

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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



January, 2016

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NEW ODAFF TESTING LOCATION FOR OKLAHOMA CITY IN 2016

The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture Food and Forestry (ODAFF) has a new location for pesticide applicator tests in the Oklahoma City metro area.

The new location will be at the Arcadia Conservation Education Building. The address for this location is 7201 E 33rd St. Edmond OK

Testing time remain the same and start at 9:00 a.m.

Directions are to take Memorial road east from I-35 2 miles to N Midwest Blvd. Then go north on N Midwest Blvd for approximately 1 mile. Then turn right onto E 33rd St building should be on the left.

EPA EXTENDS COMMENT PERIOD FOR PROPOSED PESTICIDE APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION RULE TO JANUARY

EPA is extending the public comment period on the proposed changes to the certification rule for an additional 30 days. EPA is proposing stronger standards for pesticide applicators who are certified

to apply the riskiest pesticides, known as restricted use pesticides (RUPs). The goal is to reduce the likelihood of harm from the misapplication of RUPs and ensure a consistent level of protection among states. More information about this rule is available at <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/epa-proposes-stronger-standards-people-applying-riskiest-pesticides>.

A formal announcement of the 30-day extension to the comment period will be published in the Federal Register shortly. The closing date for comments is now January 22, 2016.

Comments can be submitted via www.regulations.gov under docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0183. (EPA December 21, 2015) <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-extends-comment-period-proposed-pesticide-applicator-certification-rule-0>

2016 TEST HELP SESSIONS

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the first test help sessions for 2016 in February. The workshops will be held February 16th in Oklahoma City and February 17th in Tulsa.

The Oklahoma City Test help session will be at the OSU-OKC Agriculture Resource Center (ARC) 400 N Portland. The Tulsa session will be at the Tulsa County Extension Office at 4116 E. 15th.

The help sessions will focus on information covered in the core and service tech tests. 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.

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

NO CEU's will be given for this program!

More Test Help Workshop dates are scheduled for 2016. Please go to the website below for more 2016 dates.

<http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm>

FINAL RULE WILL CLARIFY AND IMPROVE THE TRANSPARENCY OF INGREDIENTS IN MINIMUM RISK PESTICIDE PRODUCTS

The Environmental Protection Agency has published a rule to clarify the substances on the minimum risk pesticide ingredient list and the way ingredients are identified on product labels. Minimum risk pesticides are a special class of pesticides that are not required to be registered with EPA because their ingredients, both active and inert, pose little to no risk to human health or the environment. The Agency is reorganizing these lists and adding specific chemical identifiers to make clearer to manufacturers, the public, and federal, state, and tribal inspectors the specific ingredients that are permitted in minimum risk pesticide products. EPA is also requiring producer contact information and the use of specific common chemical names in lists of ingredients on minimum risk pesticide product labels.

EPA's revisions to the exemption, announced in a December 28, 2015, Federal Register notice, do not alter the substance of the minimum risk pesticide ingredient lists, but more accurately describe which chemical substances can be used in pesticide products that are exempt from federal pesticide registration requirements. State enforcement agencies have expressed support for the changes.

EPA believes the industry – manufacturers of these products and businesses considering entering the market for minimum risk pesticides – will benefit from clearer guidance. Consumers will benefit from the clearer information on which chemicals the products contain.

To view the final rule, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0305-0047. Please see EPA's minimum risk pesticide Web pages for more information on these products that are not subject to federal registration requirements. (EPA, December 29, 2015) <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/final-rule-will-clarify-and-improve-transparency-ingredients-minimum-risk-pesticide>

EPA LAUNCHES PESTICIDE WORKER PROTECTION DASHBOARD

As part of our overall efforts to increase protection for farmworkers from pesticide exposure and increase transparency EPA recently launched a new Pesticide Worker Protection Dashboard. This interactive tool provides charts and graphs presenting certain key enforcement and compliance information related to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) program under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). This effort reflects our ongoing commitment to make environmental data accessible

and easy to use. The WPS dashboard presents information on the regulated community and answers questions like:

- how many facilities in the United States employ workers or handlers covered by the Worker Protection Standard;
- how many inspections are reported;
- how many violations have been found, and what enforcement actions have been taken by states, tribes and/or EPA.

This information will help allow the public and regulators to monitor the types of worker protection violations found in their state and in adjoining states so that they can adjust compliance assistance and education efforts or target inspections to increase compliance. Greater compliance means better protection for agricultural workers and fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. That means a healthier workforce, reductions in lost wages and medical bills, and fewer absences from work and school. The public will be able to see the number of operations and workers covered by the Worker Protection Standard, and see the types and numbers of responses by the state, territory, tribe or EPA. Most states, territories and several tribes have primary authority for compliance monitoring and enforcement against the use of pesticides in violation of the labeling requirements (this is commonly referred to as state primacy). It is important to note that the data may not reflect all compliance monitoring, inspections and enforcement activity within a state or tribe and that database will be updated.

EPA's final WPS will strengthen protection for farmworkers. The WPS is aimed at reducing the risk of pesticide poisoning and injury among agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The WPS offers occupational protection to nearly 2 million agricultural workers (people involved in the production of agricultural plants such as picking crops) and pesticide handlers (people who mix, load, or apply crop pesticides) who work at farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses.

You can access the WPS Dashboard at <http://echo.epa.gov/trends/comparative-maps-dashboards/state-pest-dashboard?state>. (EPA December 18, 2015)
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-launches-pesticide-worker-protection-dashboard>

STUDY EVALUATES HERBICIDE APPLICATION TIMING IN NEW SOYBEAN CROPPING SYSTEMS

A study featured in the most recent issue of the journal *Weed Technology* shows that properly timed postemergence herbicides can play an important role in the control of glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth and waterhemp in new soybean cropping systems.

Twenty-five states have confirmed populations of glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth, while 16 have confirmed populations of glyphosate-resistant waterhemp. Next-generation herbicide-resistant soybean crops hitting the market soon will offer growers broader options for managing these resistant weeds using combinations of glyphosate, glufosinate, dicamba, 2,4-D, isoxaflutole and mesotrione.

Scientists at seven universities decided to explore the effectiveness of various preemergence and postemergence herbicide programs that are compatible with these new soybean traits. They

conducted field experiments in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Tennessee.

Five of the experiments involved preemergence herbicides only. Ten involved preemergence treatments followed by a postemergence treatment applied three to four weeks later or six to seven weeks later.

The results showed preemergence herbicide treatments combined with a postemergence herbicide applied three to four weeks afterwards delivered the best results – producing 94 percent or greater control of Palmer amaranth and waterhemp. Scientists also determined that precipitation matters. In situations where there is little or no rainfall in the weeks following the application of residual herbicides, a second application may be needed for season-long control.

Jason Norsworthy, Ph.D., a professor at the University of Arkansas and one of the authors of the study, says that despite the success of a combined preemergence/postemergence herbicide program, growers should adopt an integrated, best practices-based approach to weed management.

“There are already *Amaranthus* spp. weed populations resistant to many of the herbicides used in the new soybean herbicide programs,” he said. “For sustainable results over the long-haul, it is vital that we rotate herbicide mechanisms of action and incorporate appropriate nonchemical controls as well.”

Full text of the article, “Herbicide Program Approaches for Managing Glyphosate-Resistant Palmer Amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*) and Waterhemp (*Amaranthus tuberculatus* and *Amaranthus rudis*) in Future Soybean-Trait Technologies,” is now available in *Weed Technology* Vol. 29, Issue 4, October-December 2015. (CropLife December 8, 2015)
<http://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/herbicides/study-evaluates-herbicide-application-timing-in-new-soybean-cropping-systems/>

BED BUGS TOP LIST OF MOST SEARCHED PESTS IN 2015

When it comes to the most searched pests in 2015, it's a bloodsucker that takes the cake according to the National Pest Management Association (NPMA). The NPMA announced today its list of the Top 10 Pests of the Year, and bed bugs ranked #1. Spiders and stinging insects were also at the top of the list.

"Bed bugs continue to cause significant problems across the country due to their uncanny hitchhiking abilities and elusive habits," said Cindy Mannes, vice president of public affairs for NPMA. "So, it makes sense that people are looking for information about them. No one wants to encounter bed bugs and they certainly want to find out how to protect themselves from an infestation and how to get rid of them, fast."

The NPMA analyzed the top 100 pages per session on its consumer website, PestWorld.org, from January 1 through December 14, 2015 to determine which pests generated the strongest content interest within the United States. The following pests were identified as the most searched in 2015:

1. Bed bugs
2. Spiders
3. Stinging insects
4. Cockroaches
5. Ants
6. Stink bugs
7. Mosquitoes

8. Ticks
9. Termites
10. Rodents

A deeper analysis of PestWorld's geo-data found that visitors to bed bug-related pages on the website were specifically interested in general biological information, unique bed bug facts and photos of bed bugs. (PCT Online, January 5, 2016)

<http://www.pctonline.com/article/bed-bug-top-searches-NPMA>

AG GROUPS URGE US EPA TO REVERSE COURSE ON ENLIST DUO

The American Farm Bureau Federation and other agricultural organisations are urging the US EPA to abandon its effort to vacate its registration of Dow Agrosiences' Enlist Duo herbicide (2,4-D choline + glyphosate). The farm groups say that there is little evidence that vacating the registration is warranted and argue that the pesticide is a critical tool needed by US farmers to tackle growing challenges of herbicide resistant weeds.

"There has already been a lengthy regulatory review of the Enlist Weed Control System by both the USDA and EPA, and the agencies have all the information and data necessary to make their final regulatory decisions," according to a letter sent to the EPA by the Farm Bureau, American Soybean Association, National Corn Growers Association, National Cotton Council and the National Farmers Union. "We ask EPA to immediately withdraw its request that the existing Enlist Duo registrations be vacated and do everything in its power to ensure this long-delayed product is authorised for use by American farmers in the 2016 growing season."

The letter may represent powerful interests, but the Agency has suggested it has little interest in reversing course. The EPA asked the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in November to vacate and remand the Enlist Duo registration, sparking new controversy over the future of the Dow product.

The EPA granted registration in October 2014 for the herbicide, which is intended for use on Dow's genetically modified maize and soybeans. Environmental groups promptly challenged the EPA's decision and the complaints were consolidated before the Ninth Circuit.

The Agency defended the registration in filings with the Court, but changed course in November after finding information within a patent application by Dow that claimed that Enlist Duo had "synergistic weed control" properties. The EPA contends that it did not know about the claim and is no longer certain its registration complies with federal pesticide law until it has reviewed new data on the possible synergistic effects of Enlist Duo. Of specific concern to the EPA is whether a 30-foot downwind in-field buffer is adequate for protecting endangered plant species and other non-target organisms.

Dow says that it has no problem with the EPA's request that the court remand the registration back to the agency, but argues that "there is no basis in law or logic" to vacate it. The company contends that the Agency is trying to "short circuit" the regulatory process for vacating a registration.

The farm groups agree and say that the EPA may be on shaky legal ground.

"We are not aware of any other situation where EPA has attempted through a court action to vacate a pesticide registration in place of going through the statutorily-mandated cancellation process," according to their December 22nd letter.

The Federal Insecticide, Rodenticide and Fungicide Act (FIFRA) contains provisions for considering new information, but "none of these vehicles authorise the agency to withdraw a previously

approved product in the absence of an 'imminent hazard'", the letter says.

The FIFRA "expressly states" that concerns about endangered species portray such hazards only when they present "unreasonable hazard to the survival of" a threatened or endangered species, the farm groups explain. "No one has suggested that the information EPA now is considering with Enlist Duo comes close to meeting that threshold."

The issue of the EPA's request is currently before the Ninth Circuit. There is no set timetable for the Court to act. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, December 29, 2015)

COURT ORDERS US EPA ACTION ON CHLORPYRIFOS BY END OF 2016

A federal appeals court has given the US EPA until the end of 2016 to formally respond to a petition seeking a ban on agricultural uses of the organophosphate insecticide, chlorpyrifos, and to take final action on its proposal to revoke food tolerances. The order, issued on December 10th by the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, is a victory for environmentalist groups that asked the Court to impose a firm deadline on the Agency.

The EPA announced in September that it would likely issue a final rule revoking tolerances for chlorpyrifos by the end of 2016, but resisted calls for a set timetable. The proposal came in response to a court-ordered deadline that required the Agency to formally deny or reject a petition filed in 2007 by the Natural Resources Defense Council and Pesticide Action Network North America. The petition calls for a ban on chlorpyrifos because of concern about possible neurological harm from the insecticide to children and farmworkers.

The EPA's proposal suggests that it may grant the petition. The Agency explained that when food exposures are combined with "estimated exposure from drinking water in certain watersheds," it cannot conclude that the risk from aggregate exposure complies with federal law. The Agency

said that final action was likely by the end of 2016, citing its past experience developing a prior revocation rule for the insecticide, carbofuran, but said that it could not fully commit to that date.

The EPA noted that it has to finish its analysis of exposures to chlorpyrifos through drinking water and assess additional information on adverse neurological effects. The Agency also said that it would likely have to respond to “voluminous and complex” public comments on its proposal and “cannot know” if it might need to conduct additional scientific analyses to address the comments. Such uncertainty, “along with other extraordinary circumstances, such as a possible lapse in Agency appropriation”, could affect its estimated timeline, the EPA told the Court.

The petitioners welcomed the proposal but told the Court that the EPA's feet should be held to the fire given its “history of missed deadlines and broken promises”.

The appellate panel agreed, issuing the court order with the deadline of December 30th 2016 for the Agency to take final action on its proposal and to issue a “final and full response” to the 2007 petition.

The Court also called on the EPA to provide it with a status report no later than June 30th 2016 to detail its efforts to comply with the deadline. “EPA shall also include a detailed explanation of extraordinary circumstances, if any exist, that make EPA's compliance with the final action deadline of December 30, 2016 impracticable to meet,” the Court said.

The Agency is taking comments on its proposed revocation rule until January 5th 2016 and is already receiving pressure from agricultural interests to reverse course. US farmers use an estimated 5-6 million lbs (2,268-2,722 tonnes) of chlorpyrifos annually on almonds, apples, citrus fruits, maize, strawberries and other crops and many are frustrated that it may soon be unavailable.

The pesticide industry, notably Dow AgroSciences and the trade group, CropLife America, have also called the proposal to potentially revoke tolerances for the insecticide unwarranted. Dow says that it

“remains confident that all US tolerance issues related to the continued use of chlorpyrifos can be readily resolved”. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, December 14, 2015)

MAN ACCUSED OF MURDERING MOM OVER BED BUGS

A 62-year-old Minneapolis man is facing murder charges after he apparently killed his mother in her downtown Minneapolis apartment last Friday, CBS Minnesota reported.

Michael Gallagher was charged Monday with second-degree murder in the death of 89-year-old Patricia Ann Gallagher in her apartment Friday morning, reports CBS Minnesota.

Gallagher told officers he was despondent over bed bugs in the apartment and nothing he used could get rid of them. He said he was also convinced her landlord wouldn't be renewing her lease and she had several things he would have to help her move, CBS Minnesota reported (PCT Online, December 20, 2015) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/man-kills-mother-bed-bugs>

VEG GROWERS URGE US EPA TO CHANGE COURSE ON CHLORPYRIFOS

Vegetable growers in the US Pacific Northwest are questioning the US EPA's proposal to revoke food tolerances for the insecticide, chlorpyrifos, suggesting that they will suffer economically if the organophosphate insecticide is no longer available.

“If EPA revokes crop tolerances for this product it will greatly reduce our members' ability to produce high quality produce and remain profitable,” according to the Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association (PNVA). “Our industry has already lost a significant amount of market to foreign producers due to lack of competitiveness -- the loss of chlorpyrifos in the United States may accelerate this process.”

The worry voiced by the organisation reflects broader concern from the agricultural industry about the possibility that the EPA will follow through with its plan to revoke tolerances for chlorpyrifos, a move that would effectively ban agricultural uses of the insecticide. The Agency announced its plan in October in response to a court order that required it to respond to a petition filed in 2007 by environmental groups keen to see chlorpyrifos banned.

The EPA says that tolerance revocation appears warranted because aggregate exposures to the insecticide may exceed safety levels set by federal law. But Dow AgroSciences contests the EPA's view and the PNVA is one of several agricultural groups pressing the EPA to reverse course. US farmers use an estimated 5-6 million pounds (2,270-2,720 tonnes) of chlorpyrifos annually on almonds, apples, citrus fruits, maize, strawberries and other cro

The PNVA says that chlorpyrifos has been "the main stay for soil insect control for over 40 years." The insecticide is effective, fast acting and relatively inexpensive and is the "product of choice" for the PNVA, which represents more than 600 vegetable growers and crop advisors in the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Members of the organization grow asparagus, onions, carrots, sweet corn and other vegetable crops.

There are only a limited number of active ingredients available to vegetable growers and "not many new pesticides coming", the group says in a December letter to the EPA, adding that it is "very concerned" it may lose chlorpyrifos as an option.

"Our members would like to have more tools to control insects, but even if new chemistry appeared today, we would still need chlorpyrifos to be used in rotation with other insecticides to slow the development of insecticide resistance," according to the PNVA. "We appreciate the job EPA does to protect the environment and assure a safe food supply. However, we strongly urge it to consider the effect their decision regarding chlorpyrifos will have on the vegetable industry."

The Agency is taking comments on its proposed revocation rule through January 5th. It has been ordered by the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit to take final action on the proposal by the end of 2016. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, December 30, 2015)

CEU Meetings

Date: January 11-14, 2016

Title: Helena 2016 Starting Point Applicator Training

Location: St. Charles MO

Contact: Marcia Moore (901) 537-7265

Course #: OK-15-144

CEU's:	Category(s):
9	1A

Date: January 15, 2016

Title: North Texas Pest Management CEU Conference

Location: Sherman TX

Contact: Chuck Jones (903) 813-4202

Course #: OK-15-153

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

Date: January 18-20, 2016

Title: OAAA 2016 Annual Conference

Location: Embassy Suites Norman OK

Contact: Sandy Wells (405) 341-6548

Course #: OK-15-154

<http://www.okaaa.org/>

CEU's:	Category(s):
7	A
6	1A
4	2
4	5
4	6
6	10

Date: January 20-21, 2016

Title: Red River Crops Conference

Location: Southwest Technology Center Altus, OK

Contact: Gary Strickland (580) 482-0823

Course #: OK-15-089

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

Date: February 16, 2016

Title: Pinnacle AG/Sanders CEU

Location: Dumas TX

Contact: Robbie Cartrite (806) 934-1152

Course #: OK-15-155

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	1A

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://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.htm

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 are as follows:

January		February	
5	McAlester	2	McAlester
8	OKC	4	Enid
13	Lawton	8	OKC
14	Tulsa	11	Tulsa
22	OKC	18	Altus
28	Tulsa	25	Tulsa
		26	OKC

Altus: SW Research & Extension Center
16721 US HWY 283

Atoka: KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301
W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center

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,
920 S. Sheridan Road.

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

OKC: Arcadia Conservation Education
Building 7201 E 33rd St. Edmond
OK (**New Location**)

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community

**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.

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