



Pest Alert

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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!)

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

CHEMSWEEP IN MARCH 2002

Due to the success of the previous Colorado ChemSweep Programs, MSE Environmental, Inc. will be returning for a statewide pesticide collection program in March 2002. This program is to help those involved in agribusiness, including farmers, ranchers, commercial applicators, golf courses, greenhouses and nurseries, dispose of banned and unusable pesticides.

MSE will come to the location of all pre-registered participants, properly package the waste, become the generator and transport the waste for disposal. This program is designed to provide a low cost waste pesticide disposal that meets all State and Federal hazardous waste regulations. The cost to participants will be between \$2.25 - \$2.65 per pound. However, a minimum of \$50.00 (approximately 20 pounds of waste) is required for MSE to make an on-site visit.

During previous ChemSweep Programs a total of 97,984 lbs. of waste pesticides have been collected from 299 participants statewide. Examples of waste pesticides that have been properly disposed of include: 2,4-D, DDT, chlordane, carbaryl, alachlor, lead arsenate, lindane, dinoseb, calcium cyanide, chloropicrin, etc.

The program is conducted under the "Universal Waste Rule" which will allow MSE Environmental, Inc. to go to the site, properly package the waste, take possession of the waste, becoming the generator of the waste, thus reducing future liabilities for the program participants and transport the waste for disposal. The program meets all state and federal hazardous waste regulations.

The registration deadline is February 22, 2002. Registrants will receive scheduling information and an appointment time by March 1 with collection during the middle of March. Brochures, including registration forms, are available through Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Offices. Questions can be directed to the Colorado Environmental Pesticide Education Program at 970-491-6027, fax 970-491-3862 or e-mail smcdonal@lamar.colostate.edu. MSE can be contacted directly at 1-888-AGCHEM2 (1-88-242-4362).

EPA ESTABLISHES TOLERANCES FOR FURY ON WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS

EPA's Registration Division (RD) authorized the establishment of tolerances in support of the use of Fury (zeta-cypermethrin) on wheat, legume vegetables, peas, beans, soybeans, fruiting vegetables and sorghum for control of numerous pests including armyworms.

ETHALFURALIN TOLERANCES ESTABLISHED

The final rule establishing tolerances for the herbicide ethalfluralin on canola and safflower has been issued. Registration will avoid the need for future Section 18 emergency exemptions for canola from Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota and for safflower from Montana and North Dakota. Registration for ethalfluralin was one of the priority needs identified by the U.S. Canola Association.

WORKER SAFETY WEBSITE UPDATE

EPA's Certification and Worker Protection Branch's website www.epa.gov/pesticides/safety has been updated to show the activities underway as part of the National Assessment of the Agricultural Worker Protection Program. EPA says a Spanish translation of the material will be up soon as well.

BENOMYL CANCELLATION ORDER PUBLISHED

EPA published a cancellation order for the remaining benomyl end use products, effective January 15, 2002. Existing stocks may be sold by persons other than the registrants until December 31, 2002.

NATIONWIDE POISON CONTROL TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER

For the first time there is a single toll-free telephone number to reach a poison control center anywhere in the United States. Officials launched the national hotline, 1-800-222-1222, and applauded it as an overdue coordination of the country's 65 separately run poison centers. Callers dialing the number will be automatically linked to the closest poison center.

Officials said that they would accompany their new national phone number with a print and radio-based education campaign urging children to avoid household poisons and urging parents to post poison control numbers near their phones.

The nation's first poison center opened in 1953 and subsequent centers have opened on an independent basis. The new number is part of a \$21.2 million federal effort to update poison control centers across the country. Centers field calls on approximately 2.2 million suspected poisonings per year, mostly involving young children. About 75% of all poisonings can be safely handled at home with the help of a poison center aide. Household cleaners and chemicals make up the bulk of poisonous substances in homes, though perfumes, medications, and spider and animal bites can also lead to poisoning.

CANCELLATION AND USE MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED FOR DIMETHOATE

EPA has announced plans to delete all uses of dimethoate with possible residential exposures. The residential uses proposed for cancellation are any use in or around a structure used as a residence or domestic dwelling or on any article or areas associated with such structures (e.g., home gardens) and any use in public or private buildings or structures (including recreational facilities, theaters, etc.) or articles or areas associated with such structures (e.g., landscaping and playgrounds). Agricultural uses proposed for cancellation are housefly treatments on farm buildings and structures, farm animal quarters, and manure piles. Dimethoate is a systemic organophosphate insecticide primarily used on a variety of field and orchard agricultural crops, and ornamentals.

EPA anticipates that the cancellation order would allow for 1-year use of existing stocks after the effective date of the amendment or cancellation order. EPA must receive comments on this proposal on or before February 11, 2002, identified by docket control number OPP-34143C. The Federal Register notice providing details on this proposal is on EPA's web site

at www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPAFR-CONTENTS/2002/January/Day-10/contents.htm. Information on EPA's review of the pesticide dimethoate is available at www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/dimethoate.htm.

While use on ornamentals in other settings is no longer being supported, outdoor commercial ornamental (tree, shrub and annual plant) production areas may remain on dimethoate labels.

DISULFOTON AND NALED CANCELLATIONS AND USE DELETIONS PROPOSED

Disulfoton is an insecticide and acaricide primarily used on a variety of field grown agricultural crops, ornamentals, and Christmas trees. Bayer Corporation has proposed to delete certain crop uses from its disulfoton product labels, including dry beans, peas and lentils, poplars grown for pulpwood, sorghum, soybeans, tobacco, and triticale. Value Garden Supply, LLC wishes to voluntarily cancel two lawn and garden products containing disulfoton.

Naled, also an insecticide and acaricide, is used primarily to control mosquitoes. Sergeant's Pet Products, Inc. has proposed to voluntarily cancel four flea and tick pet collar products containing naled.

Comments on the requested disulfoton and naled cancellations and use deletions must be submitted to EPA by February 11, 2002. Registrants will be allowed to sell existing stocks of affected disulfoton products for 12 months after the effective date of cancellation. The naled registrant has requested that March 1, 2002, be the effective date of cancellation, and that sale and distribution of existing stocks be allowed until December 31, 2002. EPA's Federal Register notice is available on the Agency's website at www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPAFR-CONTENTS/2002/January/Day-10/contents.htm. Information on EPA's review of these pesticides is available at www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/disulfoton.htm and www.eap.gov/pesticides/op/naled.htm.

NPTN NOW NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER

A nation-wide pesticide information service for consumers, the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN), recently changed its name to the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC). The service, funded by EPA and housed at Oregon State University, will continue unaltered. NPIC provides comprehensive information to the public on specific pesticide chemicals, including toxicological and medical information, via a telephone helpline and a website. A toll-free telephone number, 800-858-7378, is available to the public daily from 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. (MST). NPIC's web address is: www.npic.orst.edu.

REVISED GUIDANCE ON PESTICIDE CUMULATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT AVAILABLE

EPA has released "Guidance on Cumulative Risk Assessments of Pesticide Chemicals That Have a Common Mechanism of Toxicity." This guidance, a revised version of guidance published for public comment in June 2000, describes the methods EPA is using in conducting cumulative assessments. EPA expects methods and knowledge to continue to evolve in this area and will update specific procedures with peer-reviewed supplementary technical documentation as needed. If extensive changes to this guidance become

necessary, EPA will issue a revised version. The guidance is available on EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/pesticides/trac/science.

TOLERANCE REVOCATIONS PROPOSED FOR NICOTINE

On January 16, 2002, EPA published a proposed rule to revoke 66 specific tolerances for residues of the insecticide nicotine. This pesticide is in the second priority group for FQPA tolerance reassessment. The 66 tolerances are proposed for revocation because all registrations for these pesticide uses have been canceled. The only remaining food uses for nicotine are cucumbers, lettuce, and tomatoes. The notice proposing these revocations is available on EPA's web site www.epa.gov/fedrgstr. It includes details about the registration status of nicotine and reasons for proposed revocation. See www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance for status and other information on tolerance reassessment.

Comments on these proposed tolerance revocations will be accepted until March 18, 2002, and must be submitted as described in the Federal Register notice. If EPA receives a request to retain a tolerance, the Agency will publish a notice regarding data that must be submitted to demonstrate that the current safety standard is met and the schedule for submission of the data. Commodities containing pesticide residues not covered by a tolerance are considered to be adulterated and are subject to seizure.

EPA COMPLETES TOLERANCE REVOCATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS FOR SIX PESTICIDES

EPA has published a final rule establishing, modifying, and revoking specific tolerances for residues of the herbicides dichlobenil, metribuzin, pendimethalin, and terbacil; the plant growth regulator diphenylamine, and the insecticide sulprofos. EPA is revoking certain tolerances because EPA has canceled the food uses associated with them.

Also this final rule implements RED decisions for these pesticides (except for sulprofos which was canceled) by establishing and modifying specific tolerances as well as revoking tolerances.

The Federal Register notice, which provides more information on the affected tolerances and comments EPA received on the proposal, is available on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2001/December/Day-05/p30103.htm.

FIRST ACTIVE INGREDIENT FOR FY2002 REGISTERED

EPA's the Biopesticides and Pollution Division has registered the viral pest control agent, Indian Meal Moth Granulosis Virus. The Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) is a serious cosmopolitan pest of dried commodities. This product will be used on indoor food and indoor non-food crops such as dried fruits and nuts and for crack and crevice treatment of facilities which handle these commodities to aid in the control of the Indian Meal Moth. This active ingredient is a reduced risk alternative to those pesticides which contain methyl bromide as the active ingredient. An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the Indian Meal Moth Granulosis Virus has also been established.

COMMENT PERIOD ANNOUNCED FOR PRELIMINARY ORGANOPHOSPHORUS CUMULATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

Under FQPA, EPA must consider available information concerning the cumulative effects of pesticides and other substances that have common mechanisms of toxicity when establishing, modifying, revoking or deciding to leave a tolerance in place. Identifying pesticides and other substances that share a common mechanism of toxicity is the first step of the cumulative risk assessment process. Cumulative risk assessments help EPA make regulatory decisions that fully protect public health – especially the health of infants and children.

On December 3, 2001, EPA released the preliminary cumulative risk assessment for the organophosphorus pesticides. EPA will accept comments on this assessment until March 8, 2002. The assessment represents a new way of analyzing data about potential exposure to pesticides. The Agency's methods result in measurement of the probability of exposure to more than one organophosphorus pesticide and assessment of each such combined exposure. The preliminary risk assessment is available at www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative.

ACEPHATE: REQUEST TO DELETE USES AND VOLUNTARILY CANCEL CERTAIN PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS

EPA has announced receipt of requests by certain registrants of the organophosphorus pesticide, acephate to terminate certain uses and voluntarily cancel certain products containing acephate. The requests to cancel certain uses will reduce residential risks that exceed the EPA's level of concern.

Acephate is an organophosphorus insecticide registered to control certain insect pests on a variety of field, fruit, and vegetable crops, in food handling establishments, on ornamental plants both in greenhouses and outdoors, and on turfgrass sites, including residential lawns, golf courses, sod farms, and industrial sites. Acephate is also registered for use in and around the home to control common household insect pests.

During development of the Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IREDD), EPA identified risk concerns for residents, including children, who contact treated surfaces in homes following indoor application. EPA also identified a risk of concern for young children playing on treated lawns. In order to address these concerns prior to completion of the IREDD, Valent USA corporation (Valent) and the other technical registrants notified EPA of their intent to formally request amendment of their registrations to delete these uses. Specifically, Valent requested that EPA amend all of its registered products to delete the use of acephate on residential indoor and turfgrass sites (except golf courses, sod farms, and spot or mound treatment for harvester and fire ant control).

EPA will soon release the IREDD, which further describes the risks associated with acephate uses in and around the home. The IREDD also outlines EPA's other risk concerns and risk management measures adopted in the IREDD to address them.

AVAILABILITY OF AZINPHOS-METHYL AND PHOSMET INTERIM RISK MANAGEMENT DECISION DOCUMENTS

EPA has announced in the Federal Register the availability of the interim risk management decisions (IRED) for azinphos-methyl and phosmet.

Azinphos-methyl, an organophosphorus insecticide, was first registered in 1959 and is widely used in agriculture and provides important pest control benefits to growers of orchard fruit, nut, and other crops. However, azinphos-methyl also poses a high degree of risk to agricultural workers, as well as significant acute ecological risks. The Agency's actions address both the high risks and benefits associated with current agricultural uses of azinphos-methyl. To improve worker safety and lessen ecological risks, EPA's actions for azinphos-methyl include:

28 crop uses will be canceled without phaseout since safer pest control alternatives are available

7 crop uses will be phased out over 4 years, allowing time to shift to safer pest control alternatives; and

8 crop uses will be issued time-limited registrations for 4 years, allowing time to develop safer pest control alternatives.

Phosmet, an organophosphate insecticide first registered in 1966, is widely used in agriculture and provides important pest control benefits to growers of orchard fruit, nut, and other crops. In order to eliminate phosmet exposure in residential settings, improve worker safety, and lessen ecological risks, EPA's actions for phosmet include:

3 uses will be canceled immediately - since safer pest control alternatives are available;

9 crop uses would be eligible for time-limited registrations for 5 years if the registrations are amended to require additional risk reduction measures;

33 uses would continue with additional risk mitigation measures.

To enhance protection of agricultural workers from exposure to azinphos-methyl and phosmet during the phase-out and time-limited registration periods, a variety of stringent new precautions are being implemented to reduce exposure, including longer periods before a worker can enter a treated area, limiting the number of applications, and prohibiting aerial application for almost all azinphos-methyl uses.

Provided that risk mitigation measures are adopted, azinphos-methyl and phosmet fit into their own risk cup; their individual, aggregate risks are within acceptable levels. EPA has been evaluating azinphos-methyl and phosmet as part of the Agency's process to individually review the organophosphorus pesticides and take necessary risk reduction measures as required under the FQPA and FIFRA.

EPA's next step under FQPA is to consider the cumulative risks of the organophosphorus pesticides, which share a common mechanism of toxicity. The interim risk management decision documents on azinphos-methyl and phosmet cannot be considered final until this consideration of organophosphorus cumulative risks is complete. When the cumulative risks of the organophosphorus pesticides have been considered, EPA will issue its final tolerance reassessment decision for azinphos-methyl and phosmet, and further risk mitigation measures may be needed.

The IREDs and risk/benefit assessment documents are available at www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/azm.htm and www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/phosmet.htm.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD OPENED FOR COMMON MECHANISM DETERMINATION FOR THIOCARBAMATE AND DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced an opportunity for the public to comment on its determination on whether certain chemicals widely used in homes, gardens, and in agriculture as fungicides and herbicides share a common mechanism of toxicity. The thiocarbamate and dithiocarbamate pesticides are subgroups belonging to a larger group of chemicals known as carbamates. A cumulative risk assessment considers the combined risks from exposure to different pesticides that act the same way in the body - known as a common mechanism of toxicity- which helps EPA make regulatory decisions that protect public health, especially the health of infants and children. Identifying pesticides and other substances that share a common mechanism of toxicity is the first step of the cumulative risk assessment process. EPA made these determinations based on evidence that pesticides in these two subgroups may affect the body through the same major pathway. Carbamates have been given high priority in EPA's review of older pesticides and associated residue limits as mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). Interested parties have until February 22, 2002, to submit comments. For more information on how to submit comments, read the attached announcement or visit the Office of Pesticide Program Web site at www.epa.gov/pesticides.

EPA ISSUES CANCELLATION ORDER FOR CHLORPYRIFOS PRODUCTS

On January 25, 2002, EPA published a cancellation order for pesticide products containing chlorpyrifos registered by six companies, Dragon Chemical Corporation, The Scotts Company, Amvac Chemical Corporation, Contact Industries, Amrep, Incorporated, and Drexel Chemical Company. These products were registered for use in or around the home. The cancellation order follows up on a December 5, 2001 notice of receipt of request for registration cancellations and is effective immediately. No further sale or distribution of affected products may occur. However, products already sold may continue to be used according to label directions. The list of affected products is in the Federal Register notice, which may be found at www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPAFR-CONTENTS/2002/January/Day-25/contents.htm. Information on the assessment of chlorpyrifos and the agreement with registrants designed to reduce risks to children that resulted in these cancellations is available at www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/chlorpyrifos.htm.

WHEAT STRIPE RUST ALREADY SHOWING IN TEXAS AND ARKANSAS

After last years once "in-a-life-time "epidemic we are a little paranoid. Gene Milus at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville reports that both stripe rust and leaf rust survived the winter from fall infections in fields at Fayetteville. The temperatures there have gotten up to 70F and Gene said, "it feels like spring"

At this point it is much too early to start worrying about stripe rust. We know it has shown up in Uvalde Texas and will start its movement north. What will need to be watched is the occurrence in Oklahoma and Kansas later (April-May) and the weather patterns. With the current price of wheat and the expense of the most effective fungicides, this may all be redundant anyway.

Spring wheat growers may want to consider planting varieties that have resistance to stripe rust if they can get them. There are quite a few varieties that are resistant but have not been used in Colorado. If you have planted Platte or other wheat under pivot irrigation on the eastern plains or the front range there is a need to be very careful in monitoring your fields. (Brown)

DR BEARD'S PRIVATE TURFAX NEWSLETTER NOW PUBLIC

TURFAX, formerly the private newsletter of world-leading turf agronomist James B Beard is now available to the public. TURFAX boasts up-to-the-minute information on every critical issue in golf-turf management, from mowing to pesticides, from pest management to the latest scientific developments that affect your job. This vital information source is now available to first-time subscribers for only \$25.00 per year -- that's six issues! Other turf experts regularly contribute to TURFAX -- Dernoeden, Potter, Yelverton -- making this the most informative newsletter on the market.

For more information see:

<http://www.sleepingbearpress.com/detail.asp?isbn=Turfax>

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LANDSCAPES WEST "LIFE IN THE GARDEN" FEBRUARY 23 AND 24

The conference will be held February 23-24, 2002, Grand Junction Holiday Inn in Grand Junction.

Topics will include:

- William Andelt, Ph.D., from Colorado State University will address "Controlling Wildlife";
- Bob Arcieri of Arcieri & Associates will present "Japanese Gardens";

- Whitney Cranshaw, Ph.D., Colorado State University, will present "Tale of Bugs in Your Garden" on Saturday and
- "10 Most Wanted Bugs" on Sunday;
- Steve Ela of Silver Smith Orchard will talk about "Organic Fruits & Vegetables for Home Gardens";
- "Wildflower Meadows" will be presented by Don Eversoll of Beauty Beyond Belief Wildflower Seeds of Fort Collins;
- Dennis Hill of Bookcliff Gardens will address "Perennials - Selection, Division and Placement"; "Searching the World for New Garden Plants" will be presented by Panayoti Kelaidis of the Denver Botanic Gardens;
- Shane Max, Colorado State University, will discuss "Fruit Trees for the Home Garden";
- "Colorful Annuals" and "Trellises & Vines" will be presented by Larry A. Sagers of Utah State University;
- Cheri Smedly of Cheri's Greenhouse will talk about "Culinary Herbs"; and
- Joe Tomocik of the Denver Botanic Gardens will present "Water Gardening in Containers" on Saturday
- and "The Ultimate Water Garden" on Sunday.

Come and join us Saturday and Sunday, February 23 & 24 at the Grand Junction Holiday Inn. The cost of the seminar is \$40.00 per person for the two-day event. (Deadline for early registration is Friday, February 8th, after which an additional \$5.00 will be charged.) Lunch is available for \$10 on Saturday and Breakfast for \$10 on Sunday. Proceeds from the conference support the Educational Programs of the Tri River Area Horticulture Program.

Vendors and Information Booths will be open before the seminars and during breaks. A Silent Auction will also be held during the conference; proceeds from the auction will benefit the Tri River Area Master Garden Scholarship Fund. The gardening conference was sold out last year, so please get your registration form in early.

Please visit our website for general conference information at <http://www.coopext.colostate.edu/TRA/lw2002conf.html>. Call the Mesa County Cooperative Extension Office at (970) 244-1834 for a registration form. (Curt Swift, Tri-River Coop. Extn.)

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT WORK SHOP FOR BEEKEEPERS

On Saturday, March 2nd, Colorado State University Cooperative Extension in partnership with the Boulder County Beekeepers Association will sponsor a seminar to address pest management issues pertaining to beekeeping. This seminar will begin at 10:00 in the morning and be completed around 3:00 in the afternoon. The seminar will take place at the Boulder County Recycling Center located at 1601 63rd St. Boulder.

Marion Ellis received his BS in biology and MS in agricultural biology from University of Tennessee in 1972 and 1974, respectively. Upon completing his MS, he served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Peru and El Salvador working as a teacher and extension specialist. He then spent four years at the North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station working on cage pollination of plant germplasm collections and 15 years as the Nebraska State Apiculturist. After 21 years of applied apiculture work, he returned to school and completed a Ph.D. in entomology in 1994. Currently, he is an Associate Professor of entomology at the University of Nebraska. His research interests are investigating novel strategies for managing

varroa mites and reducing bee injury from pesticides applied to crops. He teaches classes in bee biology and beekeeping and directs an annual master beekeeping-training program that draws participants from across the U.S.

Dr. Ellis is also involved in youth outreach education and directs the entomology department's "Bug Bash" program. He also has funding from the Nebraska Lottery's Education Innovation –founded to direct a science education outreach program called "Bumble Boosters" that engages high school science classes as partners to conduct research on bumblebees. You can learn more about his programs on the World Wide Web at: <http://bumbleboosters.unl.edu> <http://entomology.unl.edu/beekpg/beekpg.htm>.

Dr. Ellis will discuss honeybee brood diseases. Diseases, pests and parasites of adult honey bees. Integrated pest management of honeybee diseases and parasites, resistance management, mite resistant bees and miticide resistant mites. Teaching, extension and applied research programs in apiculture at the Univ. of Nebraska.

Refreshments will be available, but feel free to bring a sack lunch. A restaurant is located close to the seminar site.

The cost of the program is \$20.00. Please register no later than Friday, February 22nd by calling Colorado State University Cooperative Extension – Boulder County at 303-776-4865. You can also e-mail me:

*Paul Aravis, Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, Boulder Count,
paravis@coop.ext.colostate.edu.*

HIGH ALTITUDE REVEGETATION WORKSHOP IN FORT COLLINS

The 15th Annual High Altitude Revegetation Workshop to take place in Fort Collins, Colorado March 6-7, 2002.

This educational workshop will be to disseminate information regarding reclamation problems and solutions. Featured topics: wetland restoration, invasive plant species, restoration following wildfires, soils and capping problems, new techniques and equipment, revegetation case studies and technical issues.

Dr. Randy Westbrook, Invasive Plant Coordinator for the US Geological Survey is the keynote speaker. His topic is the 'new national effort to coordinate the control of invasive exotic species, now termed "biological pollutants," which threaten the boundaries of biogeographical realm and reduce biodiversity by their ability to reproduce and spread.'

A tour will be held on Friday morning to observe and demonstrate the use of equipment in soil preparation and planting for successful revegetation. Transportation will be provided as necessary. The conference will be held at University Park Holiday Inn, 425 West Prospect Road, Fort Collins, CO. Reservations for the hotel can be made at 970-482-2626. Cost is \$195 per person and includes lunches, a banquet, and published Proceedings. Student rates are \$25 without meals or the published Proceedings. For more information, contact Gary Thor at garythor@lamar.colostate.edu or 970-484-4999, or visit the website at www.highaltitudereveg.com.

OTHER MEETINGS

February 4 & 5. Pesticide Certification Workshop, Holiday Inn Grand Junction. Contact: Coop. Extn. Office at Montrose (970) 249-3935 or Grand Junction at (970) 244-1834.

February 7 & 8. Independent Agricultural Consultants of Colorado. Park Inn Denver Airport, 4411 Peoria Street, Denver. Contact: (303) 373-5730.

February 12-14. San Luis Valley Potato-Grain Conference. Ski Hi Park, Sherman Avenue, Monte Vista. Contact: (719) 589-2271 or (719) 754-3494.

March 5 & 6. Colorado Association of Lawn Care Professionals. Aurora Conference and Event Center, 411 Able Blvd. Aurora. Contact: (303) 850-7587.

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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