



Pesticide Notes

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Michigan State University
Pesticide Education Program



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2000 MSU Extension In-service MDA Questions

Staff at Michigan Department of Agriculture Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division

The Pesticide Education Program held its annual Pesticide Education and Regulatory Update In-service for Extension and MDA staff on October 3. This year it was suggested by staff of MDA's Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division to hold a panel discussion to answer questions from Extension personnel. The questions were collected in advance of the conference and submitted to MDA anonymously. The questions covered areas of pesticide regulation including registration, enforcement, worker protection standards, and certification.

The panel discussion turned out to be a very informative and useful way for MDA and Extension staff to dialog with one another. Below are the printed answers to the questions. We hope these questions and answers provide useful information about MDA's role in pesticide regulation.

Registration:

1. Is there a database available that contains all the pesticides that are registered in Michigan that agents could have access to? This would be helpful when growers call and want to know if a product is still registered.

Answer:

A database exists but is not currently accessible to anyone outside of MDA. However, we are working to get a web site set up which would allow anyone with an Internet connection to have access to the registration information. Hopefully, this will be available by Christmas. Stay tuned for further information!

2. Is there a place where we can get copies of labels that are currently registered in Michigan. Again, when growers want to know if a product is still labeled for use on their crops, we don't always have access to the labels.

Answer:

The MDA requires that a product label be submitted with every pesticide registered for sale in the State of Michigan. Therefore, if it's registered in Michigan, we should have a copy of the label. If you need label information, contact Pauline at (517) 373-9750 or Robin at (517) 335-6542.

In addition, there are some general web sites that contain a collection of label information. They are as follows:

CDMS:

<http://www.cdms.net/webserv.asp>

C & P Press:

<http://www.greenbook.net/free.asp>

Collection of chemical company web pages:

<http://ipmwww.ncsu.edu/cernag/commercial/agchem.html>

PAN Pesticide Database:

<http://www.pesticideinfo.org>

3. I would like to ask the question of "how MSU/MDA can as a team address the problem of getting minor use pesticides registered for use in Michigan via section 18's and 24c's?" As an example, strawberry growers need a section 18 on an herbicide but there is no one on campus that is responsible for that area. How can agents facilitate this process?

Answer:

Actually, MSU and MDA have a very effective team in place—we actually know each other, like each other and work very well together. However, having said that, here's a brief explanation of how it should work: A section 18 emergency exemption is normally initiated through the appropriate MSU Extension Specialist or Area of Expertise (AOE) team on campus. Once an Extension specialist or AOE team becomes aware of a pest control problem, the specialist or AOE team member contacts Robin Rosenbaum at MDA to talk about whether or not the situation meets the criteria for a section 18 emergency exemption. If so, the Extension specialist works with Robin to prepare a section 18 exemption application for submission to EPA. If there isn't an appropriate Extension specialist or AOE team available and an Extension agent becomes aware of a pest control problem, they should contact Robin directly to discuss the potential for a section 18 exemption. It is important to note that are very important criteria that a situation must meet to justify a request for a section 18 emergency exemption. The situation must be urgent and non-routine and one in which growers will suffer significant economic loss without the use of the requested pesticide. See the handout on Section 24(c) and section 18 registrations.

4. What is the best resource to get the most updated information about:

A) Which pesticides are registered for general use or restricted use?

Answer:

MDA annually produces a listing of RUP products registered for sale in the state. The list is generally published after January 1 in order to have it as current as possible for the upcoming growing season. The listing should be available on the MDA Website in 2001, www.mda.state.us.



If a product is not on the list it is probably a general use product. **NOTE: Some chlorpyrifos products may become classified as RUPs starting in 2001.**

B) Toxicity of pesticide for humans and wildlife?

Answer:

Dr. Brian Hughes, MDA toxicologist uses a web site of "web sites" to help answer these questions. The web address is: <http://ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/tech.htm>. He reported that he uses the following databases located at this web site on a regular basis:

- a) Extension TOXicology NETwork (EXTOXNET)
- b) IRIS Database
- c) Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) fact sheets and documents
- d) Hazardous Substances Data Bank

Another useful reference is the Farm Chemicals Handbook, which provides some basic information on active ingredients. Dr. Hughes has also found the Herbicide Handbook from the Weed Science Society of America to be useful reference.

Dr. Hughes also mentioned that the PoisIndex may help identify out-of-date products, particularly if you only have a part of a label or brand name. The PoisIndex is accessed by calling the Poison Control Center.

One note of caution....some of the information in technical resources is written using the concentrated active ingredient as the reference. When dealing with persons who have a concern about an exposure, I find that it is important to communicate the "dilution" factor, when applicable.

C) Ecological impacts of a pesticide?

Answer:

See # 2

D) Non-registered pesticides such as mint oil?

Answer:

In 1996, EPA exempted certain minimum risk pesticides from FIFRA requirements if they satisfy certain conditions. Mint oil, as well as 30 other active ingredients, are included on the list of eligible ingredients. These products must meet minimum labeling requirements for identification of the active ingredients by name and %, and inert ingredients by name. Although EPA registration is not required for these products, these products must continue to be registered in Michigan whenever pesticidal claims are made. To learn more about the 25(b) exemption, review PR NOTICE 2000-06, found at: http://www.epa.gov/oppmsd1/PR_Notices/pr2000-6.pdf.

E) Current regulations/laws on pesticides?

Answer:

There are both federal and state laws and regulations governing pesticide use.

FIFRA, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act can be found at: <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/7/ch6.html>.

The Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR, Part 150 – 189 covers pesticides. That pesticide program section can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/epacfr40/chapt-I.info/subch-E/>.

Act 451, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Part 83 Pesticide control regulates pesticides and pesticide use in Michigan. Part 83 was formerly known as Act 171.

To access Act 451, Part 83, go to the following web site: http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/law_book/pa45194.html. Slide down and select "Part 83 – Pesticide Control."

Michigan also has four regulations that involve pesticides. To access the following regulations, go to the following website: <http://www.state.mi.us/ort/>.

On the left-hand side, click MI Administrative Code, select Department Index, select Agriculture, then scroll down the list of divisions to Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division and select one of the following:

Regulation 633: Restricted Use Pesticides

Regulation 636: Pesticide Applicators

Regulation 637: Pesticide Use

Regulation 640: Commercial Pesticide Bulk Storage

Regulation 641: Commercial Fertilizer Bulk Storage

Printed copies (small quantities) of Act 451, Part 83 and the regulations are available by contacting your regional MDA office.

5. Why is it so hard to get pesticides for minor crops?

Growers complain that the materials they have are not effective and that other states have section 18s for chemicals that are effective that we cannot use in Michigan?

Answer:

Section 18 emergency exemptions are specifically intended to help avert significant economic loss. They are not intended to be used at this time for resistance management or to help growers maximize profit. Therefore, even though other states may have a section 18 exemption for a product on a crop we produce, it doesn't necessarily mean that we should have the section 18 exemption too. We still have to demonstrate that we also have an "emergency situation." If we do



have an “emergency situation,” Extension field staff should contact the appropriate MSU Extension Specialist on campus or the AOE team (see question 3 above). Be aware that it is not enough to say that a material is not effective, it must be documented. It is critically important that we only submit section 18 applications to EPA that meet the definition of an emergency situation. We have a very good relationship with EPA at this time and we don’t want to jeopardize it by sending in applications that don’t meet the definition of an emergency situation.

6. There are many companies that distribute containers with insects and disease organisms for pest control. I know insects & nematodes don’t have to be labeled, but what about the disease organisms?

Answer:

MDA statutes do not contain specific labeling requirements for the organisms in question. With respect to distribution, if the organism in question is not known to occur in the state, and it is an organism injurious to plants or plant products, then MDA has authority to regulate the movement of the organism via a permit process. There is similar authority to regulate movement at the federal level in the case where the organism would be moved across state lines. For this process to occur, there would have to be knowledge of the name of the organism.

At the federal level, the movement of live plant pests or noxious weeds across state lines is regulated by the US Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, in partnership with the states involved. You can find information about this process on the web at: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/forms>. There again, is a permit process for certain organisms as determined by USDA and the receiving state.

Many organisms that are cosmopolitan in their distribution are allowed movement without permit.

7. After a pesticide is canceled, how long can existing stocks be used? What if a guy has product that is 10-12 years old?

Answer:

Pesticides get federally canceled for a variety of reasons one of which is due to a concern by the Agency for potentially adverse effects. Pesticides that were canceled due to a concern for potentially adverse effects such as Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Heptachlor, 2,4,5-T, etc. cannot be used under any condition and must be disposed of.

The remainder of this discussion applies only to pesticides that were canceled for reasons other

than a concern for potential adverse effects.

Generally, existing stocks can be used until they are gone. However, growers should be careful with very old product because if the product was canceled several years ago, the tolerance may have also gotten canceled. Generally, tolerances stay on the books for several years after a product is canceled to cover commodities in the channels of trade (which allows for use of existing stocks). However, having said that, with the reassessment of tolerances under FQPA, some uses of some products, will have very specific (short) existing stock provisions. Therefore, growers should be strongly encouraged to purchase only the amount of product that is needed at that time and not to stockpile product for future use. Please note that a product does not have to be currently registered in the State of Michigan for it to be legal to use. The crop must be on the label on the container in the hands of the grower and there must be a tolerance for the specific crop and the use must not be prohibited by an FQPA reassessment decision. If you have a question about application of a pesticide on a specific crop, please contact Lynnae Jess at (517) 432-1702 or Chris DiFonzo at (517) 353-5328 or Robin Rosenbaum at (517) 335-6542.

Enforcement:

8. Sometimes we have drift or misapplication complaints in my county to garden or forage crops. People are unsure if they should eat the produce or feed the forage to animals. Who can they call with such questions (especially if they don’t want to file a real complaint)? Are there any labs where they can have produce tested?

Answer to first part of the question:

People should be encouraged to contact their local MDA Regional Office. They can indicate that they do not want to file a complaint against the applicator. MDA acknowledges that sometimes the applicator is unknown, or sometimes it is the homeowner. People should refer to a product label if available and contact the manufacturer/registrant of the product.

Staff will do their best to look up tolerances in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) but the real expertise lies with a toxicologist. Questions regarding health effects should be directed to Dr. Brian Hughes, MDA toxicologist, at (517) 241-3267.

Answer to second part of the question:

Yes. See the attached listing at the end of this newsletter.

9. What is MDA going to do about growers who buy a



product like Merit and use it instead of Marathon, which is quite a bit more expensive. Both are the same active ingredient. Marathon is labeled for greenhouse/nursery and Merit is labeled for turf.

Answer:

Growers will be found to be in violation of the Merit product label. Active ingredients are irrelevant regarding use consistent with product labeling; a requirement of FIFRA and of Act 451, Part 83, Section 8311(7). MDA will initiate enforcement action, which will be significant, as the Merit product label does not typically contain WPS labeling.

10. Will the new Michigan food safety act involve the MDA in inspections of farm stands?

Farm stands selling uncut fresh fruits and vegetables are exempt from the licensing requirements of the Michigan Food Law. This means that inspections required for licensing establishments are not required. However, if MDA receives a complaint related to products sold at a farm stand, the food and dairy division will do an inspection related to the complaint. If a farm stand cuts or processes fruit or vegetable products they should contact their local MDA regional office to determine what if any requirements apply to their operation.

11. When someone observes a violation in the field or at a store, what is the procedure for reporting such activity?

Answer:

Again, the best procedure is to contact the MDA Regional Office that services the county the violation occurred. It is important that you contact MDA as soon as possible after the occurrence, to better enable our staff to obtain the necessary information to respond to your call. Additionally, you should gather some basic information to assist MDA in the investigation process to include:

- *Your name, address and phone numbers where you may be reached for us to schedule an appointment with you. Include a time that you'd likely be available for our staff to reach you by phone.*
- *The time and date that the illegal activity took place, and where the violation was occurring. It is helpful to describe the violation relative to your concerns, such as "the corn field across the road from my house," a store that sells a lot of children's toys and pet supplies, etc.*
- *Your specific concerns about the violation as they relate to your potential exposure,*

such as "after the application I saw residue on my living room window" or "I saw from my house that the spray was not confined to the field, but directly landed on my yard."

- *The name, address and phone number of the property owner and/or grower, (or store to include a contact person there) and whether or not you have already contacted anyone else for information regarding the incident.*
- *See brochure on Pesticides and Spray Drift Complaints at: <http://www.mda.state.mi.us/consumer/driftrifold.pdf>*

Certification:

12. Why isn't Pesticide Certification linked to anything on the MDA web site? The only way to access it is a key work search and even then the information is not complete (when you click on Examinations, you get Qualification and Requirements). It would be helpful to have the MDA regional map and regional office numbers linked here.

Answer:

Part I: It is important to remember that the MDA website is a department wide information source and not just a Pesticide & Plant Pest Management (PPPM) division source for information. As such, the webmasters have used more general terms that are utilized by the department as a whole. Although the term certification is not used on the Main Page, the broad heading Licenses, Permits, & Registrations may be found here. Clicking on this brings you to the Licenses and Registration page which then allows you to select Becoming a Licensed Pesticide Applicator or Opening a Pesticide Application Business, both of which provide a great deal of information on certification requirements and the process for becoming certified.

Part II: When you click on Examinations, you get to a page currently titled 1999-2000 Statewide Examination Schedule. This page provides instructions for selecting the region in which you would like to take examination. This page is linked to a regional map. Once you have selected a region, a list of the exam sites is displayed. This list includes the regional office and the telephone number.

13. It is really difficult to schedule pesticide applicator review and test sites in August for the Dec. - Mar. time frame. Most locations do not have a calendar for that time yet! Could this time frame be reduced?



Answer:

No, unfortunately it cannot be reduced. The need to obtain this information in August is related to the preparation time needed to develop and print and exam schedule to be included in applicator renewal packets that are delivered to applicators in early October. The only alternative would be to list the county site with the statement "Date and time to be announced" and the phone number to call for additional information. This would likely generate numerous calls for extension offices.

14. Is there a website to add restricted use pesticide applicator reviews/ test meetings and meetings for recertification credit during the meeting season?

Answer:

MDA's website does list all seminars that have been approved for recertification credit. This information may be found under the heading Training Opportunities and then Recertification/ Registered Technician Renewal Training Seminars. After clicking here, you are able to select a particular month for training. Seminars approved for credit for that month/year are listed in chronological order and include the seminar title, date, location (city, state), category(ies) the seminar was approved for, the number of credits the seminar was approved for and the telephone number for the seminar host.

15. If a person wants to apply pesticides (not a fumigant) to stored grain, what certification category does he/she need—fumigation standard or category 1A (field crops)?

Answer:

By definition, category 1A includes commercial applicators who are using or supervising the use of pesticides for the production of field crops such as any of the following:

- (1) cereal grains*
- (2) feed grains*
- (3) beans*
- (4) soybeans*
- (5) sugar beets*
- (6) forage*

A person applying non-fumigant pesticides to stored grain would be required to be certified in this category.

A person applying fumigants to stored grain would be required to be certified in category 1A and fumigation.

Worker Protection:

16. We had a major thrust in educating growers on WPS several years ago. There has been no enforcement as

far as I know. When and if will the EPA begin checking growers and will the MDA be involved in that?

- A) Has MDA done any WPS enforcement?

Answer:

During the first phase of the WPS implementation, the MDA in cooperation with MSU Extension and several other agencies focused extensively on WPS education and outreach. For the last few years, the MDA began moving more towards WPS enforcement. The MDA conducts WPS inspections throughout the growing season.

- B) How many WPS inspections has MDA conducted?

Answer:

The MDA has conducted about 150 specific WPS inspections at farms, nurseries, and greenhouses. The MDA also looks at WPS violations during pesticide use investigations, and inspects pesticide products for compliance with WPS labeling. In addition, the MDA conducted 50 WPS targeted inspections at nurseries during the 2000-growing season.

- C) In which areas of the WPS does MDA find that growers are out of compliance?

Answer:

It varies, but consistently MDA finds that compliance with central notification, notification about pesticide applications (posted or oral), and training is low.

- D) Has MDA taken any enforcement actions against WPS violations?

Answer:

Yes, MDA has issued several warning letters, a few fines, and has conducted hearings to address WPS violations. However, MDA continues to consider compliance assistance an important part of WPS enforcement.

- E) When and if will the EPA begin checking growers and will the MDA be involved in that?

Answer:

The EPA Region five will come to Michigan to go out with an MDA inspector during WPS inspections. This activity will most likely happen during the next growing season, and it will probably take place in MDA's Region 5. The MDA will be involved during the inspection process.

For more information about the Federal Worker Protection Standards (WPS), contact Antonio Castro-Escobar at (517) 373-6350, by fax at (517) 335-4540 or by e-mail at escobara@state.mi.us.





Chemical Update

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



Chemical Update

*Products are listed by trade name with active ingredient name and manufacturer following. Please note that multiple manufacturers may make the same product. A change in the registration, formulation, or label of a product from one manufacturer **may not apply** to the same product made by another manufacturer. If you have any doubts about the status of a pesticide, please read a current label and/or check with the manufacturer directly.*

Residue Tolerances:

Insecticides

- Apollo (clofentezine; Aventis)—residue tolerances proposed on grapes at 0.35 ppm.
- Applaud (buprofezin; Aventis)—residue tolerances proposed on grapes at 0.4 ppm and tomatoes at 0.8 ppm.
- Fruit Guard-V/Nut Guard-V (Indian meal moth granulosis virus; AgriVir)—exemption from residue tolerance proposed for this new microbial pesticide used to control the Indian meal moth in stored dry commodities.
- Fulfill (pymetrozine; Novartis)—residue tolerances established on tuberous and corm vegetables at 0.02 ppm, cucurbit vegetables at 0.05 ppm, and fruiting vegetables at 0.05 ppm.
- Intrepid (methoxyfenozide; Rohm & Haas)—residue tolerances established on pome fruits at 1.5 ppm.
- Prallethrin (MGK)—residue tolerances established at 1 ppm in and on all food items in food handling establishments.
- Pyramite (pyridaben; BASF)—residue tolerances established on grapes at 1.5 ppm, peaches at 2.5 ppm, pears at 0.75 ppm, plums and prunes at 2.5 ppm, cranberries at 0.5 ppm. Also time-limited residue tolerances established on apricots and cherries at 0.05 ppm (expires 6/30/04).

Herbicides

- Aim (carfentrazone-ethyl; FMC)—residue tolerances established on sweetcorn at 0.1 ppm, grain at 0.1 ppm, grain straw at 0.1 ppm, grain forage at 1 ppm, grain hay at 0.3 ppm, grain stover at 0.3 ppm, rice straw at 1 ppm, and corn and sorghum at 0.2 ppm

- Discover (clodinafop-propargyl; Novartis)—residue tolerances established on wheat forage, hay and grain at 0.1 ppm and on wheat straw at 0.5 ppm.
- Prowl (pendimethalin; American Cyanamid)—time-limited residue tolerances extended to cover a specific exemption on mint.
- Roundup (glyphosate; Monsanto)—residue tolerances proposed on grass forage, fodder, and hay at 300 ppm.
- Touchdown (sulfosate; Zeneca)—residue tolerances proposed on leaves of root and tuber vegetables (except radish) at 0.25 ppm, potato flakes at 2 ppm, radishes at 16 ppm, radish tops at 10 ppm, root vegetables (except radish) at 0.15 ppm, sweet corn forage at 20 ppm, sweet corn kernels at 0.15 ppm, sweet corn stover at 165 ppm, and tuberous and corm vegetables at 1 ppm.

Fungicides

- Abound (azoxystrobin; Zeneca Ag)—proposed to establish residue tolerances on apples, barley, sugarbeets, corn, sweetcorn, soybeans, bulb vegetables, leafy vegetables (except Brassica), and root and tuber vegetables.
- Actigard (acibenzolar-s-methyl; Novartis)—residue tolerances established on brassica leafy vegetables at 1 ppm, fruiting vegetables at 1 ppm, leafy vegetables at 0.25 ppm, spinach at 1 ppm and tomato paste at 3 ppm.
- Aliette (fosetyl-Al; Aventis)—residue tolerances proposed on cranberries at 0.5 ppm as a result of the IR-4 Project.



- Flint (trifloxystrobin; Novartis)—residue tolerances established on fruiting vegetables at 0.5 ppm, potatoes at 0.04 ppm, sugarbeet roots at 0.1 ppm, sugarbeet tops at 4 ppm, wheat grain at 0.05 ppm, wheat bran at 0.15 ppm, wheat forage at 0.3 ppm, wheat hay at 0.2 ppm, and wheat straw at 0.5 ppm.
- Ronilin (vinclozolin; BASF)—residue tolerances established on succulent beans at 2 ppm and canola at 1 ppm.
- Serenade (*Bacillus subtilis* QST-713; Agra Quest Inc.)—exemption from residue tolerance requirements established on all agricultural commodities.
- Trichodex (*Trichoderma harzianum rifa* strain T-39; Makhteshim Agan)—exemption from residue tolerance requirements established for this bio-fungicide for use on all food commodities.
- Lindane (Inquinosa)—proposed to delete use on celery, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard greens, and Swiss chard due to the high cost of re-registration.
- SBP-1382 (resmethrin; Aventis)—proposed to delete use on mosquitoes due to the high cost of re-registration.
- Thiodan (endosulfan; FMC/Aventis)—all home and residential uses (including all fogger, smoke, impregnated materials, and dusts) will be deleted from the label due to the high cost of re-registration.
- Thimet (phorate; American Cyanamid)—proposed to delete use on wheat due to the high cost of re-registration.

Label Additions/Changes:

Insecticides

- Admire (imidacloprid; Bayer)—use on citrus and celery added to the label.
- Phaser (endosulfan; Aventis)—chemigation on potatoes added to the label.
- Scimitar (lambda cyhalothrin; Zeneca)—use on ornamentals grown commercially in greenhouses and nurseries added to the label.
- Warrior (lambda cyhalothrin; Zeneca)—use on tomatoes and tomatillo added to the label.

Herbicides

- Pursuit (imazethapyr; American Cyanamid)—use on chickpeas added to the label.

Fungicides

- Bravo Ultra (chlorothalonil; Zeneca)—use on cherries and plums to control black knot added to the label.
- Phyton 27 (copper sulfate: Source Tech Biologicals)—new ornamental uses and control of certain diseases (rust, downy mildew, phytophthora and entomosporium) have been added.
- Topsin-M (thiophanate-methyl; Elf Atochem)—suppression of vine decline on cucurbits added to the label.

Label Deletions:

Insecticides

- Diazinon (Novartis)—proposed to delete use on indoor applications such as greenhouses, residential and commercial buildings, hospitals, schools, museums, sport facilities, stores and warehouses due to the high cost of re-registration.

Herbicides

- Fargo (triallate; Monsanto)—proposed to delete use on canarygrass due to the high cost of re-registration.

Fungicides

- Curalan (vinclozolin; BASF)—use on commercial turf and sod farms, and woody and herbaceous plant production will be deleted.
- Ronilan (vinclozolin; BASF)—use on onions and raspberries will be deleted from the label (there will be no product recalls on existing stock and it will be sold for use on these crops until 1/1/01). Belgium endive will be deleted by 12/21/01. Canola and snap bean use will be added to the label and a 24-day preharvest interval on sod farms will also be added.

New Registrations:

Insecticides

- Revap EC (DDVP/tetrachlovinphos; Anchor Div. of Boehringer)—new formulation for control of various insects on cattle and poultry and in their housing facilities.
- Rimon 10 EC (novaluron; Makhteshim-Agan)—a new product for control of whiteflies, thrips, leafminers, and armyworms on ornamentals grown in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries.
- Thiamethoxam (Novartis)—registration is expected this fall. It will be sold as Meridian in the turf and ornamental market and Flagship in the greenhouse and nursery market. Registration for structural pest control is expected in 2001.
- Vendex (fenbutalin-oxide; Griffin)—registered for use on greenhouse and outdoor ornamentals including nursery stock to control mites.

Herbicides

- Avast (fluridone; Griffin)—a new formulation for aquatic weed control.



- Gauntlet (sulfentrazone/cloransulam-methyl; FMC)—pre-emergence herbicide registered for use on soybeans to control broadleaf weeds.
- Milestone (azafenidin; DuPont)—registration expected on citrus, grapes, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nuts.
- Oracle (dicamba; Gharda)—a new formulation for use on corn, sorghum, and cereals.
- Valor (flumioxazin; Valent)—registration pending on soybeans.

Fungicides

- Rally (myclobutanil; Rohm & Haas)—registered for use on asparagus, tomatoes, snap beans, mint, strawberries, cucurbits, and canberries to control powdery mildew and rust.

Miscellaneous:

- **Apogee** (prohexadione-calcium; BASF)—a new growth regulator to reduce vegetative growth on apples and pears.
- **Aventis** has sold two active ingredients, carbetamide and dimefuron, to Feinchemie Schwabba of Germany.
- **Eco₂ Fume** (phosphine/carbon dioxide; Cytec Industries)—proposed to register this new active ingredient for use as a fumigant against insect pests of raw agricultural commodities, packaged processed food and feed commodities. It was previously registered as a non-food fumigant.
- **Genetically modified crops**—USDA estimates that 54% of soybeans and 25% of corn in the US are genetically engineered. It is estimated that 40 million hectares of genetically engineered crops

were planted worldwide in 1999.

- **Gramoxone Extra** (paraquat; Zeneca)—received a supplemental label for use on vine desiccation on fresh market potatoes (not for use on potatoes to be put into storage).

(Source: *Ag. Chem. News*, 8/15/00 & 9/15/00)

Cancellations:

The following Michigan 24C registrations were cancelled by the EPA due to non-payment of annual fees.

Insecticides

- Larvin 3.2 Thiodicarb Aqueous Flowable
- Talstar 10WP
- Thiodan 3EC

Fungicides

- SuperTin 80WP

Herbicides

- Goal 1.6E and Gramoxone Extra

Nearly 1,000 Section 3 (federal) registrations were also cancelled for non-payment of fees—too many to list in this issue. Many of these registrations are for pet, structural, and lawn-care products. If interested in viewing the entire list, access the Federal Register, September 6th, 2000, at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPAFR-CONTENTS/2000/September/Day-06/contents.htm>.

(Source: Federal Register, 9/6/00)



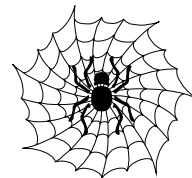
News Extras



Forget the term “Plant Pesticides” to describe crops like transgenic corn that contain substances produced by the plant that destroy, repel, or mitigate pests (for example, Bt). The new term proposed by EPA is “Plant-Incorporated Protectants.”

Oh What a Tangled Web We Weave, When We Talk About Achieve...

The Achieve herbicide story continues to make news. The dispute over the herbicide, manufactured by Zeneca, centers on alleged unfair pricing of the product in the U.S. versus Canada. You may recall that earlier this summer, the North Dakota Department of Agriculture issued its own Achieve label, allowing farmers to cross the Canadian border, purchase the pesticide at a cheaper price, and bring it into the state.



Recently, the congressional delegation from North Dakota got into the act. Representative Earl Pomeroy introduced a bill that would permit a state to register a Canadian pesticide for distribution and use in that state,



the idea being that farmers would have a way to buy cheaper products. In essence, the legislation allows a state or a person (for example, a commodity group) to act as a “registrant” for a pesticide it wants to bring over the border from Canada. The state or commodity group would be responsible for relabeling the product to meet a specific set of guidelines, and for making sure the pesticide is not sold and used outside the state. The bill would only apply to Canadian pesticides that are “identical or substantially similar” to a product already available in the U.S.

Representative Pomeroy’s colleague, Senator Byron Dorgan, had his own plan to complicate matters. He attempted to amend FIFRA to say that if a pesticide is not “reasonably available” to U.S. users over a one-year period, and an “equivalent product” is registered by the company and “reasonably available” in another country, then EPA can cancel the U.S. registration. In other words, a pesticide manufacturer that did not make its product “reasonably available” to the U.S. market (presumably would include at a “reasonable” price) could have its registration cancelled by EPA. After some debate, the bill was withdrawn, but the Achieve dispute remains.

Chlorine Crackdown—More Uses to be Restricted

EPA has revised its decision about chlorine gas, restricting more uses than previously proposed.

Chlorine is the most heavily used pesticide in the U.S. Nearly 1.5 billion pounds of the pesticide are used each year in this county, accounting for half of all pounds of pesticide used annually. Use sites include swimming pools, industrial cleaners, food processing, pulp and paper mills, cooling towers, and municipal drinking water supplies. In March 1999, EPA released the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for chlorine. At that time, most uses of chlorine were to be restricted, with the exceptions of water/sewage treatment and swimming pool uses. After viewing public comments about its plans and hearing additional concerns about the safety of chlorine gas, EPA has decided to classify ALL chlorine gas uses—including water treatment and most pool uses—as restricted. The only exception will be residential pool treatment products. In addition to RUP status, chlorine gas labels will have to be revised to provide new or better information about use, spill response, storage, disposal, and first-aid.

The tentative timeline for the change is the following:

15 Dec. 2000—Registrants must have revised chlorine product labels to EPA.

15 Dec. 2002—Last date registrants can sell product that has old labeling.

The big job before December, 2002, will be to develop training programs and the materials to compliment such programs. The new guidelines will require the certification of some new applicators and, in many states, the creation

of certification categories for water treatment or pools. Michigan’s certification program will likely be less-affected, since the state has swimming pool (5A) and microbial (5B) categories. The Michigan 5A certification manual will soon be available for viewing and downloading from the Pesticide Education Program web site at www.pested.msu.edu. The 5B manual is a few years older, and is scheduled for revision in 2001 (Source: Federal Register, 9/18/00).

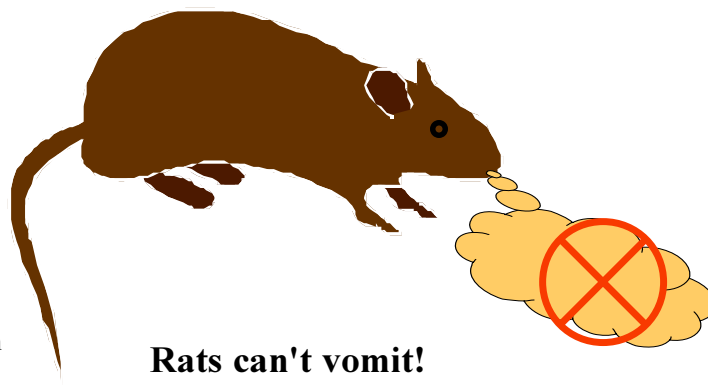
Child Killed by Phostoxin in South Dakota

A five-year old child was killed, and four other family members hospitalized in Sioux Falls, SD after being poisoned by phostoxin in August. The father had scattered Fumitoxin pellets on the ground around the home to kill rodents. Fumitoxin is a restricted use pesticide registered for use in grain bins to kill insects; the pellets react with air and release highly toxic phosphine gas. It is thought that the phostoxin seeped into the basement, and then moved around the home via the air conditioning system, killing the youngest child and exposing the other family members. The father is a certified private applicator.

School Salsa Sprinkles Suspicious

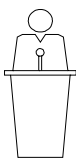
In Jacksonville, Florida, 34 Paxson Middle School students apparently ingested rat poison sprinkled on salsa as a prank. Half of the students were taken to the hospital with stomach pains and nausea, but all were eventually released. Rodenticide is suspected in the incident because packets of the rodenticide Talon-G had been spread around the school to control rodents. Talon is an anticoagulant rodenticide; it can be fatal to humans in large repeated doses. Two students suspected of the crime were questioned by the police (Source: AP Wire story, September 12).

Fun Fact: Did you know?



Rats can't vomit!





Pesticide Applicator Recertification Seminars

This partial listing of recertification seminars was provided by MDA. Certified applicators and registered technicians may earn recertification credits by attending these programs. For additional information, call the MDA Lansing office at (517) 373-1087.

NOTE: Renewal of pesticide applicator certification credentials can be done by taking the appropriate exam(s) or by obtaining the necessary number of recertification credits by attending approved seminars.



10/17	Home Depot Staff Training	Commerce Twp, MI	1	ComCore,7A	(810)531-3312
11/4	PLCAA Conf-Pesticide Recert Wkshp	Indianapolis, IN	2	ComCore	(770)977-5222
11/4	PLCAA Conf-Tree&Shrub Wrkshp	Indianapolis, IN	2	ComCore,3B	(770)977-5222

Instructions for recertification training seminar attendance and training seminar dates are posted at the MDA website:
<http://www.mda.state.mi.us/industry/schedule.html>

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Pesticide Education Program www.pested.msu.edu

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