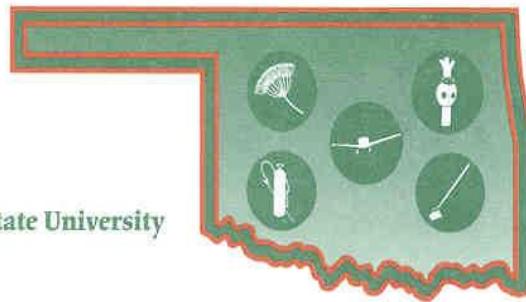


PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



December, 2012

CHEM

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This testing session will focus on information covered in the service tech test. All Service Technicians must recertify by December 31, 2012.

Cost of registration is \$30 if received by December 4 for OKC. Registration will increase to \$50 after December 4 for OKC.

ODAFF Testing fees are not included in the registration fee and must be paid separately.

Register online at the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) website at <http://pested.okstate.edu/practical.htm>. Registration forms can also be downloaded from the website.

Registration will start at 8:45 and the program will run from 9:00 am to 12:30 pm for both locations. Testing will begin at 1:30 pm for both locations.

NO CEU's will be given for this program!

NEWSLETTER RENEWAL

It is time to renew your subscription to the *Pesticide Reports* newsletter. To do so, complete the instructions at the end of this edition. Either e-mail or mail your renewal to us. If you do not respond we will have to drop you from the mailing list.

OSU Extension personnel do not have to renew.

OSU PSEP SERVICE TECH TEST HELP SESSION

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct a final test help session for service technicians on December 11 2012. The location will be at the Oklahoma County Extension Center at 930 N Portland.

GENERAL PEST PRACTICAL SET FOR JANUARY

The first General Pest Practical School for 2013 has been scheduled for January 8 in Stillwater. This is a one day training to complete certification in the 7a General Pest Category. Cost is \$200 which includes the ODAFF testing fee. Class size is limited. Registration information and complete Practical schedule for 2013 can be found at <http://pested.okstate.edu/practical.htm>

UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSAL RESULTS

The 2012 Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program held collections this past November in Sayre and Dewey. The program collected 30,770 pounds in Sayre on November 13. The Dewey location collected 18,955 pounds on November 15. A big thanks to the Beckham County Fairgrounds, and Washington County Fairgrounds for hosting the sites.

Sayre	30,770 pounds
Dewey	18,955 pounds

2013 dates and locations have not been determined at this time. Please check the website below for future dates and locations for 2013.

<http://pested.okstate.edu/unwanted.htm>

requesting comment on Arysta's request for voluntary cancellation of all of the company's iodomethane product registrations, as stipulated in the agreement. Iodomethane, or methyl iodide, has been registered since 2007 for use as a pre-plant soil fumigant to control pests in soil where fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, and turf are to be grown. In March 2012, Arysta, the sole registrant, announced its plans to immediately suspend all sales of its iodomethane MIDAS® products in the United States.

Under the recently signed Agreement and the voluntary cancellation request, all of Arysta's existing iodomethane end-use product registrations will be cancelled and use of existing stocks in the US will be prohibited effective December 31, 2012. Further distribution and sale of iodomethane end-use products will be prohibited except to return the products to Arysta (the company will take back existing stocks) or for proper disposal or export. As of January 1, 2013, Arysta's technical/manufacturing use iodomethane product may no longer be used in the US except to formulate products for export. The technical product registration will be cancelled effective December 1, 2015. After that date, all sale and distribution of the technical product will also be prohibited except for proper disposal or export. Arysta will send iodomethane product purchasers and retailers a letter describing these provisions.

The EPA's November 21, 2012 Federal Register notice announces the agency's receipt of Arysta's request for voluntary cancellation of all of its iodomethane registrations and opens a 30-day comment period. The EPA anticipates finalizing the cancellation order by the end of 2012, after which the EPA plans to respond to a March 2010 petition from Earthjustice and other organizations requesting that the agency suspend and cancel all iodomethane registrations.

VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION TO END IODOMETHANE USE

The EPA and Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC have entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to formally terminate all agricultural use of iodomethane in the United States by the end of 2012 and ultimately remove all iodomethane products from the U S market. The EPA is

The iodomethane Memorandum of Agreement and the EPA's Federal Register notice announcing the voluntary cancellation request will be available in docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0252](#) at [www.regulations.gov](#) and on the [iodomethane page](#).

(EPA November 20, 2012)

http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2012/iodomethane.html

commenters had indicated that this might be a disincentive toward certifying agents conducting "complaint-driven testing" and investigative testing. As a result, AMS has changed the rule so that "complaint-driven testing" and the periodic testing both count toward the 5% minimum.

AMS also has decided not to specify which operations must be sampled annually or when the sampling must be conducted, which is "intended to provide flexibility to the certifying agent" so that sample collection can be conducted in the most efficient way possible.

Cost to consumer "not clear"

Of course, requiring more testing on organic farms comes with a cost. Based on AMS' estimate of the expense associated with testing 5% of the approximately 30,000 certified organic operations in the U.S. at a cost of \$492 per operation, the total expense will be \$741,000 annually.

As for who will be responsible, AMS says the expense will be "borne by the applicable certifying agent [and] considered a cost of doing business."

"There is a cost associated to the organic certifier, but how much of that cost will be passed onto the consumer is not clear," says Charlotte Vallaeys, director of farm and food policy at the Cornucopia Institute, a nonprofit organization that considers itself the watchdog of the organic food industry.

Some certifying agents are already voluntarily conducting residue testing, Vallaeys tells *Pesticide & Chemical Policy*, though she did not know an estimate of how common this practice was.

AMS explains some of its logic for the 5% threshold in its final rule, saying the new testing requirements will, in most cases, account for no more than 2% of the operating budget of a certifying agent, "a level that can be considered a reasonable cost to the organic industry given the benefits of residue testing in discouraging the mislabeling of agricultural products."

AMS RULE TO REQUIRE REGULAR PESTICIDE RESIDUE TESTING ON ORGANIC FARMS

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, on Nov. 9, issued a final rule requiring regular residue testing on organic farms, a move the agency says will help "further ensure the integrity" of certified organic products.

The final rule, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, requires agents for organic operations to conduct annual residue testing on at least 5% of the operations they certify. The primary objective of the rule, AMS says, is to align its regulations with the regular pesticide testing requirements in the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA), which "ensures that all certifying agents conduct a minimum residue testing."

AMS' rulemaking process started in response to a 2010 USDA Office of Inspector General audit of four organic certifying agents that found none conducted regular residue testing, despite OFPA rules. The certifying agents had "considered residue testing to be required by the regulations only under certain circumstances," the final rule explains.

When AMS first proposed the rule in April 2011, it said that only regular residue testing would count toward the 5% minimum. However, public

Another potential cost will be what happens if an organic sample tests positive for pesticides. However, organic certifiers are already required by USDA to quickly report any violations, and USDA believes most organic farms are already in compliance, based on ongoing residue testing.

"AMS expects the majority of tested organic products will not have detectable residues of prohibited pesticide substances, based on historical data from the AMS Pesticide Data Program," the final rule states.

GMO testing part of final rule

Testing for other prohibited substances and methods, such as arsenic, genetic engineering, synthetic hormones, antibiotics and sanitizers, will also count toward the 5% minimum under the final rule, Miles McEvoy, who runs the National Organic Program, says in a Nov. 8 letter (1.usa.gov/QgaZUq) sent to accredited certifying agents.

The Organic Trade Association, in an emailed statement, says it was pleased that USDA complied with its request during the public comment period so that testing for other prohibited substances or methods would count toward the 5% minimum.

"As clarified in the rule, certifying agents may conduct testing for any prohibited substances or excluded methods, including pesticides, contaminant metals, genetic engineering, hormones, or antibiotics. This clarification is of critical importance because it may likely expand the scope of testing beyond current practices," the OTA says in a statement.

Cornucopia says it is disappointed that the final rule didn't "steer certifiers" toward testing higher risk operations, such as berry farms, imported organic crops and split operations that handle organic and conventional crops, Vallaey says.

"USDA expects the certifiers to make these decisions, but we believe there may be a conflict of interest for certifiers (certifiers rely on funding from their clients, and a certifier's largest clients may

also be most likely to be in violation) and that the National Organic Program should provide greater oversight over this process," Vallaey says in an email.

A test that finds a prohibited pesticide residue or substance "doesn't necessarily constitute a violation" if it wasn't intentional, McEvoy says in his Nov. 8 letter, and if this were the case, the certifier should require the organic farm to develop a corrective action plan. If a certifier finds the residue or method was intentionally used, certifying agents should consider revoking certification and other penalties, McEvoy says.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy, November 16 2012, Volume: 40 Issue: 48)

PEDIATRIC GROUP SEEKS POLICY CHANGES TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM PESTICIDE EXPOSURE

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is urging government action to protect children from the acute and chronic risks of pesticides, with requests to reduce the overall pesticide exposure to children, improve the disclosure of pesticide ingredients and halt the exports of products that are already banned or restricted in the U.S.

The six-page policy statement (<http://bit.ly/V0kqTl>) and accompanying 26-page technical report (<http://bit.ly/V0kseb>) was published Monday by AAP, a group that represents about 60,000 pediatricians.

The latest report, which looks at exposure to pesticides through diet, pest control, agricultural environments and pesticide drift, finds that "children encounter pesticides daily and have unique susceptibilities to their toxicity." Reducing problematic exposures, the report says, will require "attention to current inadequacies in medical training, public health tracking, and regulation action on pesticides."

The main points of the report are to help pediatricians become familiar with the effects of acute and chronic pesticide exposure, and to encourage government action, report co-author James Roberts, associate director of pediatrics at the Medical University of South Carolina, tells *Pesticide & Chemical Policy*.

The reports were designed to synthesize the “expansive amount of literature” on the chronic and acute effects of pesticide exposure, and to draw attention to the issue of pesticide exposure, says Roberts, who is also a member of the EPA Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee.

“I don’t think it’s gotten the attention it deserves, and I think probably one of the more likely reasons is a lack of knowledge of the subject,” Roberts says.

The report also documents epidemiological evidence on associations between early-life pesticide exposure and cancers, decreased cognitive functions, and behavioral problems.

“We want [pediatricians] to be familiar with a lot of the data out there on chronic exposure and potential adverse effects, making the point that we are looking at epidemiological data, and that’s the best type of data we’re going to have to look at chronic exposures,” Roberts says.

The publication of the report comes about one month after the American Academy of Pediatrics released a policy statement on organic food, finding that while eating organic food did reduce overall pesticide exposure, it was not yet clear if that offered a health benefit (see *P&CP* Oct. 26, 2012, Page 4).

Policy recommendations

AAP recommendations in its latest report refer to many existing EPA priorities, such as encouraging the use of integrated pest management and reducing overall pesticide exposure for children, while other recommendations include areas of interest for advocacy groups.

Among the suggested labeling changes, AAP recommends: full disclosure of chemical ingredient identity on pesticide labels or websites; including a specific section on the label detailing “risks to children”; and considering making labels available in English and Spanish.

The report also urges the government to: promote application methods that minimize pesticide exposure, such as bait stations; improve reporting on suspected cases of poisoning; make development toxicity and endocrine disruption a priority when evaluating pesticides; incentivize integrated pest management; and support better research.

While the reports are designed to help educate pediatricians on the existing literature, Roberts says he hopes the message gets to government agency officials and parents.

“I look at this as the first step in getting this out there,” Roberts says. “The AAP has never had a statement out there on pesticides. I’m hopeful that something might happen or it might prompt a debate.”

No need for concern, says trade group

Though some recommendations in the report, such as embracing integrated pest management, are widely embraced by industry, a large number are contrary to existing industry positions.

An important thing to remember about pesticides used for home pest control is they are “really important products” used to kill insects, rodents and other problem pests, and that EPA already has strict regulations for pesticides, says Karen Reardon, director of communications for the pesticide trade group Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment.

“We’re always concerned with reports of this nature that do seek to create alarm, where really parents can have a high degree of confidence in the products and the benefits they provide,” Reardon says.

Parents should try to get a “clear picture” about the risks of pesticide exposure by looking at other sources, particularly EPA’s website, Reardon says.

There’s also no need for 100% ingredient disclosure, she says, because pesticide manufacturers already include disclose many of the ingredients on pesticide labels and Material Safety Data Sheets, which she says provides information for pediatricians to treat children.

“EPA has access to all that [ingredient] information, they are charged and take it very seriously to review all of the scientific information for these products before they come to the market,” Reardon says.

CropLife America did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the report.

Children ‘uniquely vulnerable’

Advocacy groups have long been calling for stronger protections for children, noting that children, relative to their size, take in far more food, water and air than adults, and that pesticide exposures often occur at points of critical development.

Pesticide Action Network North America (PANNA) says the AAP report highlights many of the same points the group brought up in a report it published last month on the links between children’s health and pesticides.

PANNA staff scientist and endocrinologist Emily Marquez says in a statement that children are “uniquely vulnerable to the impacts of pesticides” and that it’s now “time to make a solid start for our children a national priority.” She notes that although individual household choices can make a difference in pesticide exposure, policymakers need to act to address a growing “silent pandemic” of health problems.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy, November 30 2012, Volume: 40 Issue: 50)

COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE SAYS RACHEL CARSON GOT IT WRONG ON AGROCHEMICALS

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, the book credited with launching the modern environmentalist movement. Carson famously warned man-made chemicals, particularly pesticides, were a significant threat to human health.

In a new study Angela Logomasini, senior fellow at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, argues history has proven Rachel Carson wrong. Agrochemicals have not caused the “sinister” ills Carson predicted. Logomasini concludes the benefits of agrochemicals outweigh the dangers predicted by Carson.

Logomasini reports:

- The incidence of pesticide-related health problems is low. When the Centers for Disease Control investigated the health effects of widespread spraying to control mosquitoes carrying the West Nile virus during 1999-2002, they found only two cases of definite health impacts and 25 probable cases.

- Agrochemicals help defend against the spread of disease. DDT, which many governments banned after the publication of Silent Spring, had been used to control the spread of malaria, which now kills more than 1 million people annually. In Burkina Faso, applications of pesticides to livestock now help prevent transmission of trypanosomiasis—a potentially fatal disease spread by tsetse flies.

- Agrochemicals enable farmers to grow more crops per acre for longer periods, increasing global food supply. Russian farmers have increased marketable yields on apple orchards by as much as 90 percent after beginning pesticide applications. In Zimbabwe, farmers were able to grow tomatoes

during rainy seasons by using fungicides.

- The use of pesticides actually has had environmental benefits. Because pesticides allow farmers to grow more per acre, less land is needed by the agricultural industry to supply the global market. The rate of deforestation is now declining, and reforestation has begun in several countries.

Despite the benefits of agrochemicals and the dearth of evidence to support their health claims, environmental activists continue Rachel Carson's legacy of anti-chemical misinformation. "As a result," Logomasini writes, "regulatory trends around the world have supplanted wise management with heavy regulations and product bans."

The world population continues to grow. For a variety of reasons, including bad weather and changing trade policies, the rate of food production has declined. Now is the time to employ all the tools of modern farming to ensure a growing food supply. Unfortunately, Logomasini says, policy trends are moving the opposite way.

"The cost and risks associated with bureaucratic regulations alone dampens the market for innovative new products, diminishes the supply of pest control options for farmers, and reduces their efficiency. The result is lower food production, higher food prices and fewer environmental benefits."

You can read Angela Logomasini's full study: "Rachel Was Wrong: Agrochemicals' Benefit to Human Health and the Environment," [by clicking here](#).

(Oklahoma Farm Report November 30, 2012)
http://oklahomafarmreport.com/wire/news/2012/11/0546_8_RachelCarsonWrong11302012b_144027.php

NATURAL FUNGUS MAY PROVIDE EFFECTIVE BEDBUG CONTROL

"And don't let the bedbugs bite" is no longer a harmless adage. In reality today, these bloodthirsty bugs infest thousands of homes. According to a team of Penn State entomologists, biopesticides -- naturally occurring microorganisms -- might provide an answer to this pest problem.

Bedbugs need blood meals for growth and development throughout their life cycle. Increased travel, widespread insecticide resistance and changes in management practices have caused resurgence in those insects throughout North America and Europe. Compounding the problem are concerns about the safety of using traditional chemicals in the domestic environment.

According to Nina Jenkins, senior research associate in entomology, preliminary bioassays on the effects of Beauveria bassiana -- a natural fungus that causes disease in insects -- on bedbug control have been performed, and the results are encouraging. She and her colleagues report their results in the most recent issue of the Journal of Invertebrate Pathology.

Jenkins, working with Alexis Barbarin, a former Penn State postgraduate student now at the University of Pennsylvania, Edwin Rajotte, professor of entomology, and Matthew Thomas, professor of entomology, looked at how B. bassiana acts through contact with its insect host.

"They are natural diseases that exist in the environment," said Jenkins. "They are relatively easy to produce in a lab and stable, so you can use them much like chemical pesticides."

In the study, the researchers used an airbrush sprayer to apply spore formulations to paper and cotton jersey, a common bed sheet material. Then control surfaces, again paper and cotton jersey, were sprayed with blank oil only. The surfaces were allowed to dry at room temperature overnight. Three groups of 10 bedbugs were then exposed to

one of the two surfaces for one hour. Afterward, they were placed on clean filter paper in a petri dish and monitored.

The researchers found that all of the bedbugs exposed to the biopesticide became infected and died within five days.

Also, there were no prominent differences in susceptibility by feeding status, sex, strain or life stage. Most importantly, the infected bedbugs carried the biopesticide back to their hiding places, infecting those that did not go out in search of blood.

"We exposed half of a population of bedbugs to a spray residue for one hour and then allowed them to go into a harborage with unexposed individuals," said Jenkins. "The fungal spores were transferred from the exposed bug to their unexposed companions, and we observed almost a hundred percent infection. So they don't even need to be directly exposed, and that's something chemicals cannot do."

This result is important because bedbugs live in hard-to-reach places.

"Bedbugs tend to be cryptic, and they'll hide in the tiniest crevices," said Jenkins. "They don't just live in your bed. They hide behind light switches and power sockets and in between the cracks of the baseboard and underneath your carpet."

The speed of mortality with *B. bassiana* is as fast as Jenkins has seen in any application, but it doesn't even need to be that fast.

"If you are trying to protect a farmer's field, he wants the insects that are eating his crop dead immediately," said Jenkins. "Obviously, if you have bedbugs in your house, you don't want them there for any longer than you have to, but what you really want to know is if they've all gone at the end of the treatment, and I think that's something that this technology could offer."

Next, the researchers will test the effectiveness of brief exposure times and look at entire populations

where natural harborages are established. Then they will begin field work.

"It's exciting, and it definitely works," said Jenkins. "We're working on the next step, and we have more funding to support these studies."

(November 20, 2012 Penn State University)

<http://live.psu.edu/story/62832>

In-State CEU Meetings

Date: December 10-12, 2013

Title: OSU Winter Crop School

Location: Stillwater OK

Contact: Jeff Edwards (405)-744-9617

Course #: OK-12-131

CEU's: Category(s):

6	A
6	1A
6	10

Date: January 9, 2013

Title: Arkansas-Oklahoma Turfgrass Shortcourse

Location: Little Rock AR

Contact: Dennis Martin (405)-744-5419

Course #: OK-12-133

www.turf.okstate.edu

CEU's: Category(s):

6	3A
6	10

Date: February 28, 2013

Title: Univar's 2013 Annual CEU Training
Location: Clarion Hotel
Broken Arrow OK
Contact: Deb Chamber (918)-630-3222
Course #: OK-12-127
www.pestweb.com

CEU's: Category(s):

3	3A
3	7A
1	7b
1	8
6	10

ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

Technical Learning College
<http://www.abctlc.com/>

Green Applicator Training
<http://www.greenapplicator.com/training.asp>

All Star Pro Training
www.allstarce.com

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course
www.nachi.org/wdcourse.htm

CTN Educational Services Inc
http://www.ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator.html

Pest Network
<http://www.pestnetwork.com/>

Univar USA
<http://www.pestweb.com/>

Southwest Farm Press Spray Drift Mgmt
<http://www.pentonag.com/nationalsdm>

SW Farm Press Weed Resistance Mgmt in Cotton
<http://www.pentonag.com/CottonWRM>

Western Farm Press ABC's of MRLs
<http://www.pentonag.com/mrl>

Western Farm Press Biopesticides Effective Use in Pest Management Programs
<http://www.pentonag.com/biopesticides>

Western Farm Press Principles & Efficient Chemigation
<http://www.pentonag.com/Valmont>

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:
<http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/cps-ceuhome.htm>

ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for December 2012/January 2013 are as follows:

December		January 2013	
3	OKC	7	McAlester
4	Goodwell	7	OKC
5	Lawton	9	Lawton
6	Tulsa	10	Tulsa
13	Enid	22	OKC
17	McAlester	24	Tulsa
17	OKC		
20	Tulsa		

Altus: Western OK State College
2801 N Main, Room A23

Enid: Garfield County Extension Office,
316 E. Oxford.

Goodwell: Okla. Panhandle Research &
Extension Center, Rt. 1 Box 86M

Hobart: Kiowa County Extension Center
Courthouse Annex, 302 N. Lincoln

Lawton: Great Plains Coliseum, Annex Rm.
920 S. Sheridan Road.

OKC: Oklahoma County Extension Office,
930 N. Portland.

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community
College, (Apache & Harvard)
Large Auditorium

McAlester: Kiamichi Tech Center on
Highway 270 W of HWY 69

HAPPY HOLIDAYS



**Pesticide Safety
Education Program**

**RENEWAL FORM TO REMAIN ON OR BE ADDED TO
PESTICIDE REPORT's MAILING LIST**

PLEASE PRINT - THANK YOU!

Name _____

Company/Business Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

E-Mail _____

Please send to: **Charles Luper or Kevin Shelton**
Pesticide Safety Education Program
127 NRC
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK 74078-3033

or E-mail us at: Sharon.hillock@okstate.edu. Please type Pesticide Report in the subject box.

If this is not returned your name will be removed from the *Pesticide Report*'s mailing list.

Oklahoma State University EXTENSION personnel ARE NOT TO RETURN this form.