

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University
<http://pested.okstate.edu>



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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.

2014 OSU PSEP TEST HELP SESSIONS

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the first two test help sessions for 2014. The first session will be January 28th in Tulsa. The workshop will be held at the Tulsa County Extension Center 4116 E. 15th. The next test help session in Oklahoma City at the Oklahoma County Extension Center on February 4th.

This testing session will focus on information covered in the core/service tech test. OSU PSEP will answer any questions over other category tests during this session.

Applicators should acquire and study the manuals before coming to the help session for optimum success. Study manuals can be purchased by using the manual order form available at our website <http://pested.okstate.edu/pdf/order.pdf> or by calling University Mailing at 405-744-5385.

Cost of registration is \$30 if received by January 24th for Tulsa and January 31st for OKC.
Registration will increase to \$50 after January 24th for Tulsa and \$50 after January 31st 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/html/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!

All of the 2014 Test Help Workshop dates for 2014 are listed below or can be found on our website.

[Jan 28-Tulsa](#)

[Feb 4-OKC](#)

Apr 1-Tulsa

May 20-OKC

Aug 5-Tulsa

Oct 15-OKC

Oct 28-Tulsa

Dec 16-OKC

NEW CORE AND SERVICE TECH TESTS

2014 brings a new test for individuals wanting to become Service Techs. The new Service Tech test will focus questions on information that would pertain to the job Service Technicians perform. The new Service Technician test will now be 50 questions long. Applying Pesticides Correctly will still be the study manual for the new Service Technician exam.

The Service Technician Exam and Core Exam are no longer interchangeable and are two completely different exams. Individuals wanting to become a Certified Applicator in a category must first take the Core Exam that is 100 questions long. Upon passing the core exam then individuals will take the appropriate category exam. Applying Pesticides Correctly will still be the study manual for the Core Exam.

With this change Service Technicians wanting to become a certified applicator in a category will now be required to take the 100 question Core Exam plus the category exam required. The Service Technician certification will no longer substitute for the Core Exam. Exam prices did not change and are still \$50 for each exam.

If you have any questions on this change please contact us at the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program office at 405-744-5531.

FLORIDA PESTICIDE PRODUCER TO PAY \$1.7 MILLION PENALTY FOR SELLING MISBRANDED PESTICIDES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced today that Harrell's LLC, a pesticide producer based in Lakeland, Fla., has agreed to pay \$1,736,560 in civil penalties for allegedly distributing and selling misbranded pesticides and other violations of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

The penalty is one of the largest ever for an enforcement case under FIFRA.

"The law requires that pesticides be labeled to help prevent any harm to people and the environment," said Cynthia Giles, EPA's Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance

Assurance. "Pesticides can be highly toxic to fish and other wildlife and can contaminate our drinking water. Proper labeling is critical to ensure that people know how to use them correctly and safely."

In the settlement, which was approved by EPA's Environmental Appeals Board, the agency alleged that Harrell's violated FIFRA on numerous occasions between 2010 and 2012, allegedly distributing or selling pesticides over 350 times without labels or with labels that were completely illegible. EPA also alleged that the company distributed or sold pesticides in violation of a prior "stop sale" order issued by EPA, and produced large amounts of pesticides over several years at its Alabama facility before registering with EPA. The agency discovered the violations during field inspections conducted in 2012.

The settlement with Harrell requires the company to ensure that its production and distribution centers are operating in compliance with all regulations under FIFRA. The company has corrected all of the violations.

Harrell's produces pesticides at facilities in Sylacauga, Ala. and Lakeland, Fla. and operates distribution centers in Danbury, Conn.; Auburn, Mass.; Lombard, Ill.; New Hudson, Mich.; Homestead, Fla.; Whitestown, Ind.; and in the cities of Butler and York, Pa. Harrell's sells most of its products to golf courses and some to the horticulture, nursery, turf and landscape sectors. The company does not sell products to individual consumers or to retail stores.

In addition to producing its own pesticides, Harrell's also produces and sells pesticides that are registered with EPA by other companies, acting as a "supplemental" distributor. The EPA is focusing national enforcement efforts on these activities because, in many cases, the agency has found that labels on pesticides produced and sold by supplemental distributors often lack critical

information required by law, which increases the risk of harm from potential misuse of the product.

The purpose of FIFRA is to ensure that no pesticides are produced, imported, distributed, sold, or used in a manner that pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Without proper facility registration and reporting, EPA cannot determine where and in what manner pesticides and devices are being produced, sold, and distributed.

The settlement, which is effective immediately, requires that Harrell's pay the penalty within 30 days of the date of EAB filing. The settlement is available at

<http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/harrells-llc-pesticide-settlement>

(EPA December 20, 2013)

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceeac8525735900400c27/9a484f18de57345285257c47004e8100!OpenDocument>

NGO WARNS OF GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT SUPERWEEDS

Weeds resistant to the herbicide, glyphosate, are thriving across American farms and affect more than 24 million ha of US cropland, according to a study by the NGO, Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). The report raises alarm about the environmental and economic damage from the so-called "superweeds" and suggests current policies may mean the problem is likely to get worse in the near-term.

The weeds referred to in the report can grow eight feet tall and the tough stems can even damage farm equipment. The study says that overuse of Monsanto's genetically modified glyphosate-tolerant Roundup Ready seeds and glyphosate by US farmers is "largely to blame".

The UCS cites a recent survey that found 50% of US farmers report glyphosate-resistant weed infestations, with more than 90% of cotton and soybean farmers in the Southeast combating the "superweeds". It cites figures from an "International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds", which says that 24 weed species are glyphosate resistant.

Monsanto says that the claims in the report assigning it blame for the growth of glyphosate-resistant weeds are unwarranted and one-sided.

The UCS paper "repeats familiar views of the authors but adds little to dialogue on the topic", Monsanto said in a statement to *Agrow*. "As in their previous statements, there is no discussion of environmental benefits and the role that herbicide tolerant seed products play in facilitating adoption of no-till and reduced tillage production systems, nor is there recognition of best practices to manage resistance in conventional as well as herbicide-tolerant crops."

Beyond blaming Monsanto, the UCS report contends that the US farming system is outdated and adds to the problem, largely because of policies that encourage farmers to plant the same crop year after year. A recent survey of US growers by BASF revealed concerns about glyphosate resistance and modified weed management programs (see this issue).

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, December 27, 2013)

TURKESTAN COCKROACH IS DISPLACING THE ORIENTAL COCKROACH

The Turkestan cockroach, *Blatta lateralis* (Walker), has become an important invasive species throughout the southwestern United States and has been reported in the southern United States. It is rapidly replacing the oriental cockroach, *Blatta orientalis* (L.), in urban areas of the southwestern

United States as the most important peri-domestic species.

In 1978, the Turkestan cockroach was first reported at Sharpe Army Depot in Lathrop, CA, and it is now widely distributed throughout California and urban centers of the southwest. This species is widely available for purchase on the Internet by animal breeders needing live insects. They are especially popular among reptile breeders because they are easily maintained in the lab, unable to climb smooth surfaces, breed in large numbers, and easy to handle.

However, even though Turkestan cockroaches are now widespread and readily available on the Internet, there is little information on their biology. In a new article in the *Journal of Economic Entomology* called "Life History and Biology of the Invasive Turkestan Cockroach (Dictyoptera: Blattidae)," the authors describe its life history and they compares this information with the closely related oriental cockroach.

Two parameters that might contribute to the success of Turkestan cockroaches compared with oriental cockroaches, the authors write, are that the developmental period of the nymphs of Turkestan cockroaches are shorter, and adult female Turkestan cockroaches produce considerably more eggs than do oriental cockroaches.

They also have a more rapid life cycle than the oriental cockroach, allowing them to become adults after five molts, whereas oriental cockroaches require between 7 and 10 molts.

"It will be interesting to follow the spread of the Turkestan cockroach in the United States," the

authors write. "This may be the first time that an invasive urban pest species is widely distributed via the Internet and through the sale of live insects."

(PCT Online, January 2, 2014)

<http://www.pctonline.com/Turkestan-Oriental-cockroach-similarities.aspx>

STUDY: 3 FACTORS LEAD TO GLYPHOSATE RESISTANCE

Waterhemp is one of the most common weed species found in Midwest field crops. A member of the pigweed (Amaranth) family, this summer annual is capable of producing over a million seeds per plant while significantly reducing crop yields.

Glyphosate-resistant waterhemp has been confirmed in 12 states. In Missouri, over two-thirds of the waterhemp populations sampled from soybean fields were found to be resistant to the herbicide glyphosate.

In the current issue of *Weed Technology*, a study is reported that sought to identify factors that could serve as predictors of glyphosate resistance in future populations of this weed. Waterhemp seed samples were collected from 144 soybean fields in 54 Missouri counties in 2008 and 2009 and served as the basis for the conclusions. Landowners from each survey location were contacted to determine a 5-year history of crop rotation and herbicide use.

In this study, 94% of the glyphosate-resistant waterhemp populations had three field aspects in common: (1) soybeans were the only crop in consecutive years, (2) glyphosate was the only herbicide used for three or more years and (3) the field contained waterhemp showing obvious signs of having survived the previous herbicide application. These factors provide the best indication that glyphosate-resistant waterhemp is likely to occur in the future.

Full text of the article, "A Survey of Glyphosate-Resistant Waterhemp in Missouri Soybean Fields and Prediction of Glyphosate Resistance in Future Waterhemp Populations Based on In-Field Observations and Management Practices," *Weed Technology*, Vol. 27, No. 4, October-December 2013, is available at

<http://www.wssajournals.org/doi/full/10.1614/WT-D-13-00042.1>.

(CropLife Online, December 13, 2013)

<http://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/study-3-factors-lead-to-glyphosate-resistance/>

US EPA STARTS MORE REGISTRATION REVIEWS

The US EPA has issued preliminary work plans for another batch of pesticides entering the registration review process. It has opened public dockets for: the herbicides, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DP, dithiopyr, flucarbazone-sodium, fluthiacet-methyl and picloram; the fungicides, imazalil and quinoxifen; the disease resistance activator, acibenzolar-S-methyl; and the fumigant, dimethyl disulfide. All are scheduled for completion in 2019.

The phenoxy herbicide, 2,4-DB, is registered for use on alfalfa, soybeans, other legumes, spearmint and peppermint. The technical registrants are Aceto, Atanor, Drexel and Nufarm. The EPA expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment, including an endangered species assessment. It does not expect to carry out a revised dietary risk assessment but updated dietary exposure assessments may be needed. There are no residential uses of 2,4-DB so a residential risk assessment is not required.

Nufarm is the sole technical registrant of 2,4-DP. It is approved for non-agricultural use to control weeds in commercial and residential turf and other non-crop uses. The Agency plans to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. It also expects to carry out revised dietary

(drinking water only), residential and occupational risk assessments.

Dithiopyr is registered for use on turf and ornamentals. The technical registrants are Dutch company Celsius Property and Nufarm. The EPA anticipates carrying out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses and new dietary, residential and occupational risk assessments.

Arysta LifeScience's flucarbazone-sodium is approved for use on wheat, conifers, grasses grown for seed, turf and ornamentals. The Agency expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses and revised dietary, residential and occupational risk assessments.

FMC's fluthiacet-methyl is registered for broadleaf weed control in maize and soybeans and as a cotton defoliant. The EPA plans to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. It also expects to conduct chronic and cancer dietary, spray drift, occupational handler and post-application risk assessments.

Picloram is approved for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range management programmes. It is a restricted use pesticide. The technical registrants are Albaugh, Celsius Property, Dow AgroSciences and Nufarm. The Agency anticipates carrying out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment and revised dietary and occupational risk assessments.

Imazalil is registered as a post-harvest treatment for citrus fruit and imported bananas, a seed treatment for wheat, barley and triticale, and for use on greenhouse ornamentals. The technical registrants are Mitsui & Co subsidiary Certis Europe, Janssen Preservation & Material Protection and Makhteshim Chemical Works. The review also covers Janssen's imazalil sulfate. The EPA plans to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment and revised dietary and occupational risk assessments.

Dow's quinoxifen is registered for use on a range of crops including fruit, vegetables, grapevines and

hops. The Agency expects to carry out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. It does not anticipate the need to conduct revised dietary or occupational risk assessments but it plans to update the residential post-application risk assessment and to examine the need for spray drift and volatilisation assessments.

Syngenta's acibenzolar-S-methyl is approved for use on vegetables, tobacco and turf for disease suppression and for use in commercial seed treatment establishments on cotton and sunflowers. The Agency expects to carry out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. It does not expect to conduct revised dietary, residential or occupational risk assessments.

French company Arkema's dimethyl disulfide is approved for use on various fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. The pre-plant fumigation uses are considered non-food treatments as dimethyl disulfide quickly degrades or is metabolised into non-toxic degradates, the EPA notes. It anticipates carrying out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment and revised occupational and residential (bystander) risk assessments.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, January 2, 2014)

USDA TO CLEAR DOW'S ENLIST CROPS

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) proposes to deregulate Dow AgroSciences' genetically modified herbicide-tolerant DAS40278 maize and DAS68416 and DAS44406 soybeans. The APHIS considers that the crops do not pose a plant pest risk and is issuing a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) recommending approval. The APHIS decided to prepare an EIS on the crops last year; prompting industry criticism that commercialisation would be set back by several years (*Agrow* No 664, p 14).

DAS40278 maize is tolerant to 2,4-D and aryloxyphenoxy propionate graminicides. Dow

plans to market DAS40278 stacked with a glyphosate tolerance trait as Enlist maize. DAS68416 soybeans are tolerant to several auxin herbicides including 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, MCPA, triclopyr and fluroxypyr, and glufosinate-ammonium. DAS44406 soybeans are tolerant to the same herbicides plus glyphosate and will be commercialised under the Enlist E3 brand.

Concurrent with the APHIS review process, the EPA is conducting risk assessments on the proposed new uses of 2,4-D. That analysis involves an examination of risks to human health and the environment from additional use of the herbicide, including the potential of off-site movement of 2,4-D to other crops or areas. Dow is seeking approval for the herbicide, Enlist Duo, which has been specially formulated for use on the GM crops. It contains choline formulations of 2,4-D and dimethyl amine formulations of glyphosate.

Dow welcomes the completion of the draft EIS. "We look forward to USDA finalising its review and deregulation of the technology so that American farmers can access Enlist corn and soybeans in 2015," the company says.

The APHIS expects to issue a notice of availability of the draft EIS in the Federal Register on January 10th. It will be open to public comment for 45 days. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, January 7, 2014)

OREGON LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT HOME USE OF BEE-KILLING PESTICIDES

An Oregon state representative, Rep. Jeff Reardon (D-Portland), plans to introduce legislation in February that will effectively ban for home and garden use certain neonicotinoid pesticides implicated in mass bee deaths this summer. This legislation is part of the growing national effort to ban or restrict the use of neonicotinoid pesticides. Last year, the *Save America's Pollinators Act* was introduced by Representative Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) to ban the use of neonicotinoids nationally.

Rep. Reardon's legislation would add neonicotinoid pesticides dinotefuran, imidacloprid, clothianidin and thiamethoxam to Oregon's restricted pesticide use list. Under Oregon's pesticide administrative rules, restricted use pesticides can only be applied by licensed pesticide applicators. Pesticide dealers are also required to keep records of product sales of these pesticides and maintain sales records for at least three years. The legislation would also require the state to implement special training and testing to ensure licensed pesticide applicators know how to minimize risk to pollinators.

"These are dangerous chemicals. People who aren't willing to take the time and effort to become fully educated should look for alternatives," Rep. Reardon told *The Oregonian*.

Though this legislation would limit the amount of neonicotinoid pesticides directly applied to lawns and ornamental plants, it does not address the sub-chronic effects neonicotinoid pesticides have on pollinators when the chemicals are used as a seed coating. Neonicotinoids are systemic; meaning that as the plant grows the pesticide becomes incorporated into the plant. When honey bees and other pollinators forage and collect pollen or nectar, or drink from what are termed "guttation" (water) droplets emitted from neonicotinoid-incorporated crops, they are exposed to sublethal doses of the chemical. At this level the pesticides don't kill bees outright. Instead, they impair bees' ability to learn, to find their way back to the hive, to collect food, to produce new queens, and to mount an effective immune response.

A pilot study, co-released by Beyond Pesticides, found that 7 of 13 samples of garden plants purchased at top retailers in Washington DC, the San Francisco Bay Area and Minneapolis contain neonicotinoids which that come from the use of treated seeds. This study is particularly alarming because homeowners who wanted to provide plant habit for pollinators may have unwittingly exposed them to harmful pesticides if they purchased plants at these garden stores.

This possible legislation comes after two massive bee deaths were recorded in two different Oregon towns in June. An estimated 50,000 bumblebees,

likely representing over 300 colonies, were found dead or dying in Wilsonville which was the largest known incident of bumblebee deaths ever recorded in the U.S. After a preliminary investigation, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) confirmed that the massive bee die-off was caused by the use of the insecticide dinotefuran. Then, it was reported by *The Oregonian* that hundreds of bees were found dead after the same pesticide was used in the neighboring town of Hillsboro.

After these massive bee die offs, ODA placed temporary restrictions on the use of pesticides that contained dinotefuran. The rule even applied to licensed applicators and making an application of dinotefuran could have resulted in the revocation of an applicator's license or the imposition of a civil penalty. However, this past November ODA removed these temporary restrictions and limited the ban on the use of dinotefuran and clothianidin specifically to linden trees, basswood, and other trees of the Tilia genus. (Beyond Pesticides January 7, 2014)

<http://www.beyondpesticides.org/dailynewsblog/?p=12550>

In-State CEU Meetings

Date: January 20-22

Title: OAAA 2014 Annual Meeting
 Location: Reed Center Midwest City OK
 Contact: Sandy Wells (405)341-3548
 Course #: OK-13-128
www.okaa.org

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	Aerial
8	1A
1	2
1	3A
1	6
	10

Date: January 16, 2014

Title: 2014 Turf & Landscape Maintenance Program
 Location: Pontotoc Technology Center
 Contact: Dr. Dennis Martin (405) 744-5419
 Course #: OK-13-126
<http://turf.okstate.edu>

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
1	6
4	10

Date: January 17, 2014

Title: North Texas Pest Management Conference
 Location: Municipal Building Sherman TX
 Contact: Chuck Jones (903) 813-4202
 Course #: OK-13-118

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	3A
2	7A
1	7B

Date: February 11, 2014

Title: Lawn Care Management
Location: Stephens County Fairgrounds
Contact: Max Gallaway Stephens County (580)
255-0510 or Marty New Comanche County (580)
355-1176
Course #: OK-13-108
<http://turf.okstate.edu>

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	3A
1	7A
2	10

Date: March 5, 2014

Title: 2014 OKVMA Spring Conference
Location: Embassy Suites Norman OK
Contact: Kathy Markham (918) 256-9380
Course #: OK-13-130
www.okvma.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	A
3	3A
6	5
6	6
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/wdocourse.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 January/February 2014 are as follows:

January		February	
6	Atoka	6	Enid
8	Lawton	10	OKC
9	Tulsa	13	Tulsa
13	OKC	24	OKC
23	Tulsa	27	Tulsa
27	OKC		

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

ATOKA KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301
W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center

Ardmore Carter County Extension Center

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.