

# University of Idaho Pest Management Center Newsletter



## **Pesticide and Pest management News Update**

<http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/ipm/news.htm>

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### **Background: EPA Lawsuit on Implementing provisions of FQPA**

On August 3, 1999, EPA was sued collectively by NRDC, The Breast Cancer Fund (TBCF), CalPIRG Charitable Trust (CalPIRG-CT), Pesticide Watch Education Fund (PWEF), Pesticide Action Network North American Regional Center (PANNA), San Francisco Bay Area Physicians for Social Responsibility, and United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

In two separate actions, a suit challenging EPA's progress in meeting pesticide reregistration responsibilities, and a suit challenging EPA's compliance with deadlines for tolerance reassessment and establishing an Endocrine Disruptor Screening and Testing Program. Both lawsuits were broad in scope and sought numerous deadlines for making progress on reregistration, tolerance reassessment, and implementation of an Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program. The American Crop Protection Association (ACPA) and the Farm Bureau intervened in both cases. EPA is responsible for reassessing all 9,721 existing tolerances by August 2006, and for

establishing a screening and testing program for endocrine disruptors. The lawsuit decree is available at

[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/nrdcfacts.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/nrdcfacts.htm)

### **Status of Decree: Court Delays Decision**

[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/nrdcupdate.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/nrdcupdate.htm)

To allow for additional public comment, a federal court has delayed implementation of a January consent agreement between EPA and environmental groups on the reassessment of risks from pesticides. The court delayed the decree on the grounds that interested members of the public may not have had time to comment on the decree either to the courts or the EPA.

Comment period closed May 24, 2001.

One critical requirement of the decree was the issue interim or final Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) for 10 pesticides by dates ranging from August 31, 2001 to July 31, 2002, and a revised risk assessment for one chemical by August 31, 2004;

The following table are pesticides that would be scheduled for Revised Risk Assessments and REDs under decree requirement.

<b>Pesticide</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Action</b>
Phosmet	August 31, 2001	Interim RED
Azinphos-methyl	August 31, 2001	Interim RED
Propargite	September 30, 2001	RED
Chlorpyrifos	September 30, 2001	Interim RED
Atrazine	August 3, 2002	Interim RED
Carbaryl	June 30, 2003	Interim RED
Benomyl	July 31, 2002	RED
Endosulfan	July 31, 2002	RED
Lindane	July 31, 2002	RED
Diazinon	July 31, 2002	Interim RED
Metam Sodium	August 31, 2004	Revised Risk Assessment

**Recent Approved Section 18 and 24(c) Labels for Use in Idaho.**

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

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section.htm>. For more information contact George Robinson, Agriculture Program Manager (Pesticide Registration), Idaho Dept. of Agriculture. (208) 332-8593.

Name	Expiration Date	Crop	Pest
Curzate® 60 DF (cymoxanil) Section 18 Emergency Exemption	Sept 15, 2001	Hops	Powdery mildew
Warrior T® (lamba-cyhalothrin) Section 18 Emergency Exemption	July 30, 2001	Barley	Russian Wheat Aphid
Acrobat® (Folpet) Section 24c- Boundary County		Hops	Downy Mildew
Gramoxone Max® (paraquat dichloride) Section 18 Emergency Exemption	Nov 30, 2001	Dry Peas	Desiccant
Quadris® (Azoxystrobi) Section 18 Emergency Exemption	Aug 31, 2001	Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight
Checkmeite +® (phosphorothioate) Section 18 Emergency Exemption	Feb 02, 2002	Beee Hives	Varroa Mites, Hive Beetle

EPA also has a Section 18 database available online that can be searched by any state, crop, etc.

This site is available at: <http://cfpub1.epa.gov/oppref/section18/search.cfm>. After reaching this site, select Idaho from Applicant field and press enter.

## New Federal Labels Approved for Use, Changes, Deletions

**Actara® (thiamethoxam)** Syngenta - received EPA registration approval for use on potatoes.

**Platinum® (thiamethoxam)** Syngenta - received EPA approval as a soil insecticide .

**Disyston® (disulfoton)** Bayer - has requested from EPA to delete from their label the usages in greenhouses, non bearing fruit trees, strawberries, and raspberries.

**Prism® (clethodim)** Valent - added to their label the usage on root vegetables, chemigation use on garlic and onions.

**Mavrik® (tau-fluvalinate)** Wellmark - added to their label containerized nursery stock.

**Gowan** has purchased the insecticides Carzol and Dicarzol from Aventis Cropscience.

### DuPont to stop benomyl production

DuPont has decided to discontinue production of Benlate, a benomyl fungicide. Sales of Benlate will cease Dec. 31, 2001 and that all products should clear channels of trade by the end of 2002.

Benomyl has been the subject of litigation over phytotoxicity and birth defects. The fungicide is registered for use on about 70 fruit, nut, vegetable and field crops.

Under EPA's pending consent decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council, the agency agreed to issue a Reregistration Eligibility Decision for benomyl by July 31, 2002.

Instead, it now publish a *Federal Register* notice announcing receipt of DuPont's request for a voluntary cancellation, and open a 30-day comment period on the request.

### Ethyl parathion cancellation requests published

Registrant has requested ethyl parathion on corn grown for seed stop immediately and that registrations for manufacturing-use products be canceled.

End-use products are to be canceled and sales and distribution by registrants end by December 31, 2002. All sales and distribution of ethyl parathion products end by August 31, 2003, and all use is to be stopped by October 31, 2003.

Current registered uses of ethyl parathion are alfalfa, barley, corn, cotton, canola, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, and wheat.

EPA's risk assessment for ethyl parathion is available at:

[www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/ethyl\\_parathion.htm](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/ethyl_parathion.htm).

### Chlorpyrifos-methyl (Reldan®) to be voluntarily canceled

Dow Agrosciences, the basic producer of the organophosphate insecticide chlorpyrifos-methyl, has requested EPA to voluntarily cancel their Reldan stored grain use on wheat, barley, oats and sorghum because of the high costs of reregistering the active ingredient. This action does not mean that Reldan will be immediately canceled. By applying for cancellation of the registration of Reldan, Dow AgroSciences hopes to gain some transition time to meet the needs of the grain industry until alternative methods are found. Some alternatives are cyfluthrin and diatomaceous earth/silica gel. Malathion was determined to be an ineffective grain protectant due to pest resistance to that product. Both cyfluthrin and diatomaceous earth/silica gel face their own hurdles of occupational risk and in the case of cyfluthrin, a tolerance for food use.

### Sulfometuron (Oust®) blamed for herbicide damage

Initial tests have shown that crop herbicide damage in southern Idaho has been caused by applications of Oust, a Dupont product, by the Bureau of Land Management to 17,000 acres of land scorched by wildfires last year. The bureau has discontinued use of the product.

Crops within a one-quarter mile radius of the treated area have been affected so far. They include sugarbeets, corn and some grain crops.

Potato crops have not shown signs of damage yet, but it is too early in the season to tell. Montana State University conducted soil tests around the affected area and determined the range of contamination ranges from 0.079 parts per billion to 24 ppb. Crop damage ranges from moderate damage to death.

How the herbicide damage came about is still under speculation. Dust storms that have swept

through Southern Idaho may have carried contaminated soil particles.

Drought conditions have not helped because there is little vegetation to hold the soil down. The BLM is also gathering information regarding other chemicals growers have used.