



Pest Alert

Vol. 19 No. 1

January 14, 2002

NOTE: BEGINNING JANUARY 2001, PEST ALERT WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE ON THE WEB. FOR ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION, PLEASE EMAIL YOUR ADDRESS TO bspm@lamar.colostate.edu. (Check out our complete web site!)

**PRELIMINARY CUMULATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ORGANOPHOSPHATE (P1)
MANEB GOLF COURSE USES DROPPED (P2)
MALATHION TURF USES REMOVED (P2)
NEW "REDUCED RISK" MITICIDE FOR GRAPES (P2)
EPA INVITES COMMENTS ON PHOSMET & AZINPHOS-METHYL (P2)
IRIS YELLOW SPOT ON COLORADO ONIONS (P2)
NANA GOES INTERNATIONAL (P3)
LAURA POTTORFF NOW EXTENSION GREEN HOUSE SPECIALIST (P3)
DAIGNOSTIC CLINIC NOW ON LINE (P3)**

PRELIMINARY CUMULATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ORGANOPHOSPHATE

EPA has released the preliminary cumulative risk assessment for organophosphate pesticides (OP). This assessment is based on the evaluation of the potential exposure to more than one member of the OP's at a time. It also considers residential sources exposures from eating food, drinking water. The assessment incorporates regional exposures from drinking water and residential sources as the most appropriate way to account for the variation in potential exposures throughout the U.S. The cumulative risk assessment considers 31 total OP's, including assessments in food (22 individual pesticides), drinking water (24 pesticides), and residential sources (10 pesticides). The assessment takes into account EPA's past regulatory actions on various pesticides, such as eliminating uses.

EPA has been evaluating OP's as part of the Agency's ongoing process to review and take the necessary risk reduction measures as required under the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The assessment is available at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/pr_a_op/.

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Colorado counties cooperating.
Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.

MANEB GOLF COURSE USES DROPPED

The registrant has voluntarily withdrawn support for any golf course uses of the fungicide maneb. Maneb is used on a wide variety of crops, and is one of the three EBDC chemicals that will be undergoing EPA's re-registration in 2002-2003. The current label allows for golf course use by commercial applicators. This new information will be factored into the Maneb risk assessments.

MALATHION TURF USES REMOVED

The registrants will no longer support home turf use of the organophosphate, malathion. EPA has concerns with the potential hand-to-mouth transfer of malathion residues. Scotts, an End-Use Product manufacturer, has submitted amended labels removing the turf use for homeowners.

NEW "REDUCED RISK" MITICIDE FOR GRAPES

On November 20, EPA granted Makhteshim's miticide, clofentazine (Apollo), and conventional reduced-risk status for a new use on grapes. Chlothianidin has better human health and environmental risk profiles than the major alternative miticides, in particular the market leader, propargite, a B2 carcinogen. Its unique mode of action fits well into IPM programs; and it has no impact on predatory mites or beneficial insect species. Clofentazine is currently registered on tree nuts, pome fruit, and stone fruit.

EPA INVITES COMMENTS ON PHOSMET AND AZINPHOS-METHYL

EPA has announced the availability of the Interim Re-registration Eligibility Decisions (IREDD) for azinphos-methyl and phosmet, and invite public comment through January 28, 2002. The IREDD's and supporting documents are available on the azinphos-methyl and phosmet web pages, at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/status.htm>.

IRIS YELLOW SPOT VIRUS ON COLORADO ONIONS

A new disease was found in September 2001 on greenhouse produced onion transplants of cultivar 'Colorado 6' grown in a field in northern Colorado. Symptoms included straw-colored, dry, tan, spindle or diamond-shaped lesions on the leaves and scapes of onion plants. Infected plants, less than 5%, were scattered throughout the outer perimeter of the sprinkler-irrigated field. Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV) was confirmed by Elisa from Agdia, Inc. in Elkart, IN and by Dr. James Moyer's Western blot assay of North Carolina State University; in all the two collections that were made with 4 - 6 symptomatic onion plants.

Western blot shows a faint band from the protein extracts of infected *Nicotiana benethimiana*. At the present time, there is no definitive assay from infected hosts as IYSV cannot be mechanically transmitted and it is difficult to detect in infected plants.

IYSV is a tospovirus that is transmitted by various species of thrips, including onion and western flower thrips (1).

The host range for this disease includes onion, garlic, leeks and iris. IYSV has been reported previously on onions in Israel, Brazil and Idaho (2). There are no reports that this disease affects bulb quality or marketability, however, heavy losses of onion bulb production have been reported (1). University and industry personnel in other onion growing areas of the country are encouraged to monitor onion and other host fields in 2002 for evidence and distribution of IYSV.

Curt Swift, of Tri-River Cooperative Extension posted the following web page and photographs to provide additional information on the disease. This web page also provides links to additional pages on thrips identification and control options written by Bob Hammon, Research Associate at CSU Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management.

If you suspect you have encountered this problem, please contact Dr. Howard Schwartz, Curt Swift or Tamla Blunt in the Plant Clinic at CSU.
<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/CoopExt/TRA/PLANTS/iysv.html>

Reference: (1) Kritzman et al. Plant Dis. 85:838-842, 2001; (2) L. Pozzer et al. Plant Dis. 83:345-350, 1999.

NANA GOES INTERNATIONAL

Nana Mejia recently joined the USDA's International Programs Office in Washington, D.C. for a one-year assignment to work with the University liaison and other support for the project in Armenia.

Nana's prior international experience was as a VOCA volunteer on an onion project in Albania. At USDA she will be helping build university partnerships related to the Armenia project and assisting in the recruitment of personnel for overseas assignments. We have enjoyed working with Nana and will miss her. We hope for her return after her one-year assignment. For any questions, Nana can be reached at 202-401-9924 or nmejia@reeusda.gov.

LAURA POTTORFF NOW EXTENSION GREENHOUSE SPECIALIST

Laura Pottorff recently accepted the position of Regional Commercial Greenhouse Extension Specialist at CSU. She supports the commercial greenhouse industries in Adams, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Morgan, Washington, and Weld County. Prior to this, she managed the Oklahoma State University Diagnostic Plant Clinic and most recently the Jefferson County Plant Diagnostic Clinic. Laura is also responsible for training and technical support relating to Plant Pathology with interests in the Green Industry for Front Range Colorado.

Laura was raised in Denver and received her B.S. and M.S. degrees in Botany and Plant Pathology from CSU. Laura can be contacted at the Adam's county Cooperative Extension office in Brighton, (303) 637-8111 or by e-mail lpottorff@co.adams.co.us

DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC NOW ON-LINE

As we approach the end of our cropping season we are reviewing the years results and the types of services and procedures we offer. One of the most significant changes will be the expansion of our Plant Health Diagnostic Clinic (PHDC) to the web. Users can find a

sample submission of instructions and the updated identification and diagnostic form at the Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management website. Click on the identification clinic box and you will be able to access the form.

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/bspm/Outreach/Outreach.html>

REMEMBER, NO SAMPLES WILL BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT A COMPLETED PHDC FORM. This is an updated sheet and there have been changes that will go into effect on January 1, 2002. Please note that Plant Identification is now \$30.00 per plant. CEMML identifies the plants and they will charge the clinic \$26.73 for each plant they identify. In order to cover this cost, we will have to charge the client or the extension office for plant identification. Please specify to whom the charges should be billed when you send in the samples.

In order to facilitate samples, there will be a general diagnosis charge of \$5.00. This will include reciprocal support to faculty with no extension appointments and thus providing valuable time and expertise.

While the laboratory fees do not cover the cost of the PHDC service and staff, they do help in covering some of the actual operating costs thus allowing us to expand our services and capabilities as new problems or technology arise.

We appreciate your patience and attention to these changes.

CONTRIBUTORS

K. George Beck, Extension Weed Specialist, Perennial and Range (970) 491-7568;
gbeck@lamar.colostate.edu

William M. Brown, Extension Plant Pathologist, IPM and General (970) 491-6470;
wbrown@lamar.colostate.edu

Whitney S. Cranshaw, Extension Entomologist, Urban and Horticulture (970) 491-6781;
wcransha@ceres.agsci.colostate.edu

Sandra McDonald, Extension Specialist, Environmental and Pesticide Education (970) 491-6027; smcdonal@lamar.colostate.edu

Scott J. Nissen, Extension Weed Specialist, Row Crops (970) 491-3489;
snissen@lamar.colostate.edu

Frank B. Peairs, Extension Entomologist, Field Crops (970) 491-5945;
fbpeairs@lamar.colostate.edu

Howard F. Schwartz, Extension Plant Pathologist, Row and Vegetable Crops (970) 491-6987; hfspp@lamar.colostate.edu

Philip H. Westra, Extension Weed Specialist, Row Crops (970) 491-5219;
pwestra@ceres.agsci.colostate.edu

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended, and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

Sincerely,

William M. Brown, Jr.

William M. Brown, Jr.

Extension Plant Pathologist