

University of Idaho Pest Management Center Newsletter



Pesticide and Pest Management News Update

University of Idaho Extension

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USDA Establishes Four Regional Pest Management Centers

<http://www.pmcenters.org/ushome.html>

USDA has placed a high priority on the establishment of Pest Management Centers as a means of strengthening its connection with production agriculture, research and extension programs, and agricultural stakeholders throughout the United States. USDA and EPA have recognized the need for a pest management information network that can quickly respond to information needs of the public and private sectors.

The four regional Pest Management Centers will be located across the U.S. In the Western Region the University of California will lead a multi-state Region, as will the University of Florida for the Southern Region. The North Central Region will be lead by the University of Illinois and Michigan State University. Pennsylvania State University and Cornell University will lead the Northeastern Region.

Pest Management Centers will be the focal point for team building efforts, communication networks, and stakeholder participation within a given region. Pest Management Centers will promote open communication, exchange of information and resources, collaboration, and integration of activities among individuals, institutions, states, and regions into coordinated efforts around common themes that span institutional or geographical boundaries.

Pest Management Centers also will bring together and help focus the institutional and individual expertise needed to successfully address a range of pest management issues confronting farmers and other pest managers (e.g., regulatory restrictions, development of pest resistance, invasive species, and biotechnology).

Pest Management Centers will maximize the availability of dispersed expertise, reduce duplication of effort, enhance interdisciplinary and multiorganizational efforts, and provide regional expert information, technology, and education upon which production agriculture, government agencies, and agricultural stakeholders can draw.

Section 18 and 24c Labels Approved for 2001

The following are new section 18 and 24(c) labels that have been approved for use in Idaho for 2001.

Name	Expiration Date	Crop	Pest
Acrobat , sec 24 (c) pending		Hops	Downy mildew
Aliette WDG , sec 18	June 30, 2001	Peas	Downy mildew
Curzate , replacement for Folpan - approval pending		Hops	Downy mildew
Dividend , sec 18	Sept 1, 2001	Sweet corn seed	Penicillium
Gaicho , sec 18	Dec 10, 2001	Sweet corn seed	Flea beetles
Laredo EC , sec 24(c) (SLN)		Grass seed	Powdery mildew, Rust
Lorsban 4E , sec 24(c) (SLN)		Dry onions	Seedcorn maggot
Lorsban 4E , sec 24(c) (SLN)		Grapes	Cutworms, Mealybugs
LSP , sec 18	June 1, 2001	Lentils	Ascochyta blight
Moncut , sec 24(c) (SLN)		Potatoes	Rhizoctonia
Mycoshield , sec 18	Aug 1, 2001	Apples	Fire blight
Prowl , sec 18	Dec 12, 2001	Mint	Kochia, Redroot pigweed
Zinc Phosphide , sec 18	Nov 1, 2001	Alfalfa	Voies

New Federal Labels Approved in March, 2001

Name	Crop	Pest
Quadris® fungicide	Barley, Onions, Sweet corn, Sweet corn seed, Canola, Potatoes, various vegetables	Broad spectrum disease

Details of section 18 and 24(c) labels can be found at:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section.htm>. Pesticide label interpretation: Contact George Robinson Agriculture Program Manager (Pesticide Registration) (208) 332-8593.

EPA PPLS (Pesticide Labels) Online

<http://oaspub.epa.gov/pestlabl/ppls.home>

Pesticide labels are available to view, print, or download from EPA Pesticide Product Label System*. This system is a collection of images, in multi-page TIFF format, of pesticide labels

which have been approved by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) under Section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The collection contains the initially approved label for pesticide products registered under FIFRA Section 3 as well as subsequent versions of labels which have changed via amendment or notification.

* Before a pesticide can be used in Idaho, it must be registered with Idaho Department of Agriculture. For more information contact George Robinson, Agriculture Program Manager (208) 332-8593.

EPA Announces Decision on Diazinon Use
(www.epa.gov/pesticides)

Diazinon is one of the most commonly used organophosphate insecticide in the U.S. The main uses of diazinon are:

- residential lawns, turf, and gardens.
- indoor residential uses such as crack and crevice treatments.
- other indoor uses in offices buildings, schools, warehouses, and other structures.
- agricultural crops.

EPA has released its revised risk assessment and announced agreement with pesticide registrants to phase out certain uses of the organophosphate diazinon. The EPA has accepted termination of diazinon for all indoor use such as residential, commercial and all pet use including collars. The agreement also includes phase out of all outdoor residential and garden uses over the next few years. Together, these actions will end about 75% of all current use of diazinon. In addition, EPA has proposed elimination of diazinon for several agricultural uses.

EPA has set tough safety standard for diazinon as part of its effort to meet standards of the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act. Pesticides classified as organophosphates are the first to be reviewed by EPA and those that pose the greatest risk to children face tough regulatory assessment. About 75% of diazinon currently is used in and around the home. EPA reports that cancellation of residential use of diazinon will eliminate one of the most important sources of exposure to children. Additionally, agricultural workers who mix and load diazinon products are also of concern to EPA and as a result about 30% of the agricultural uses are proposed for cancellation.

Cancelled Indoor Use

- All indoor uses such as resident home, food/feed handling establishments, schools, greenhouse, warehouse, hospitals,

vessel, aircraft, or enclosed area (except mushroom houses).

- All pet uses including pet collars.

Cancelled Outdoor Use

- All home lawn care, crack and crevice, garden, and any other outdoor residential or outdoor non-agricultural uses.

Effective Dates

As of March 1, 2001, diazinon will not be used in formulation of indoor products. Retailers stop sale December 31, 2002. Phase down of diazinon production by 50% by 2003. Production, and sales to retailers will stop August 31, 2003. Registrants will buy back all remaining stock by the end of 2004.

Rational for Actions: Reducing Human, Ecological, and Drinking Water Risks

Drinking Water

Diazinon is one of the most commonly found pesticides in air, rain, and fog. Diazinon is commonly found in surface water in urban areas as a result of residential use. The phase out of diazinon will greatly reduce urban surface water contamination.

Ecological Risk

EPA has determined that application of diazinon to turf poses one of the greatest risks to birds. Just one granule or seed treated with diazinon can kill a small bird, and because of this during 1994-1998 diazinon had the highest bird kill of incidence of any other pesticide. Other birds killed include ducks, geese, hawks, songbirds, woodpecker, and others. Because residential use of diazinon accounted for over half of these incidences, phasing out outdoor use of diazinon will greatly mitigate risks to birds.

Agricultural Proposed Cancellation

Registrants of diazinon have requested that EPA cancel use on roughly 30% of the agricultural crops on which it is currently registered in the U.S. The proposed cancellations may become effective upon issuance of a cancellation notice during February. Because diazinon is an important to the production of many minor crops, uses on over 40 crops will be retained and do not exceed the "risk cup" factor.

Proposed cancellations of diazinon for agricultural crops:

Alfalfa	Bananas
Beans (dried)	Bermudagrass
Celery	Red Chicory (radicchio)
Citrus	Clover
Coffee	Cotton
Cowpeas	Cucumbers
Dandelions	Kiwi
Lespedeza	Parsley
Parsnips	Pastures
Peppers	Irish Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes	Rangeland
Sheep	Sorghum
Spinach and winter)	Squash (summer)
Swiss chard	Strawberries
Tomatoes	Tobacco
	Turnips

Public Comment Period on Diazinon

This notice on diazinon starts a 60-day public participation period ending April 2, 2001. The public is encouraged to submit risk management proposals or otherwise comment on risk management for diazinon.

EPA Decision on Chlorpyrifos (Dursban, Lorsban)

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/announcement6800.htm>

Agreement has been reached between EPA and registrants to phase out/eliminate certain uses of the organophosphate chlorpyrifos.

Rational for Actions: Reducing Human, Ecological, and Drinking Water Risks

Dursban is a common insecticide used in homes and other non-agricultural settings such as termiticide, treating lawns, gardens, ornamentals, treatment inside buildings (indoor crack and crevice), and pet collars. As with diazinon, the tough FQPA standards have instructed EPA to assess current uses of chlorpyrifos, and as a result, EPA has determine that uses of residential indoor/outdoor and home garden do not provide adequate margin of protection for children. Eliminating certain uses or imposing restrictions on chlorpyrifos will reduce this serious source of exposure.

In addition, the agreement calls for canceling or lowering allowable residues for several foods regularly eaten by children such as apples, tomatoes and grapes.

Cancelled Indoor and Outdoor Uses

- cancel and phase out nearly all indoor and outdoor residential uses and limit use to certified professional, or agricultural applicators.
- cancel uses in malls, hospitals, recreational areas, schools, parks, and other setting where children may be exposed.
- sale of these products will effectively end 12/31/01 and uses phased out by the end of this year.

Cancelled and Restricted Agricultural Uses

- use on apples will be restricted to pre-bloom when no fruit is on the tree, and the tolerance will be lowered.
- tolerance on grapes will be lowered.
- uses on tomatoes will be cancelled and tolerance revoked.
- these action will be taken at the end of next years growing season.

Ecological Risks

The United States Geological Survey's 1999 report, *The Quality of Our Nation's Waters*, shows that chlorpyrifos is the third most frequently detected insecticide in streams in urban areas. EPA's actions to severely curtail urban use should improve urban stream quality and reduce risk to fish and other aquatic life.

EPA Atrazine Assessment and Public Comment Period

<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr>

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>

EPA has posted the preliminary human health risk assessment for atrazine on its web page (www.epa.gov/pesticides/). On February 14, EPA published a Federal Register notice announcing the availability of these documents and opening a 60-day public comment period ending April 16, 2001. EPA encourages interested parties to provide written comments and input during this period. As required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), EPA is reviewing tolerances (maximum allowed residue levels in food) for atrazine. A member of the class of chemically similar compounds known as the triazines, atrazine is one of the most widely used agricultural pesticides in the U.S. About 80 million pounds of atrazine active ingredient are applied annually to control broadleaf weeds in field corn and sorghum in the Midwest; in lawns and turf; and in wheat, pineapples, sugarcane, and macadamia nuts. EPA's preliminary health risk assessment evaluates risks associated with atrazine, including potential hazards to children. While exposure through food is not of concern, the assessment indicates exposure to children through drinking water may be of concern in some areas, as well as exposure from treated lawns. Atrazine is the most commonly detected pesticide in ground water and surface water. EPA's Cancer Assessment Review Committee classified atrazine as "Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans" in accordance with the draft Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment (July 1999). To ensure

transparency and opportunities for public involvement, EPA is conducting the atrazine review through a full public participation process similar to the organophosphate (OP) pilot process. EPA will issue a preliminary ecological risk assessment for atrazine within the next several weeks for public comment. EPA is interested in obtaining additional data to further refine the human health risk assessment for atrazine. This includes percent crop treated information or residue data from food processing studies, as well as other pertinent data.

Comments addressing the Agency's risk assessment methods and assumptions as applied to atrazine also would be useful. The Federal Register notice will be available on EPA's Internet web site at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr>. The preliminary risk assessment and related documents are available from the Pesticide Docket (703-305-5805) and electronically on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>.

EPA Announces Decision on Aluminum and Magnesium Phosphide

Aluminum and magnesium phosphide are used widely to control insects and rodents in facilities where raw agricultural commodities and processed food is stored. Few viable alternatives are available for these agricultural uses.

Concluding two years of discussion with USDA and stakeholders, EPA and registrants of fumigant products containing aluminum and magnesium phosphide agreed to reduce risks to workers and bystanders in the vicinity of fumigant applications. Over the next several years, registrants will develop better data to characterize risks to workers and bystanders. EPA will use this data to develop future risk mitigation measures.