

# PESTICIDE REPORTS

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



## September, 2016

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### OCTOBER TEST HELP SESSIONS

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the next test help sessions for 2016 in October. The workshops will be held October 20<sup>th</sup> in Tulsa and October 27<sup>th</sup> in Oklahoma City.

The Tulsa session will be at the Tulsa County Extension Office at 4116 E. 15<sup>th</sup>. **The Oklahoma City Test help session will be in a new location at the Oklahoma County Extension Office 2500 NE 63rd.**

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>

**FLORIDA FINDS ZIKA VIRUS IN U.S. MOSQUITO FOR FIRST TIME**

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has detected Zika in three mosquito samples from a small area in Miami Beach. The mosquitoes from Miami Beach that tested positive for Zika are from an area where increased trapping and intensified mosquito control measures are occurring due to the investigation of local transmission led by the Florida Department of Health. Ninety-five additional samples have been submitted by Miami-Dade County after the date of the positive submission, and the mosquitoes have tested negative for Zika.

“This find is disappointing, but not surprising. Florida is among the best in the nation when it comes to mosquito surveillance and control, and this detection enables us to continue to effectively target our resources. Miami-Dade County, the City of Miami Beach, and state and federal partners will continue to work aggressively to prevent the spread of Zika,” stated Commissioner of Agriculture Adam H. Putnam.

“Miami-Dade County's Mosquito Control team continues its proactive and aggressive response to reducing the mosquito population throughout the County,” said Miami-Dade County Mayor Carlos A. Gimenez. “As it has been from the beginning, our goal is to eliminate the cycle of transmission by eliminating the mosquitoes. In the 1.5-square-mile area of Miami Beach where locally-acquired cases of Zika were confirmed, Miami-Dade County's Mosquito Control team conducted nearly 2,000 proactive inspections, abatement and treatment of mosquito breeding and adult mosquito activity, and three truck sprayings throughout the area, and in an additional extended area. I am confident that by working together with our community, with the City of Miami Beach and Mayor Levine, the Department of Agriculture, the Florida Department of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we will continue to reduce the mosquito population and keep our community safe.”

"Miami Beach will continue to take a hardline in our fight against Zika. We are aggressively working to eliminate any and all potential mosquito breeding grounds. We are also working closely with our partners at the state and the county to ensure all resources are effectively deployed. Together we can contain and eliminate all cases of Zika. We need Congress to do its part to provide the necessary emergency resources to properly combat the spread of this virus," stated Miami Beach Mayor Philip Levine.

The positive mosquito pools were collected in Miami Beach within the current zone that has been treated for local transmission. Scientists with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services tested the samples at the Bronson Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in Kissimmee, and the samples were then sent to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Florida Gulf Coast University for confirmation.

## **EU GLYPHOSATE CONTROVERSY HEATING UP YET AGAIN**

Florida's proactive efforts, which are conducted by local mosquito control programs and supported by the expertise provided by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, include: eliminating larval habitats by emptying standing water, treating water-holding containers with long-lasting larvicide, providing outdoor residual and spatial insecticide treatments to reduce adult vectors, and conducting adult mosquito surveillance to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments.

Now that Zika-positive mosquitoes have been identified in surveillance traps in Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County's Mosquito Control team will continue to conduct inspections to reduce mosquito breeding and perform spray treatments as necessary in a 1/8-mile radius around the trap location.

Floridians can help prevent the spread of Zika by eliminating mosquito breeding grounds by draining standing water around their homes, businesses and communities.

On February 2, 2016, the Florida Surgeon General declared a public health emergency in regards to the Zika virus. Floridians can assist in Zika-related response efforts by draining standing water and allowing officials who are conducting mosquito control efforts to access their property.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has tested more than 2,470 mosquito samples, consisting of more than 40,000 mosquitoes, since May, and these three samples are the first to test positive. (PCT Online September 2, 2016) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/florida-zika-mosquito-first-occurrence/>

The battle over glyphosate rages on in Europe, creating a lot of question marks over whether the herbicide will continue to be used, and what will happen to agricultural practices — including but certainly not limited to biotechnology, reports Andrew Porterfield with the Genetic Literacy Project.

On June 29, European Union Health and Food Safety Commissioner Vytenis Andriukaitis announced that his agency would extend permission to use glyphosate in Europe for another 18 months. The decision, however, appears to simply extend the rancor in Europe over whether the world's most-used herbicide will be available there.

This year's fight began as something of a surprise. The German Social Democrat Party, the country's oldest and the smaller part of a governing coalition with two other political parties, announced that it would oppose the European Commission's re-approval of glyphosate for another nine years.

“The biodiversity of plants, insects and birds is threatened by herbicides,” said SPD spokesperson Angelika Lober. “The question is not whether glyphosate causes cancer, but how glyphosate, which is in our agriculture, food, in hygienic products and much more, has an effect in total.”

The SPD's decision put a halt to the EC's impending movement to approve glyphosate. Without Germany's buy-in, the Commission doesn't have the votes it needs for approval. (CropLife August 17, 2016)

<http://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/eu-glyphosate-controversy-heating-up-yet-again/>

## **FIVE MORE LOCAL ZIKA CASES IN FLORIDA; CDC ISSUES TRAVEL ADVISORY**

A new cluster of five Zika infections around Miami Beach has led the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to issue a warning for pregnant women to avoid the area of transmission, ABC News reported.

In addition to the travel advisory that warns pregnant women to stay away from the part of Miami Beach where Zika transmission is ongoing, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advised pregnant women and their partners to consider avoiding nonessential travel to all of Miami-Dade County if they are concerned about the virus.

CDC director Dr. Tom Frieden told reporters today they wanted to err on the side of caution.

"We'll always err on the side of providing more information to the public," Frieden told reporters. "That's why we've highlighted we are quite concerned about these two areas where we know there has been a spread of Zika through local mosquitoes."

Miami Beach has certain characteristics that may make it more difficult for public health officials to fight the virus' spread, Frieden said today. He said aerial spraying cannot be conducted because of Miami Beach's high-rise buildings. In addition, the area's large crowds mean more people are likely to be exposed, and few in the tourist-heavy beach community are likely to follow recommendations to wear long sleeves and pants, Frieden said.

(PCT Online August 25, 2016)

<http://www.pctonline.com/article/zika-florida-cases-cdc-travel-advisory/>

## **US FOOD COMPANIES HIT WITH GLYPHOSATE LAWSUITS**

Three major US food companies face lawsuits that allege glyphosate poses a public health risk and call on courts to force them to disclose the presence of the herbicide on food products. The complaints say that the companies are misleading consumers by labelling products that may contain trace amounts of the pesticide as "natural."

Quaker Oats is facing a trio of these class actions for "natural" claims made about its oatmeal products. Post Foods is contesting a similar case related to its Shredded Wheat cereal and General Mills last week was hit with a nearly identical class action brought by anti-pesticide groups targeting its Nature Valley granola products.

All five of the complaints cite last year's decision by the Who's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to declare glyphosate a probable human carcinogen. The IARC said that there was "convincing evidence" that glyphosate could cause cancer in laboratory animals, but also noted that the general population's exposure to the popular herbicide was "generally low". The research centre's findings drew sharp criticism from industry and agricultural groups. Critics say that the IARC report is not a risk assessment and point to reviews by the US EPA and other regulatory and scientific bodies that have found little human health risk from glyphosate.

But the IARC declaration has brought glyphosate into the US debate over the confusing and largely unregulated use of terms like "100% natural" on a broad array of food products. The FDA is considering whether to step in and formally define "natural" for use in food labelling. The agency is currently reviewing some 8,000 comments on the issue.

Post says that the FDA's interest is reason enough to dismiss its complaint. The company further contends that the lawsuit is pre-empted by federal labelling law, which does not require food companies to list the presence of glyphosate, and says "no reasonable consumer" would be misled by its labelling. "The potential presence of safe levels of glyphosate residue does not alter a reasonable consumer's understanding that Shredded Wheat is made with one ingredient -- whole grain wheat," Post says in an August 23rd motion to dismiss the suit. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, August 31, 2016)

## **S.C. MOSQUITO SPRAYING RESULTS IN HONEYBEE DEATHS**

Officials in Dorchester County, South Carolina are apologizing for accidentally killing millions of bees in Summerville, NBC News reports.

The honeybees were killed by an aerial spray of a pesticide used to control mosquito populations over the weekend. The spray came after rising concerns of the Zika virus.

The insecticide used for the spraying is called Naled. Dorchester County regularly sprays insecticides from trucks but this is the first time they conducted aerial spraying.

Registered bee owners are supposed to be warned prior to mosquito spraying, but say they were not told this time. (PCT Online, September 2, 2016) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/sc-mosquito-spraying-kills-honeybees/>

## **GM WHEAT DISCOVERY DISRUPTS US EXPORT MARKETS**

The discovery of an unapproved strain of genetically modified wheat in a farm field in the US

state of Washington has prompted Japan and South Korea to block imports of US wheat. But US wheat growers say that the suspensions will be short-term and contend that both countries are just waiting to implement a new test for the presence of GM wheat.

Last week, the USDA reported the Washington GM wheat discovery, confirming that a farmer had found 22 wheat plants modified by Monsanto for tolerance to the herbicide, glyphosate. Monsanto says that the GM wheat in question was grown in field trials in the Pacific Northwest from 1998 to 2001.

The wheat found in Washington is similar to a Monsanto GM wheat trait discovered in an Oregon field in 2013. The Oregon discovery upset the export market for US wheat, prompting Japan and South Korea to temporarily suspend imports. The USDA quickly called the Oregon finding an isolated event in a single field and the export market returned within a few months.

US wheat interests say that the two Asian countries are "being cautious" and believe that this latest disruption will not be as severe.

Japanese officials are temporarily suspending purchases of western white wheat until they can validate and begin using a new detection assay provided by Monsanto and the USDA, according to US Wheat Associates and the National Association of Wheat Growers.

The materials needed to create the assay are in Japan and it should take 2-3 weeks for the testing regime to be implemented, the US wheat groups point out. "As we expect the testing will detect no GM wheat, the results will end the suspension very soon after it starts testing," the groups note.

South Korea is following a similar path but is expected to start testing US wheat "as soon as this week", according to the two wheat organizations. "As we expect the testing will detect no GM wheat, Korea will likely begin clearing the currently in-store US wheat for distribution to the mills in their normal manner fairly soon and that the next vessels carrying US wheat, which will arrive in Korea in

the second half of August, will be discharged and distributed under normal conditions,” the groups point out. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, August 3, 2016)

## **SPECIAL ISSUE OF WEED SCIENCE EXPLORES HUMAN ASPECTS OF HERBICIDE RESISTANCE**

Weeds that evolve resistance to herbicides are a serious threat to global agricultural production. In this Special Issue of Weed Science, economists, sociologists, and policy experts join forces with weed scientists to focus attention on human dimensions of the herbicide resistance epidemic.

Recent research has provided insights into the biology of herbicide resistance and identified what farmers can do to control resistant weeds in their fields, but efforts to inform growers about resistance management have failed to prevent rapid increases in herbicide resistant weeds in the U.S. and elsewhere. This Special Issue takes a different approach: contributing authors examine economic and social factors affecting grower decisions, explore the roles of policy and educational outreach in herbicide resistance management, and propose future approaches.

Several papers in this Special Issue are based on presentations at the 2014 Second Summit on Herbicide Resistance organized by the Weed Science Society of America in collaboration with the National Research Council.

Full text of the article “Human Dimensions of Herbicide Resistance” is now available in Weed Science Vol. 64 sp1, 2016. (CropLife, July 27, 2016) <http://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/herbicides/special-issue-of-weed-science-explores-human-aspects-of-herbicide-resistance/>

## **UNEASE OVER PROPOSED US SULFOXAFLOR LIMITS**

Federal and state agricultural officials, pesticide manufacturers and grower groups have hit back against the severity of the US EPA’s re-registration plan for Dow AgroSciences’ sulfoxaflor (trade-marked as Isoclast)-based insecticides. They suggest that the Agency’s proposed restrictions go too far.

The EPA’s plan wrongly excludes an array of crops and could impose unnecessary in-field buffers and needlessly limit tank mixing of the insecticide with other pesticides, according to comments filed with the Agency by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), the USDA, CropLife America and grower groups representing fruit, vegetable and grain producers. The NASDA and others say that the EPA’s proposal is not in line with risk/benefit analysis required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

The EPA proposed its plan in May to reinstate sulfoxaflor registrations but with new limits to protect bees and tighter restrictions on use. The Agency issued a cancellation order for all sulfoxaflor-based insecticides last autumn in response to a court ruling that found that it had failed to adequately assess the potential harm to bees. The new proposal allows use on barley, triticale, wheat and turf while restricting applications to post-bloom for bee-attractive crops (grapevines, blueberries, cranberries, canola, fruiting vegetables, pome and stone fruit, potatoes, beans, nuts and ornamentals).

Label restrictions aim to minimise spray drift and reduce the potential for exposure of foraging bees. The EPA has also proposed a 12 ft (3.7 m) on-field buffer when there is blooming vegetation bordering the field and is also considering whether restrictions on tank-mixing sulfoxaflor are necessary to prevent unreasonable adverse effects. Controversially, the plan excludes indeterminate blooming crops (citrus, cotton, cucurbits, soybeans and strawberries) that

were covered by the original approval as well as crops grown for seed.

Critics contend that the EPA has failed to fully justify excluding crops that were contained within the original registration and have little time for the consideration of tank mix restrictions. "Tank mixing is a critical tool used to inhibit the development of future resistance issues," according to the NASDA. "Often times, multiple pest species occur simultaneously, and tank mixing affords growers the ability to mitigate the constant pest stressors without the need for multiple applications."

Limits on tank mixing would result in "additional and unnecessary costs without any added environmental protection benefit", according to the United Vegetable Growers Cooperative, an organisation representing California leafy green vegetable producers.

The USDA notes that the tank mixing proposal is a result of the EPA's discovering that patent claims were made for synergistic effects between the two active ingredients (glyphosate and 2,4-D) within Dow's Enlist Duo herbicide. The patent claims prompted a federal court to remand the Enlist Duo registration back to the EPA. "In response, EPA is prohibiting tank mixing on all new registrations, new uses, and possibly on all chemicals going through registration review until further notice," according to the USDA's Office of Pest Management Policy director, Sheryl Kunickis. The economic impacts on growers from tank mix restrictions "are expected to be severe", Dr Kunickis says in the USDA's comments to the EPA.

Bayer CropScience calls the possible prohibition on tank mixes "particularly disturbing" and argues that the use of multiple modes of action provided by tank mixing is "a long established and common practice that has a number of benefits", notably as a part of an integrated weed management programme. The company also says that any move to limit tank

mixes needs to be fully vetted and should not be done on an individual product-specific registration. "The implications of a shift in policy for the grower community are significant and potentially damaging and therefore the consequences need to be carefully considered," according to Bayer. "What is needed is a clear, consistent, and predictable process, one where policies, procedures and timelines are transparent. Addressing such major changes in an ad hoc manner will inevitably have unintended consequences that will not be in the best interests of agriculture or the environment."

The association, National Sorghum Producers (NSP), questions the Agency's interpretation of the "bee attractiveness" of sorghum and echoes concerns that the buffer requirements are unnecessary. "EPA is choosing the most conservative approach to its evaluation, ignoring distinguishing information, and misinterpreting the very report developed to guide the Agency with these decisions," according to the NSP. Buffers cause crop losses "both in the buffer zone and further on-field by creating a refuge where crop pests maintain their populations and it reduces farmer revenue", the group contends. "In addition, the continued presence of the pests in significant numbers allows them to rebuild populations quickly, which often leads to increased application frequency and thereby increasing a grower's input costs." (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, July 27, 2016)

## CEU Meetings

Date: September 14, 2016

Title: Ewing Irrigation CEU Meeting

Location: OSU-Tulsa 700 N Greenwood Tulsa, OK

Contact: Angi Sullivan (602) 437-9530

Course #: OK-16-

[www.ewingeducationservices.com](http://www.ewingeducationservices.com)

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

Date: September 15, 2016

Title: Ewing Irrigation CEU Meeting

Location: Ewing Irrigation 13831 N Lincoln Blvd

Oklahoma City, OK

Contact: Angi Sullivan (602) 437-9530

Course #: OK-16-

[www.ewingeducationservices.com](http://www.ewingeducationservices.com)

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

Date: September 15-16, 2016

Title: OPMA Annual Conference

Location: Reed Center Midwest City, OK

Contact: Eileen Imwalle (405) 256-9302

Course #: OK-16-

[www.ok-pma.com](http://www.ok-pma.com)

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	3A
5	7A
3	7B
1	7C
2	8
9	10
2	11

Date: September 27-28, 2016

Title: Texas Vegetation Management Annual Conference

Location: Horseshoe Bay Resort Horseshoe Bay, TX

Contact: Kay Dippel (979) 966-7067

Course #: OK-16-

[www.tvma.net](http://www.tvma.net)

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	6
1	8

Date: October 5-6, 2016

Title: OKVMA Fall Conference, Training and Trade Show

Location: Hard Rock Hotel & Convention Center Catoosa OK

Contact: Kathy Markham (918) 256-9302

Course #: OK-16-094

[www.okvma.com](http://www.okvma.com)

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	A
5	3A
5	5
5	6
5	10

Date: October 18-20, 2016

Title: Oklahoma AG Expo

Location: Embassy Suites Norman OK

Contact: Tammy Ford-Miller (580) 233-9516

Course #: OK-16-

[www.oklahomaag.com](http://www.oklahomaag.com)

CEU's:	Category(s):
8	1A
1	4
2	7C
11	10

Date: November 8, 2016

Title: Oklahoma Park and Recreation Society CEU

Location: Sheraton Downtown Oklahoma City OK

Contact: Joe Medlin (918) 246-2561 ext 5

Course #: OK-16-

## ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

**PestED.com**

<https://www.pested.com/>

**CEU School**

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

**Technical Learning College**

<http://www.abctlc.com/>

**Green Applicator Training**

<http://www.greenapplicator.com/training.asp>

**All Star Pro Training**

[www.allstarce.com](http://www.allstarce.com)

**Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course**

[www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm](http://www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm)

**CTN Educational Services Inc**

[http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma\\_applicator\\_enroll.html](http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.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.oda.state.ok.us/cps-ceuhome1.htm>

CEU's:

2

2

Category(s):

3A

6

# ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for September/October are as follows:

September		October	
2	OKC	4	McAlester
8	Altus	7	OKC
15	Tulsa	13	Tulsa
16	OKC	21	OKC
29	Tulsa	27	Tulsa
		27	Altus

- 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 33<sup>rd</sup> St. Edmond  
OK (**New Location**)
- Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community  
College, (Apache & Harvard)  
Large Auditorium

## Pesticide Safety Education Program