

# Look What's Out There in Integrated Pest Management

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<http://www.wvu.edu/~agexten>

## QoI Resistance found in Mid-Atlantic States

Twenty *Plasmopara viticola* (grape downy mildew pathogen) isolates from 4 locations in Virginia and northwest North Carolina were tested for resistance to QoI (quinone outside inhibitors) and 16 isolates were found to be resistant. The resistance factor was > 100, and label rates of formulated azoxystrobin and pyraclostrobin provided little or no control. Additional sampling revealed at least 15 additional vineyards with QoI-resistant *P. viticola* in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Of 22 isolates of *Erysiphe (Uncinula) necator* (powdery mildew) collected in 2005 from five Virginia locations, 20 isolates from 4 locations showed resistance to QoI fungicides. The G143A mutation for resistance was detected in several isolates of both pathogens. This is the first detection of this type of resistance in *P. viticola* in North America and the second North American report of QoI resistance in *E. necator*.

(Baudoin *et al.*, Plant Health Progress, Feb 2008)

## EPA Issues Cancellation Order for Remaining Azinphos-methyl Uses

EPA has published an order canceling and amending the registrations of pesticide products containing azinphos-methyl (AZM) to terminate the remaining uses of this pesticide by 2012, as voluntarily requested by the registrants. Consistent with EPA's November 2006 final decision for the remaining uses of AZM, the

cancellation order published in the Federal Register on February 20, 2008, terminates the last AZM products registered for use in the United States. It includes the following provisions.

- Brussels sprouts and nursery stock - Distribution and sale of AZM products labeled for use on these crops was terminated effective February 20, 2008, and use of AZM products on these crops is prohibited effective September 30, 2008.
- Walnuts, almonds, and pistachios - AZM use on these crops is prohibited effective October 30, 2009.
- Apples, pears, cherries, blueberries, alkali bee beds, and parsley - AZM use on these crops is terminated effective September 30, 2012. All distribution, sale and use of remaining AZM products will be prohibited as of that date, except as provided in the existing stocks provisions of the order.

EPA's cancellation order follows an August 8, 2007, Federal Register notice that announced the Agency's receipt of requests from AZM registrants to voluntarily cancel and amend to terminate all AZM product registrations by September 30, 2012. The Agency received no comments on that Federal Register notice and proceeded with the AZM cancellation order. Existing stocks provisions are detailed in that document. EPA's February 20, 2008, Federal Register notice is available on the Agency's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA->

PEST/2008/February/Day-20/p3112.htm. Further information about EPA's review of AZM is available in docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0061 at <http://www.regulations.gov> and on the Agency's AZM Web page, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/azm>

*(EPA Feb 2008)*

### **EPA Seeks Public Comment on Possible Drinking Water Contaminants**

EPA is asking for public comment on a list of 104 possible drinking water contaminants that may need to be regulated in the future to ensure the continued protection of drinking water. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA includes on the draft Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) currently unregulated contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems and which may require regulation. This draft CCL, which is the third such listing, lists 93 chemical contaminants or groups and 11 microbes, and describes the process and basis for selecting these contaminants.

The draft list includes chemicals used in commerce, pesticides, biological toxins, disinfection byproducts, and waterborne pathogens. The agency evaluated approximately 7,500 chemicals and microbes and selected 104 candidates for the final draft list based on their potential to pose health risks through drinking water exposure. The comment period is open for 90 days beginning the day of publication in the Federal Register. Information on the CCL 3: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/ccl3.html>

*(EPA Feb 2008)*

## **Agricultural and Environmental News**

### **USDA, EPA and FDA Statement on Genetically Engineered Corn "Event 32"**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

are coordinating efforts following notification by Dow AgroSciences that the company detected extremely low levels of an unregistered genetically engineered (GE) pesticide product known as a plant-incorporated protectant (PIP) in 3 of its commercial GE hybrid corn seed lines. The unregistered product produces proteins that are identical to a registered product. USDA, EPA and FDA have concluded that there are no public health, food or feed safety concerns. Additionally, USDA and EPA have determined that the unregistered GE corn PIP poses no plant pest or environmental concerns. The unregistered GE corn PIP, known as Event 32, was found in some Herculex (registered) RW and Herculex (registered) XTRA Rootworm Protection products. Seed containing low levels of the unregistered Event 32 was inadvertently sold to farmers by Dow's affiliate Mycogen Seeds and planted in 2006 and 2007. EPA and USDA previously approved Herculex (registered) Rootworm Protection products containing a closely related PIP, Event 22. These products are also approved for use in several foreign countries. Through careful analysis, EPA determined that the introduced proteins produced by Event 32 are identical to those approved for Event 22, and therefore they are covered by an existing tolerance exemption (EPA food safety clearance). FDA has concluded there are no food or feed safety concerns because EPA has determined that the introduced proteins in Event 32 are safe and because corn containing Event 32 is present in food or feed, if at all, only at low levels. In addition, APHIS' scientific analysis concluded that Event 32 poses no plant pest or environmental concerns. The 2008 U.S. corn crop will not be affected. APHIS took steps to ensure Dow recalled all affected seed that was shipped to dealers for the 2008 planting season. APHIS and EPA are coordinating on the investigation of potential violations under their respective regulatory acts. Corn Event 32 was found at extremely low levels-approximately 3 seeds per 1,000-in affected Herculex seed products. Dow reported that in 2007 approximately 53,000 acres of the affected products were planted in the United States. Total U.S. corn acreage in 2007 was more than 93

million acres. Taking into account, the low levels of Event 32 in the Herculex seed products as well as the very small proportion of these seeds that were planted, any amount of Event 32 in harvested corn would be negligible. It is estimated that no more than 0.0002 percent (two ten-thousandths of one percent) of the 2007 corn crop may have contained Event 32. For more information on the respective roles of USDA APHIS, EPA, and FDA in the federal regulation of GE plants, see the United States Agencies Unified Biotechnology Web site at <http://usbiotechreg.nbio.gov/>.

*(EPA Feb 2008)*

### Funding Opportunity

- EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), in coordination with the EPA Regional Offices, announces the availability of approximately \$1,005,000 (\$502,600 in fiscal year 2007 carryover and approximately \$502,000 fiscal year 2008 monies) for assistance agreements to further the pesticide risk reduction goals of the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP). Proposed projects should address implementation of integrated pest management approaches that reduce the risks associated with pesticide use in an agricultural or non-agricultural setting and demonstrate the importance and relevancy of the project to the goals of PESP. Eligible applicants include the 50 States, District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, any agency or instrumentality of a State including State universities, and all federally recognized Tribes. The Agency anticipates funding approximately twenty (20) projects, two per EPA Region, with a maximum funding level of \$50,500 per project. The project period of performance is limited to two years. Awards will be made by EPA's Regional Offices with funding and direction from EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs. Proposals are due by March 17, 2008. For

more information got to:

<http://www.epa.gov/opppd1/pesp/grants.htm>

- The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) is pleased to announce the release of the FY 2008 Request for Applications (RFA) for the Extension Integrated Pest Management Special Projects Program (EIPM). The purpose of this program is to advance the goals of the National Roadmap for Integrated Pest Management ([www.ipmcenters.org/IPMRoadMap.pdf](http://www.ipmcenters.org/IPMRoadMap.pdf)) by addressing priority national needs associated with the design, development, implementation and evaluation of Extension integrated pest management programs. Deadline for proposal submittal is April 8, 2008. For more information go to: <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/nationalextensionipmspecialprojectsprogram.cfm>
- **2008 John Z. Duling Grant Program: Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund.** The goal of the John Z. Duling Grant Program is to provide seed money or partial support for research and technology transfer projects that advance arboriculture knowledge & address topics that have the potential of benefiting the everyday work of arborists. Projects are expected to be completed within one to three years. For successful applicants, grant award amounts will vary depending on the adjudged value of the project relative to the needs of the arboricultural industry. Awards are limited to \$7,500, and no project will receive more than one award from this program. Please note that funds cannot be used to pay for overhead expenses or student tuition and fees. The TREE Fund priority areas are derived from the Revised National Research and Technology Transfer Agenda for Urban and Community Forestry. Deadline for proposals is March 31, 2008. Proposals in priority areas are more likely to be funded, but all proposals will be considered. Priority areas include:

- **Root and Soil Management:** Many urban tree problems originate below ground. Promoting root development, protecting roots from injury, and conflicts with infrastructure are issues that arborists encounter regularly. Managing roots includes soil management.
- **Planting and Establishment:** Survival and vigorous growth of trees after planting is of concern to arborists and the entire green industry. Arborists are increasingly dealing with problems that originate in, or could be avoided by, the planting process.
- **Plant Health Care:** Healthy plants have more effective defense systems and are better able to resist pests. Complete understanding of plant health may lead to new pest control strategies.
- **Risk Assessment and Worker Safety:** Safety is a major concern. It can be a life-or-death issue to workers and the public. Detection of defects, and knowing how they develop, are important. Improved equipment and work practices are needed.

See web link for full details:

[http://www.treefund.org/pdfs/JDuling\\_Application2008.pdf](http://www.treefund.org/pdfs/JDuling_Application2008.pdf)

- **2008 The Hyland R. Johns Grant Program: Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund.** The goal of the Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund (TREE) Grant Programs is to provide support for research and technology transfer projects that are in keeping with the TREE Fund's mission and priorities as well as addressing topics that have the potential of benefiting the everyday work of arborists. Hyland R. Johns Grants support multiyear research projects (two to five years in duration). Grants may support expenses over multiple years, but no more than one grant can be awarded to any project. For successful applicants, grant

award amounts will vary from the amount requested depending on the adjudged value of the project relative to the needs of the arboricultural industry. Grants range from \$7,500 to \$25,000. Funds cannot be used to pay for overhead expenses, student tuition or student fees. Deadline for application is May 1, 2008. Research and Technology Transfer proposals in the following priority areas are more likely to be funded, but all proposals will be considered.

- **Root and Soil Management:** Many urban tree problems originate below ground. Promoting root development, protecting roots from injury, and conflicts with infrastructure are issues that arborists encounter regularly. Managing roots includes soil management.
- **Planting and Establishment:** Survival and vigorous growth of trees after planting is of concern to arborists and the entire green industry. Arborists are increasingly dealing with problems that originate in, or could be avoided by, the planting process.
- **Plant Health Care:** Healthy plants have more effective defense systems and are better able to resist pests. Complete understanding of plant health may lead to new pest control strategies.
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Please see web link for complete details:

[http://www.treefund.org/pdfs/H.JohnsApplication\\_2008.pdf](http://www.treefund.org/pdfs/H.JohnsApplication_2008.pdf)

## Did You Know That



An estimated \$40 million is added to the total United States insecticide bill due to insecticide resistance through additional treatment costs or alternative controls. Better management of pesticides by farmers and the crop experts assisting them, could reduce this bill and lead to more effective, more efficient use of products.

(“Resistance: The Facts - History & overview of resistance.” Insecticide Resistance Action Committee, [www.irc-online.org](http://www.irc-online.org))

## Events



**March 14-16, 2008**

**The 26th National Pesticide Forum,**  
Reclaiming Our Healthy Future: Political change to protect the next generation, University of California, Berkeley. For more information go to: <http://www.beyondpesticides.org/forum/>.

**March 25-27, 2008**

**Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) 20th Anniversary Conference: The New American Farm: Advancing the frontier of sustainable**

**agriculture,** Kansas City, Missouri. For more information go to:

<http://www.sare.org/2008conference/>

**March 25th – 27th, 2008**

**43rd Annual West Virginia Vegetation Management Association Meeting.** Stonewall Resort, Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park, Roanoke, WV. For more information please contact Jerry Lewis by calling (717) 285-7162 or by E-mail at [jerry.lewis@uap.com](mailto:jerry.lewis@uap.com).

**April 1-2, 2008**

**2008 Women in Agriculture Educators Conference,** Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. For more information go to:

<http://www.agrisk.umn.edu/wia/Conferences/WIA2008/>

**May 27-30, 2008**

**The 2008 Weeds Across Borders** conference will be held in Banff, Alberta, Canada. For more information go to:

<http://www.nawma.org/documents/2008%20WAB/WAB%20announcement-english.pdf>

**September 22 - 26, 2008**

**16th Ornamental Workshop on Diseases and Insects,** Kanuga Conference Center, Hendersonville, NC

### Comments or Questions?

If you have any comments or questions regarding any of the material presented, please let us know by sending an e-mail to:

[John.Baniecki@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:John.Baniecki@mail.wvu.edu).

Thank you.