesticide Program Update, July 23, 2001)

Bt Update

Monarch Butterfly - A recent EPA review identifies little risk to monarch butterflies from genetically modified Bt corn. EPA evaluated the effects of Bt corn on birds, butterflies, moths and beneficial insects and reported no evidence from the reviewed data to indicate a hazard to wildlife. (Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, July 30, 2001)

StarLink - The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) investigated the possible adverse health effects among people who had reported to the FDA that they might have had an allergic reaction to the Cry9c protein in StarLink corn. After evaluating blood samples, the CDC was unable to find any evidence that hypersensitivity to the Cry9c protein was responsible for the self-reported allergic responses that people experienced in the fall of 2000. More information is available at www.cdc.gov/nceh. (Source: Chemically Speaking, University of Florida, July 2001)

PIPs Rule

EPA Administrator Christie Whitman signed the Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIPs) rule. The rule exempts DNA in genetically gene-altered plants from regulation by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs as a pesticidal product. Under the rule, only the

actual novel protein produced by a genetically engineered plant would be subject to review as a potential toxin or allergen.

This could affect situations like StarLink, where the products recalled by the FDA tested positive only for the presence of DNA, not for the presence of the actual Cry9C protein itself. The assumption of federal officials is that exposure to proteins, not simply to DNA, is needed to sensitize an individual and trigger possible allergic reactions. (Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, July 16, 2001)

EPA Announces Pesticide Groupings

EPA is currently working towards cumulative risk assessments for high-priority compounds. In July, the Office of Pesticide Programs issued its common-mechanism-of-toxicity groupings for the N-methyl carbamates and chloroacetanilides. There are 17 registered N-methyl carbamates, although the insecticide bendiocarb and the herbicide propham are being phased out. The remainder of the compounds are insecticides. (Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, July 30, 2001)

Pesticide Crop Watch

Herbicide

Turf Weed & Brush Control (combination of 2,4-D and 2,4-DP) - Riverdale Chemical Company has requested the deletion of drainage ditchbanks from the label.

Weedone LV4 (2,4-D isooctyl ester) - Nufarm requested the deletion of drainage ditchbanks (aquatic non-food) from the label.

Fungicide

Contans WG - EPA approved registration to control Schlerotinia diseases

New Agent Corner -- Planning for PAT Schools

August signals the end of summer, with winter meetings right around the corner. Pesticide applicator recertification will most likely be part of your programming. But, what's involved with a county pesticide applicator recertification school?

The majority of county programs are designed for the private pesticide applicator. These applicators apply pesticides on their own land and produce some type of agricultural commodity. The schools are for recertification, which the applicator must do every three years unless they retake the licensing test.

For recertification, the applicator needs one hour of credit in the core category, some update training for each category they are certified in and a minimum of three training hours (includes core and their categories).

Agents are encouraged to take advantage of this teaching opportunity with applicators in their county. To help you prepare for the training, plan to attend the Pesticide Applicator Training (PAT) Agent Inservice, January 9 & 10. Extension state specialists will give updates in the various categories for pesticide licenses. Additionally, each county will receive a cd-rom filled with PowerPoint presentations that can be used for teaching purposes. The presentations will primarily be the ones presented at the update. Agents can also review materials through the PAT update videos. Each county will receive a set of videos. These videos can also be used for applicators who have a minor category that might not be taught at your PAT session.

New agents are encouraged to attend the New Agent Inservice on January 8. This afternoon inservice will focus on the pesticide licensing procedure and the paperwork involved with recertification. The Ohio Department of Agriculture will present information on the testing and recertification needed for private applicators.

Upcoming Events

January 8, 2002 - PAT New Agent Inservice

January 9-10, 2002 - PAT Agent Inservice, Holiday Inn on the Lane, Columbus

Recertification Schools

Cleveland Holiday Inn/Independence Conference Center

Agriculture - November 19, 2001

Urban & Public Operators - November 20, 2001

Dayton Dayton Convention Center

Urban & Public Operators - December 13, 2001

Agriculture - December 14, 2001

Perrysburg Holiday Inn French Quarters

Urban & Public Operators - January 16, 2002

Agriculture - January 17, 2002

Columbus Columbus Convention Center

Urban & Public Operators - January 30, 2002

Agriculture - January 31, 2002