ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

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News In Brief

VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION OF DIAZINON: WILL ORGANOPHOSPHATES BE A THING OF THE PAST?

EPA has completed another organophosphate (OP) risk assessment under the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) and the results did not favor the future registration and uses pesticide products containing the active ingredient diazinon, Many changes in the uses of this OP insecticide will be implemented, especially affecting urban uses.

In the risk assessment, EPA identified children, migratory birds, beneficial insects, and northwest salmon populations as being at risk from the current use patterns of diazinon. Scientists at EPA felt that eliminating some of the high risk uses of the active ingredient was the only way to protect these groups. Thus, in early December, EPA and registrants agreed to phase out many uses of this chemical over the next few years.

Diazinon: What's Happening?

Residential and other non-agricultural uses:
- Cancel all indoor uses and phase out/ cancel outdoor residential uses.
- Sale of products for indoor uses will end 12/31/2002.
- Over the next few years all non-agricultural uses will be phased out.

Agricultural uses:
- 30% of current crops will be cancelled.
- Use will be retained on over 40 crops in the United States and several imports.

How will professional urban pest control companies handle the loss of diazinon, chlorpyrifos (phase-out announced earlier this year) and possibly other OP insecticides? Many are turning to other insecticide families, such as the pyrethroids, for effective alternatives. Others may switch to highly managed IPM techniques to reduce overall pesticide usage.

Registrants are hoping that they can develop new products to replace those lost in the OP risk assessments. Many are exploring the registration of reduced-risk active ingredients and bio-pesticides as viable options. These pesticides be expidited through the EPA registration process or, in some cases, might not require registration at all. But, will lack of information about these popular "reduced-risk" products become a problem down the road? Questions of efficacy, toxicology and pest resistance are still unanswered for some of these products.

Today, pesticide applicators can still choose from a number of chemical options for situations where diazinon was effective, but many EPA risk assessments are yet to be completed. As more reduced-risk, pyrethroid, and biologically based insecticide products are used in urban settings, the balance of risk will inevitably shift to these insecticide families. EPA will then be faced with even tougher decisions when FQPA mandates they assess the risk of these products.

WHAT AND HOW MUCH?

The Spring 2000 ODA Pesticide Quarterly asked the question " Where were you May17, 1999?" This article focused on properly recording the location of a pesticide application as part of satisfying mandatory recordkeeping requirements. Now it's time to record **what** pesticide product(s) you applied and **how much** you used for that application.

What

"The trade name and the strength of such pesticides"

The trade name and strength mean: 1) the manufacturer, product name and the formulation of the pesticide applied **and/or** 2) the EPA Registration Number for the pesticide product applied. The EPA Registration Number is a number found on the pesticide label that uniquely identifies the product.

Let's say you just made an application of Monsanto's Roundup and accordingly record "Monsanto, Roundup" on your pesticide application record. You think that you have complied with your requirements, but you have not! What formulation of Roundup was applied? Was it Original, Original RT, Pro, etc.? You may know now what pesticide product you applied; however three years from now, you may not be so sure.

Commercial Pesticide Operators and Public Pesticide Applicators must keep all relevant records for 3 years

In fact, a growing number of pesticide applicators now record the EPA Registration Number AND the name of the manufacturer, brand name and the formulation of the pesticide product. If you record all of this information, you will be able to decipher exactly **what** pesticide product was applied.

How Much

" The amount or concentration "

The amount of pesticide product can be recorded in several ways, but must provide the investigator with a description of how much product (or active ingredient) was used during the application.

Perhaps the simplest way to denote the amount used is to record the total number of ounces, pounds, pints, quarts, etc of product that was used during the entire application. In this case you should also record the volume of diluent (usually water) used for the whole application.

Recording the concentration of the spray mixture as a percent solution is another way to denote how much pesticide was used. Make sure to designate whether the concentration refers to percent active ingredient or percent product in the mixture. The total amount of mixed solution used must also be noted. This method of recording **how much** is particularly useful for ornamental, structural or spot applications.

The final way to record the amount is to provide a rate. The rate should reflect the amount of product and amount of diluent used per unit area. Alternatively, you could record the of amount of active ingredient and diluent used per unit area. Unit area is expressed as acres, square feet, cubic feet (if treating an enclosed air space), or any other appropriate unit of measure.

Remember that the pesticide application records should be able to show not only where you were, but also what product it was and how much you used. This information may be used to verify that the applicator followed the instructions on the pesticide label. As a business, clear and concise pesticide application records not only show what you did on a certain date, but these records allow you to review past applications in order to make informed business and pesticide decisions in the future.

Note: Federal Private Applicator recordkeeping requirements (administered by USDA) differ slightly from Oregon State Law. Contact USDA (703-330-7826), ODA, or your County Extension Agent for details if you are unsure of your requirements.

NEWSLETTER IN COLOR?

That's right, we're not in Kansas any more! If you would like to receive the ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY newsletter in color, tune in to the Pesticides Division webpage: http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us/ Sorry folks, the color newsletter is only available in electronic format.

SPRAYER TUNE-UPS PAY OFF

Myron Shenk, Susan Aldrich-Markham, and Gene Pirelli, Oregon State Extension

Extension personnel from Oregon State University and Yamhill and Polk counties (Oregon) have been working with growers to tune up farm sprayers. During the course of this project, we conducted forty-four on-farm sprayer tune-ups. We began each session with a complete overview of the sprayer, verifying: nozzle type, size, spacing, and orientation on the boom; presence of nozzle screens; boom height; and condition of hoses, fittings, and clamps.

We then marked a 300-foot distance and determined the time it took for the sprayer to travel the 300 feet at normal spraying speed. With the sprayer stationary, we pressurized the system to check for leaks. Using the same engine speed as the test run and the pressure of normal field applications, we collected the discharge from each nozzle for the same amount of time as the test run. Any nozzle that varied by ten percent or more from the average discharge was replaced, and the new average calculated.

The final step of the sprayer tune-up was to verify the spray pattern of each nozzle by spraying onto a Spray Pattern Check. This device consists of a plastic corrugated tray with two-inch-wide troughs that drain into clear plastic tubes. When the Pattern Check is placed vertically, the level of the floating ball in each tube dramatically reveals whether the nozzles are applying uniformly. When the spray pattern was poor (non-uniform) because of worn or damaged nozzles, we replaced the nozzles with new ones at wholesale cost to the grower and re-calibrated.

After collecting spray in a pattern check device, the OSU extension service made recommendations to improve spray pattern.

Thirty-eight of the forty-four sprayers (eighty-six percent) needed one or more adjustments. The most common problem was worn nozzles; twenty-eight of the growers required nozzle replacement on the spot. Other problems included dripping or missing check valves (12), boom height too low or uneven (9), excessive pressure (8), unequal nozzle spacing or mismatched nozzles (6), end nozzles spraying the boom wheel because the boom had rotated slightly (5), faulty speedometer (5), nozzles at different heights on the boom (2), pressure variation on different sections of the boom (2), and one kinked hose that reduced flow, but not pressure.

Using data supplied by the thirty-eight growers who made adjustments in their sprayers, we calculated the economic impacts of pesticide misapplications. These growers farmed approximately 34,550 acres, spraying each of these acres an average of four times per year (equivalent to 138,200 acres sprayed). We calculated that 6.7 % of the total area sprayed by the participating growers had been receiving at least a 10% over-application of pesticides, and 6.7 % received at least 10% less than the intended rate. Pesticide costs varied from $50 to $70 per acre for cereal crops to as high as $100 per acre for grass-seed and vegetable crops. Extrapolating these costs, it's easy to see that the economic cost of over-application is very significant, both on a statewide level and for the individual growers affected.

Calibration helps to ensure consistent and accurate spray distribution over the entire target area

One grower whose sprayer was improperly calibrated found that he was over-applying pesticides by 14.7% on 2500 acres. With the pesticides and rates he reported using, we calculated that he had been wasting $40,970 per year on excess pesticide. Another grower's application rate was not uniform across his boom, and a third of the nozzles were over-applying by 12.0%. He used the sprayer for 1000 acres of grass and vegetable seed, resulting in over-application on some 330 acres. With the pesticide costs he reported, we calculated that he had been wasting $2,938 per year.

Although this exercise was conducted with the help of growers, the same principles could apply to all industries. We recommend that all pesticide applicators use sprayer tune-up techniques to insure consistent and cost-effective applications.

Myron Shenk is the Pesticide Applicator Training Coordinator for Oregon State University Extension. He can be reached at shenkm@ava.bcc.orst.edu. Susan Aldrich-Markham is currently Interim Staff Chair and Agricultural/ Field Crops Extension Agent for the Yamhill County (Oregon) Extension Office. Gene Pirelli is District Livestock and Forage Extension Specialist for the Polk County (Oregon) Extension Office.

UPCOMING RECERTIFICATION CLASSES

City	Title	Cr	Date	Contact:
Vancouver, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/3/01	(253) 445-4577
Yakima, WA	WSHA Pear IPM Smnr	5	1/3/01	(509) 248-7720
Vancouver,WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/4/01	(253) 445-4577
Hood River	GS Long Grower Mtg.	5	1/4/01	(541) 354-2116
Hillsboro	ES Core Pesticide Trng.	4	1/5/01	(503) 725-2300
Corvallis	SAIF Ag Safety Smnr.	2	1/8/01	(503) 373-8377
Monterey, CA	CA Weed Soc. Mtg.	5	1/8/01	(510) 790-1252
Portland	Bayer West Field Crop Disea	3	1/8/01	(916) 686-0805
Spokane, WA	WA Mint Grower Mtg	4	1/8/01	(509) 547-5538
Newberg	UAP NW Winegrape Grower	1	1/8/01	(541) 463-8330
Enterprise	ES Pesticide Applic. Trng.	4	1/8/01	(541) 963-1010
Portland	ES PNW Insect Mgmt Conf.	6	1/8/01	(541) 737-4733
Yakima, WA	WTFRC Apple Hort/ Pathog.	1	1/8/01	(509) 665-8271
Oregon City	CLCC Disease ID Class	15	1/9/01	(503) 657-6958 x2786
Albany	LBCC Ag Chemical Course	15	1/9/01	(541) 258-8210
Monterey, CA	CA Weed Soc. Mtg.	8	1/9/01	(510) 790-1252
Portland	ES Chemical Applic. SC	8	1/9/01	(541) 737-1811
Gresham	MHCC Safety & Application	15	1/9/01	(503) 491-7477
Portland	Western Veg. Disease Conf.	5	1/9/01	(360) 848-6140
Dallas	UAP NW Winegrape Grower	2	1/9/01	(541) 463-8330
La Grande	ES Pesticide Applic. Trng.	4	1/9/01	(541) 963-1010
Portland	ES PNW Insect Mgmt Conf.	5	1/9/01	(541) 737-4733
Kennewick, WA	Helena Dealer Mtg.	6	1/9/01	(509) 457-0089
Tacoma, WA	WSU Recert. Trng. - AM	6	1/10/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Christmas Tree Mgmt. 1	2	1/10/01	(503) 399-6565
Milton Freewater	ES Internet/IPM Class	3	1/10/01	(541) 938-5597
Salem	SAIF Ag Safety Smnr.	2	1/10/01	(503) 373-8377
Monterey, CA	CA Weed Soc - Weed School	1	1/10/01	(510) 790-1252
Monterey, CA	CA Weed Soc. Mtg. - L & R	1	1/10/01	(510) 790-1252
Portland	ES Chemical Applic. SC	8	1/10/01	(541) 737-1811
Portland	West. Pest Conf-Orn Diseas	2	1/10/01	(253) 445-4650
Portland	NWHS Mtgs-Veg. Section	2	1/10/01	(503) 678-1264
Portland	ES WOPDMC	2	1/10/01	(541) 737-4733
Baker City	ES Pesticide Applic. Trng.	4	1/10/01	(541) 963-1010
Kennewick, WA	Helena Dlr Mtg - New Tech.	6	1/10/01	(509) 457-0089
Kennewick, WA	Helena Safety & Reg. Reqs.	4	1/10/01	(509) 457-0089
Tacoma, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/11/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Christmas Tree Mgmt. 2	2	1/11/01	(503) 399-6565
Clackamas	SAIF Ag Safety Smnr.	2	1/11/01	(503) 373-8377
Twin Falls, ID	U of I Sugar beet Conf.	2	1/11/01	(208) 324-3344
Portland	NWHS Mtgs-Berry Section	3	1/11/01	(503) 678-1264
Pendleton	ES Core Pesticide Video	4	1/11/01	(541) 278-5403
Portland	ES WOPDMC	6	1/11/01	(541) 737-4733
Twin Falls, ID	U of I Sugar beet Conf.	3	1/12/01	(208) 324-3344
Portland	ES WOPDMC	2	1/12/01	(541) 737-4733
Milton Freewater	Math For Pesticide App.	4	1/16/01	(541) 938-5597
Hillsboro	SAIF Ag Safety Smnr.	2	1/16/01	(503) 373-8377
Aurora	ES Research Roundup	1	1/16/01	(503) 364-2944
Klamath Falls	ES Intermountain IPM Smnr	8	1/16/01	(541) 883-7131
Redding, CA	Forest Veg. Mgt- Water Iss.	1	1/16/01	(530) 224-4902
Spokane, WA	PNW Farm-Grass Ctrl/Cereal	3	1/16/01	(509) 459-4114
Salem	CCC Core Pesticide Trng. 1	2	1/16/01	(503) 399-6565
Ontario	ID-OR Seed Grwr Mtg.	2	1/17/01	(541) 881-1417
Salem	CCC Christmas Tree Mgmt. 3	2	1/17/01	(503) 399-6565
Pasco, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	1/17/01	(509) 335-9222
Redding, CA	Forest Veg. Mgmt. Conf.	5	1/17/01	(530) 224-4902
Spokane, WA	PNW Farm Forum	3	1/17/01	(509) 459-4114
Pocatello, ID	R&H Potato Disease Mtg.	1	1/17/01	(208) 853-0521
Lynnwood, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/18/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Christmas Tree Mgmt. 4	2	1/18/01	(503) 399-6565
Salem	CCC Spanish Pesticide Trng.	6	1/18/01	(503) 399-6565
Salem	CCC Core Pesticide Trng. 2	2	1/18/01	(503) 399-6565
Aurora	SAIF Ag Safety Smnr.	2	1/18/01	(503) 373-8377
Pasco, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	1/18/01	(509) 335-9222
Redding, CA	For Veg Mgt-Riparian Zone	1	1/18/01	(530) 224-4902
Lynnwood, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/19/01	(253) 445-4577
Milton Freewater	ES Internet/IPM Class	3	1/19/01	(541) 938-5597
Salem	CCC Priv. Appl. Lic. Trng.	6	1/20/01	(503) 399-6565
Woodburn	CCC Core Pesticide Trng.	4	1/20/01	(503) 399-6565
Danville, IL	Lauhoff GMP's/Food Ind.	12	1/22/01	(217) 443-9767
Salem	CCC Laws & Safety Class	6	1/22/01	(503) 399-6565
Milton Freewater	ES Apple IPM Smnr	3	1/22/01	(541) 938-5597
Puyallup, WA	WSU Int. Plant Hlth. Smnr.	6	1/23/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Laws & Safety Class	3	1/23/01	(503) 399-6565
Yakima, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	1/23/01	(509) 335-9222
Medford	Pesticide Safety Trng. Spanish	2	1/23/01	(541) 776-5165
Medford	ES Pesticide Safety Trng	2	1/23/01	(541) 776-5165
Puyallup, WA	WSU Int. Plant Hlth. Smnr.	6	1/24/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC O & T Class	6	1/24/01	(503) 399-6565
Yakima, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	1/24/01	(509) 335-9222
Milton Freewater	ES Core Pesticide Video Trng.	4	1/24/01	(541) 938-5597
Puyallup, WA	WSU Int. Plant Hlth. Smnr.	5	1/25/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC O & T Class	6	1/25/01	(503) 399-6565
Wenatchee, WA	WSU Recert Trng	5	1/25/01	(509) 335-9222
Walla Walla, WA	UAP Grower Mtg.	4	1/25/01	(509) 525-5106
Salem	CCC O & T Class	6	1/26/01	(503) 399-6565
Salem	CCC WPS Core Trng.	4	1/26/01	(503) 399-6565
Milton Freewater	Basic Math For Pesticide App.	4	1/26/01	(541) 938-5597
Ione	UAP Grower Mtg.	3	1/26/01	(541) 676-5921
Wenatchee, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	1/26/01	(509) 335-9222
Portland	NWAS-Proc Veg Grwr Mtg	3	1/29/01	(503) 769-7120
Lacey, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/29/01	(253) 445-4577
Lacey, WA	WSU Xmas Tree Workshop	6	1/29/01	(253) 445-4577
Portland	NWAS-Pome Fruit	1	1/30/01	(503) 769-7120
Lacey, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	1/30/01	(253) 445-4577
Portland	NWAS-OAN Section	1	1/31/01	(503) 769-7120
Portland	NWAS Nut Grower Soc. Mtg.	1	1/31/01	(503) 678-6823
Pullman, WA	WSU Recert Trng	5	1/31/01	(509) 335-9222
Portland	NWAS-Blueberry Section	1	2/1/01	(503) 769-7120
Highline, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/1/01	(253) 445-4577
Pullman, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	2/1/01	(509) 335-9222
Highline, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/2/01	(253) 445-4577
Roseburg	Douglas Cty Core Training	4	2/7/01	(541) 672-4461
Roseburg	Douglas Cty Core Training	4	2/7/01	(541) 672-4461
Kirkland, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/7/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Structural Pest Class - 1	3	2/7/01	(503) 399-6565
Milton Freewater	ES Pesticide Toxicology Class	3	2/7/01	(541) 938-5597
Ontario	ES Plant Disease SC	4	2/7/01	(541) 881-1417
Sokane, WA	WSU Recert Trng	5	2/7/01	(509) 335-9222
Hermiston	ES Private Applic. Lic. Trng.	4	2/7/01	(541) 567-8321
Kirkland, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/8/01	(253) 445-4577
Pasco, WA	PNWGFA Warehousemen	3	2/8/01	(503) 227-0234
Ontario	ES Plant Disease SC	8	2/8/01	(541) 881-1417
Spokane, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	2/8/01	(509) 335-9222
Pasco, WA	PNWGFA Warehousemen	7	2/9/01	(503) 227-0234
Spokane, WA	WSU Comm. Applic. Trng.	2	2/9/01	(509) 335-9222
Salem	CCC Structural Pest Class - 2	3	2/10/01	(503) 399-6565
Port Orchard, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/13/01	(253) 445-4577
Ontario	TVCC Core Pesticide Trng.	4	2/13/01	(541) 881-8822 x283
Eugene, OR	ES IPM Shortcourse	7	2/13/01	(541) 682-7313
Eugene, OR	ES IPM Shortcourse	4	2/14/01	(541) 682-7313
Port Orchard, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	2/14/01	(253) 445-4577
Salem	CCC Structural Pest Class - 3	3	2/14/01	(503) 399-6565
Moses Lake, WA	WSU Recert Trng	5	2/14/01	(509) 335-9222
Ontario	TVCC Private Applic. Trng.	4	2/15/01	(541) 881-8822 x283
Moses Lake, WA	WSU Recert Trng	6	2/15/01	(509) 335-9222
Salem	CCC Structural Pest Class - 4	3	2/17/01	(503) 399-6565
Salem	CCC Priv. Appl. Lic. Trng.	3	2/21/01	(503) 399-6565
Salem	CCC Priv. Appl. Lic. Trng.	3	2/22/01	(503) 399-6565
Bend	ES Central OR Pest Mgmt SC	8	2/27/01	(541) 737-6274
Danville, IL	Lauhoff GMP's/Food Ind.	12	3/5/01	(217) 443-9767
Corvallis	ES Non Crop Veg. Mgmt. SC	8	3/6/01	(541) 737-6274
Corvallis	ES Non Crop Veg. Mgmt. SC	6	3/7/01	(541) 737-6274
Seattle, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	3/8/01	(253) 445-4577
Seattle, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	3/9/01	(253) 445-4577
White City	RCC Pesticide O&T Herb.	4	3/9/01	(541) 245-7900
Bellingham, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	3/27/01	(253) 445-4577
Bellingham, WA	WSU Recert. Trng.	6	3/28/01	(253) 445-4577
Danville, IL	Lauhoff GMP's/Food Ind.	12	4/16/01	(217) 443-9767
Pasco, WA	PNWGFA Warehousemen	3	12/8/01	(503) 227-0234
Internet	FWAA Online IVM Training	1	12/31/01	(509) 464-4887

ASK ODA..

Q: The pest I want to control is not on the label, but I know the product will be effective for shoot moth in the ornamental trees I have. Can I use it?

A: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) section 2 (ee) allows for "...applying a pesticide against any target pest not specified on the labeling if the application is to the crop, animal, or site specified on the labeling..." and the application to such pest is not prohibited. Thus if the site of ornamental trees is on the label it would be a lawful application to apply to this site even if shoot moth is not on the label.

Some other exceptions to the " use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling" rule in FIFRA section 2 (ee) would include:

(1) Applying a pesticide at any dosage, concentration, or frequency less than that specified on the labeling unless the labeling specifically prohibits deviation from the specified dosage, concentration, or frequency (e.g. some termiticides state on the label a specified dosage and prohibits using less than that dosage);
(2) Employing any method of application not prohibited by the labeling unless the labeling specifically states that the product may be applied only by the methods specified on the labeling (except chemigation must always be on the pesticide label);
(3) Mixing a pesticide or pesticides with a fertilizer when such mixture is not prohibited by the labeling.

Q: I recently received my commercial operator and applicator's license. As I record field location, I was wondering if GPS coordinates are sufficient data for field location or if I need to include township, range, etc.? I also wondered if you are aware of any software for commercial applicators to keep application records with?

A: The Pesticide Control Law (ORS 634) requires a Commercial Operator to record the "**Location of the land or property where the application was made."** This has been identified as the address of the site, or geographical description of the application site (such as circle number, map number or township/range/section), and the size of the area treated (acres, square feet, linear feet, etc.) .

The use of the GPS coordinates alone may not be descriptive enough to clearly identify the application site. I would recommend that either a series of GPS points outlining the

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RESEARCHERS: DEADLINES APPROACHING FOR MINOR CROP PESTICIDE RESEARCH FUNDING

For many years ODA has been providing financial support for pesticide research conducted on a variety of minor crops through the Minor Crops Advisory Committee. In 2000, the department funded over $105,000 in research. Funding is available for 2001 projects; proposals must be received by ODA by February 15, 2001.

It is the department's belief that this research will provide additional management options and pesticide registrations for growers of minor crops. The department especially encourages research involving reduced-risk pesticide products, products which according to EPA, "result in reduced risks to human health and the environment compared to existing alternatives."

Historically, the money has been provided only for pesticide residue trials with the goal of obtaining imminent pesticide registrations. However, in 1999, because of the limited number of proposals received, the Minor Crops Advisory Committee decided to expand what type of research they would consider funding. Although, the primary emphasis remains to fund pesticide residue trials, non-residue research proposals will now also be considered.

Some of the criteria which will be used to evaluate proposal priorities are:

- ONLY residue trials will be considered during the first quarter of each calendar year.
- Residue trials OR phytotoxicity, efficacy, or other trials will be considered in the second, third or fourth quarters of each calendar year IF the projects intend to produce data required to obtain a registration (including Special Local Needs and Section 18s).
- Support for the specified use must be declared in writing by the product registrant.
- Proposals with matching funds will have high priority.
- Field trials will have high priority.
- Projects dealing with production agriculture will have high priority.

If you have questions regarding funding, proposal submission, or the Minor Crops Advisory Committee, contact Janet Fults at ODA (503) 986-4652 or jfults@oda.state.or.us

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treated area or some other detailed description/map also be included. GPS coordinates from handheld units are typically not accurate enough for the description of individual addresses treated in an urban areas. Remember, the most important thing is that a pesticide investigator must be able to look at your records and accurately determine exactly where the application was made 3 years thereafter.

As an additional note, the Pesticide Use Reporting System will not accept GPS points as a valid entry; zip code or township/range/section will be required.

As for software for recording, there are some programs out there, however, to avoid duplication I would recommend that you hold off until the Pesticide Use Reporting System is implemented, January 1, 2002.

PURS TRIAL RUN 2001 HOW CAN I HELP?

The success of Oregon's Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) depends on everyone. The Pilot Program (Jan 2001) will be ODA's first test of the system. This is where you come in. By assisting ODA with the Pilot Program you can make PURS a success by helping "work out the bugs" . Participants will be able to test the reporting forms (paper and electronic) and provide feedback to ODA. It's simple, just contact the Department and say you are interested--your participation will benefit all pesticide applicators in Oregon.

Contact Peggy Vogue, PURS coordinator, 503-986-4647 or pvogue@oda.state.or.us

SPONSORS: RECERTIFICATION PROGRAM HINT...

Save yourself a phone call - if you are sponsoring a recertification program for which you requested accreditation by ODA, you can verify that your program has been processed and determine the credit hours assigned by using the Accredited Class Search feature on the Pesticide Web Page at:
http://www.oda.state.or.us/cgi/fm/recertclasses/Search.html

As soon as they are processed, programs can be located by using the search feature on the web page (there is no delay in posting). This may be particularly helpful to sponsors who are some distance from Salem where it may take several days for the Postal Service to deliver accreditation letters and attendance sheets. Note that this will only work for programs designated as "OPEN"!

RECENT CIVIL PENALTIES ISSUED

Party Cited	Violations	Fine	Disposition
DeAngelo Brothers	ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator. 2 counts	$600	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
DeAngelo Brothers	ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator.	$300	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
DeAngelo Brothers	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	$555	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
John C. Smith	ORS 634.372(8), no pesticide applicator license.	$300	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
Mathew A. Denker	ORS 634.372(8), no pesticide applicator license.	$300	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
Mathew A. Denker	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	$555	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
Dat Le	ORS 634.372(8), no pesticide applicator license.	$300	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
Extermination Specialists of the Northwest	ORS 634.372(9), no operator license. 2 counts.	$1920	Issued.
Extermination Specialists of the Northwest	ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator. 2 counts.	$1920	Issued.
Robert Garner	ORS 634.372(8), no pesticide applicator license. 2 counts.	$1680	Issued.
General Aircraft Services	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application. 2 counts.	$962	Issued.
Carl D. Hagglund	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application. 2 counts.	$962	Issued.

24 (C) OR SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

Activities from October - December, 2000

GRANTED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	SLN No.
Zeneca/Reglone	Alfalfa grown for seed	10182-353	OR-000027
Rohm and Haas/Goal 2 XL	Blackberry - nonbearing	707-243	OR-000028
Dow AgroSciences/Lorsban 4E	Onion - dry bulb (3 Counties)	62719-220	OR-000029
PENDING			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Pest
Bayer/Aztec 2.1% G	Sweet corn: east of coastal mtns	3125-539	Corn rootworm
FMC Corporation/Capture 2EC	Meadowfoam	279-3069	Scaptomyza Fly
American Cyanami /Prowl 3.3 EC	Clover grown for seed	241-337	Dodder
Rohm and Haas/Visor 2E Herbicide	Pears (non-bearing only)	707-251	Marestail and nutsedge
WITHDRAWN BY REGISTRANT			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	SLN No.
AMVAC Chemical/K-Salt Fruit Fix 200	D'Anjou Pears (50 gram rate)	5481-414	OR-000025
AMVAC Chemical./K-Salt Fruit Fix 800	D'Anjou Pears (50 gram rate)	5481-413	OR-000026
SLN CANCELLED - USE EXISTS ON SECTION 3 LABEL			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Cancelled SLN #
AMVAC/Vapam	Potatoes-Irish	5481-466	OR-830012
BASF Corporation/Clarity Herbicide	Wheat	7969-137	OR-980017
Zeneca/Devrinol® 50 DF	Cranberries	10182-258	OR-810004
Rhone-Poulenc/ Mocap 10G	Potatoes	264-465	OR-840010
CANCELLED - NO EXPLANATION PROVIDED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Cancelled SLN #
Elf Atochem/Herbicide 273	Sugar Beets Grown for Seed	4581-233	OR-790075
Elf Atochem/Microthiol® Special	Apples and Pears	4581-373	OR-920005
Elf Atochem/Ziram F-4	Apples and Pears	4581-230	OR-930017
Prentiss Inc./Prentox Diazinon AG-500	Grass Grown for Seed	655-459	OR-880009
Rhone-Poulenc/Mocap EC	Potatoes	264-458	OR-840009
Rhone-Poulenc/Mocap 10G	Sweet corn	264-465	OR-960017
Rhone-Poulenc/Mocap EC	Sweet corn	264-458	OR-960018
CANCELLED - USE NOT SUPPORTED BY REGISTRANT			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Cancelled SLN #
FMC/Thiodan 50 WP	Hazelnuts (filberts)	279-1380	OR-780020
Rhone Poulenc/Weedar 64	Cranberries	264-2	OR-870008
CANCELLED - OR-940011 (STILL ACTIVE) SUPERCEDES OR-780054			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Cancelled SLN #
Zeneca/Ro-Neet (a.i cycloate)	Sugar Beets	10182-178	OR-780054
DENIED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Reason
Aventis/Phaser 3EC	Various brassica seed crops	264-638	No data
Aventis/Phaser 3EC	Cabbage grown for seed crops	264-638	No data

SPECIAL THANKS

ODA would like to thank Wilbur Ellis, Cenex Harvest States and all who participated at the October waste pesticide collection in Madras.

Pesticides Superhero Guy says, "Don't keep pesticides inside the cab when tranporting them. Make sure all loads are secured before driving."

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY
Pesticides Division
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Webpage: http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us
PH: (503) 986-4635
FAX: (503) 986-4735
TTY: (503) 986-4762

SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FOR 2001

As of 20 December 2000, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has received seven Section 18 requests from the grower community for uses of pesticides to control emergency pest problems during the 2001 growing season. All of these requests have been processed by ODA and forwarded for review to the U.S. EPA. EPA already has granted one of our 2001 requests, but the other six are still pending an EPA decision. Also, three exemptions (one of which authorized use of two products) that were granted earlier in 2000 will remain in effect for part of the year 2001.

The emergency exemptions that are currently active or pending an EPA decision are summarized in the following table.

CROP	PEST	TRADE NAME	EPA REG. #	EFFECT. DATES
Cranberries	lotus, clovers, Douglas aster	Stinger	62719-73	Pending for 2001
Hazelnuts	eastern filbert blight	Elite 45 DF	3125-388	Pending for 2001
Hazelnuts	eastern filbert blight	Procure 50WS	400-431	Pending for 2001
Honey bees	Varroa mite & small hive beetle	CheckMite+ Bee Hive Pest Strips	Not registd.	02/02/00-02/01/01
Honey bees	Varroa mite & small hive beetle	CheckMite+ Bee Hive Pest Strips	Not registd.	Pending for 2001
Hops-baby & idle only	garden symphlans	Mocap EC	264-458	Pending for 2001
Mint	redroot pigweed, kochia	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	Pending for 2001
Potatoes-in storage	late blight	Purogene	9804-5	08/11/00-08/31/01
Potatoes-in storage	late blight	Anthium 200	9150-3	09/08/00-08/31/01
Strawberries	broadleaf weeds	Goal 2XL	707-243	12/15/00-01/31/01
Wheat	annual ryegrass	Axiom DF	3125-488	10/05/00-06/30/01