



The University of Georgia

College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
Department of Entomology

THE GEORGIA PEST MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

Your source for pest management and pesticide news

October 2005

Volume 28, no. 10

GEORGIA CLEAN DAY PESTICIDE COLLECTION. Wednesday, November 16.

1070 Highway 11, Monroe, GA 30656

Call Steve Cole at (404) 656-9373 for more information

Details and a registration form are attached at the end of this newsletter.



Big changes are coming. Congress is going to revamp the Endangered Species Act. There is general agreement that the 30-year old version of the Act needs to be updated, but the revisions are hotly contested. Critics say that one version that passed through the House would greatly reduce protections for endangered species. This bill would also require taxpayers to reimburse landowners for value lost due to development restrictions associated with the protection of endangered species.

It is not our responsibility to direct your political or environmental conscience. However, you do have a responsibility to educate yourself and introduce your insights into the process. Changes to the Endangered Species have enormous implications for agriculture and pesticide use. A web search for “Endangered Species Act” yielded more than 10 million hits. You have no excuse to remain ignorant.

My two cents worth – every species has a fundamental right to exist. Humans have the responsibility to safeguard the earth and all life.

There is some debate about the origin of this quotation, but it seems about right.

Whatever befalls the earth befalls all the sons of the earth.

Others have expressed the sentiment with, “Don’t ---- where you live”.

On the other hand, people do have to live somewhere, and they have to eat. Also, my brothers and I own a farm, and I empathize with the phrase, “Keep your feet off of my property and keep your nose out of my business.”

Preserving the environment and protecting endangered species is serious and complicated business. Agriculture is at the forefront of both. Be involved.

According to *Science News* (9-24-05), organophosphate insecticides and their breakdown products are eliminated from children by switching to organically grown foods. In this experiment, the change resulted from altering the children's diet for only a few days.

Organophosphate insecticides are widely used to protect many food crops. This group of pesticides is maligned because they can act as nerve poisons. Some of them are quite toxic, particularly as concentrates. On the positive side, many of these pesticides break down relatively quickly, so the residues are not available to contaminate food or the environment.

The crux of the discussion is whether our ability to detect a chemical has any relationship to human health. After all, we can detect chemicals in parts per million to parts per trillion in some cases. One part per million is one second in 11.5 days. One part per trillion would be one second in 11,500,000 days (more than 31,000 years). Even though the numbers are difficult to grasp, it still does not answer the question. It is well known that some chemicals have biological activity at very low levels. Furthermore, we know little or nothing about the cumulative or synergistic effects of chemicals in combination.

In any case, some anti-pesticide groups will use the children/organic food study to further an agenda to greatly restrict the use of pesticides, in general, and organophosphates, in particular. Agriculture must be prepared to document the benefits of pesticide use, and we must show progress toward a reduction in pesticide risks. There is little doubt that the U.S. food supply is the safest and most abundant in the world; we still ignore critics at our own peril. They are vocal, and they are politically active.

FEDERAL NEWS

The EPA has outlined their approach to field implementation of its Endangered Species Protection Program. The goal of the program is to carry out responsibilities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by providing appropriate protection to listed species and their designated critical habitats from potential harm due to pesticide use, while at the same time not placing unnecessary burden on the agriculture community and other pesticide users.

The Agency will implement its program through pesticide label statements that refer users to Endangered Species Protection Bulletins (Bulletins), as appropriate, when geographically specific use limitations are necessary to protect federally listed species or their designated critical habitat. Bulletins will generally include a map of the county or parish to which it applies, a description of the species being protected, a list of the pesticides of concern and their use limitations. These use limitations will be enforceable under the misuse provisions of FIFRA. Once pesticide labels with such labeling appear in the marketplace, Bulletins will be available via the EPA's Website or via a toll free number; both will be identified on the pesticide label.

To see the Federal Register notice, visit <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2005/November/Day-02/p21838.htm>

You can also contact Arty Williams at 703-305-7695 (williams.arty@epa.gov) or Mary Powell at 703-305-7384 (powell.mary@epa.gov).

HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

With the barrage of media attention and “end of the world” scenarios, it is helpful to get the facts about avian influenza (thanks to the Georgia Poultry Federation and the UGA Department of Poultry Science).

- You cannot get avian influenza (bird flu) from eating chicken or turkey.
- The type of avian influenza occurring in Asia is called H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1 HPAI). We have never had H5N1 HPAI in the United States and do not have it now.
- We do not import any chicken, turkey, or poultry products from Asia. The fresh poultry products you see in the store are all produced in the United States except for a very small amount produced in Canada.
- Avian influenza is caused by a virus that is killed by the heat of normal cooking. Even if avian influenza were in the United States, there is no danger of getting it from normally and properly cooked poultry.
- Eggs are safe to eat. If egg-laying hens develop AI, one of the first symptoms is that they stop laying eggs. If the virus is discovered, the farm is quarantined. Table eggs are washed and sanitized before being sold so that if virus were present on the shell, it would be inactivated.
- There is no danger of acquiring Asian Bird Flu from properly cooked poultry or poultry products. The heat of normal cooking easily destroys avian influenza virus. Additionally, infected or even suspect poultry would not be sold in the U.S. because of our existing USDA food inspection system.

You can get more information, in English and Spanish, through the Meat/Poultry Hotline, 1-888-674-6854.

Or, go to www.FSIS.USDA.GOV, click on Ask a Food Safety Question, then "Ask Karen."

It is common to get the NFluenza from eating too much and watching football on television. The most common symptom is falling asleep in a recliner on Thanksgiving Day.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

The EPA approved the use of new GMO methodology to manage corn rootworm. The technique engineers genes from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) into the corn to produce proteins toxic to corn rootworm. It is the second similar method approved for use against corn rootworm.

Corn rootworm is a very destructive pest, and it is difficult to predict where problems will occur. As a result, corn farmers use a large amount of at-planting insecticide. The EPA reports that corn rootworm is responsible for the single greatest use of conventional insecticide in the U.S. Nonchemical methods of controlling rootworm have the potential to greatly reduce production costs and environmental contamination associated with at-planting insecticides.

The Agency will require buffer zones within planted acreage to serve as a refuge for corn rootworm populations. The idea is that these protected rootworms will mate with other rootworms to ensure that future populations do not become resistant to the Bt control technique. The registration also requires routine monitoring for resistance and documentation that the refugia are used as prescribed. The time-limited registration will be reviewed in five years.

For more information on EPA's regulation of biopesticide products, see:

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/>

The European Union (EU) Court of First Instance dampened the draft law set by the Upper Austria Region to ban the planting of genetically modified crops. According to the court, Austria had not presented science-based data to justify their case. The Land Oberösterreich (Province of Upper Austria, in case you didn't know) drafted a law prohibiting cultivation of genetically modified (GM) seed and planting GM material.

The EU's association for bioindustries said that the "ruling confirms that Member States may not abuse safeguard procedures to prohibit the use of safe, licensed GM products in their territory."

Meanwhile, Friends of the Earth (FOE) Europe has issued a statement calling for a new EU law that would allow individual European regions to ban all genetically modified (GM) crops within their territories. (Crop Biotech Update, 10-7-05)

NEWS YOU CAN USE

This updated resource will help you control fire ants. Texas led a multi-state effort (including Georgia) to update "Broadcast Baits for Fire Ant Control." It includes all of the latest bait products and information about when, where, and how to use fire ant baits effectively from the yard to the wide-open spaces. It is available on the web at http://www.sripmc.org/pubs/fireant_tamu.pdf If you need a lot of copies, the cost varies from about \$348 per 1000 to \$282. Email jim@sripmc.org no later than November 18, 2005. Please include "fire ant publication" in the subject line.

If you need to see the official, EPA-approved label for a pesticide, this web site is for you. The database includes about 90,000 pesticide products, along with the registration number, company name, registration date, product manager name/phone number, and cancellation date/reason if applicable. You can search for active ingredient, CAS number, trade name, or firm information. <http://ppis.ceris.purdue.edu/>.

Kudos to the California Department of Pesticide Regulation for developing the original database.

The EPA and states are stepping up enforcement of the Worker Protection Standard; this web site will answer your compliance questions. Here are some of the titles you will find. The documents are not convenient to read over the Internet, but you can print them or order desired titles.

[40 CFR Parts 156 and 170, August 21, 1992 Worker Protection Standard, Hazard Information, Hand Labor Tasks on Cut Flowers and Ferns Exception; Final Rule, and Proposed Rules](#) 78 pages, 1992, (EPA 735-Z-92-001)

[A Guide to Heat Stress in Agriculture](#), 56 pages, May 1993, (EPA 750-B-92-001) ___51101 October 2000, (EPA 305-F-00-005)

[Agrichemicals: Worker Protection Standard - About Eyeflush Requirements](#) (PDF, 262KB), 3 pages, September 1998

[Agrichemicals: Worker Protection Standard - Closed Systems](#) (PDF, 262KB), 3 pages, September 1998, (EPA-305-F-98-017)

[Agrichemicals: Worker Protection Standard - Definition of a Pesticide Handler](#) (PDF, 262KB), 3 pages, September 1998, (EPA 305-F-98-029)

FQPA/REREGISTRATION

It is the probably the end of the line for azinphos-methyl use on canberries, cotton, cranberries, nectarines, peaches, potatoes, and southern pine seed orchards. These uses were given some additional time under conditional registration, but it appears that the phase-out will continue as scheduled (December 31, 2005). Additional uses under scrutiny include almonds, apples, crab apples, blueberries, Brussels sprouts, sweet and tart cherries, nursery stock, parsley, pears, pistachios, and walnuts. This group was reevaluated October 31. You can get more information from Dr. Teung F. Chin with the USDA Office of Pest Management Policy (Teung.F.Chin@usda.gov)

DON'T DO IT

According to the Orlando Sentinel (7-5-05), the state of Florida tried an odd cure for citrus canker. As you may have heard, Florida was destroying thousands of citrus trees in an effort to control citrus canker, a disease potentially devastating to the state citrus industry. The state rejected dozens of companies so-called “cures” for citrus canker, citing a lack of scientific evidence. One cure, however, was tested by the state for more than six months.

At the behest of Katherine Harris (you may remember her role in the Presidential election), the state tried “Celestial Drops.” The product was touted as safe. The promotional material indicated that the company had been allowed “to distribute the product as drinking water.” It turned out the state had spent undisclosed time and resources developing protocol for and testing water. (Tip o’ the cap to Florida’s *Chemically Speaking*, 7-05)

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

A number of grant programs are looking for good ways to spend money.

EPA Environmental Education Soliciting proposals to support environmental education projects that promote environmental stewardship and help develop aware and responsible students, teachers, and citizens.

http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants_sol2006.html

Deadline 11-23-05

USDA-Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/funding.cfm> or at grants.gov: <http://www.grants.gov/>.

Deadline: 12-20-05

Southern Region IPM (S-RIPM) Grants Program is now available at

(<http://www.sripmc.org/ripm/rfa06/index.cfm>)

Deadline: 12-15-05

2006 Biopesticide Grant Announcement is now open for proposals.

<http://ir4.rutgers.edu/Docs/2006callforproposals.htm>

Deadline: 11-18-05

EPA Greater Research Opportunities Program directed at avoiding or minimizing the generation of pollutants at the source. This competition is not intended to address issues related to waste monitoring, treatment, remediation, environmental sensors, recycling or containment.

http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2006/2006_gro_solicitation.html

Deadline: 1-31-06

Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Foundation

Information: Charles Hall (chall@asginfo.net)

Deadline: 12-2-05

Stanford scientists identified an ant that produces and uses herbicide to kill plants. In the Amazon, there are large stands of trees called devil's gardens; the gardens are made up almost entirely of one tree species. The ants live in the stems of the trees. The ants produce formic acid and use it to kill nearly all of the other plants in the devil's garden. The trees benefit from the limited competition, and the ants have plenty of new nesting sites. Additionally, the lack of other plants may make the area less desirable to competing insects.

A devil's garden begins when a queen ant colonizes a single tree. As time goes by, more saplings grow, and the ants control other vegetation. The garden and the colony grow concomitantly. The scientists estimate that a typical garden is tended by a single ant colony with as many as 3 million workers and 15,000 queens, adding that the presence of multiple queens "undoubtedly contributes to colony longevity." The ant colonies can persist in this favorable environment for hundreds of years. (Nature, 9-22-05)

The appearance of any trade name in this newsletter is not intended to endorse that product nor convey negative implications of unmentioned products.

Dear Readers:

The Georgia Pest Management Newsletter is a monthly journal for Extension agents, Extension specialists, and others interested in pest management news. It provides information on legislation, regulations, and other issues affecting pest management in Georgia.

Do not regard the information in this newsletter as pest management recommendations. Consult the [Georgia Pest Management Handbook](#), other Extension publications, or appropriate specialists for this information.

Your input in this newsletter is encouraged.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list, just call us at 706-542-2816.

Or write us:

Department of Entomology

University of Georgia

Athens, GA 30602

E-mail: bugman@uga.edu

Or visit us on the Web. You will find all the back issues there and other useful information.

<http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/entomology/pestnewsletter/newsarchive.html>

Sincerely:



Dr. Paul Guillebeau, Associate Professor & Extension Entomologist

GEORGIA CLEAN DAY 2005 WASTE PESTICIDE COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Georgia Department of Agriculture Presents

DATE: Wednesday, November 16, 2005
TIME: 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.
LOCATION: 1070 Highway 11
Monroe, GA 30656
Call Steve Cole at (404) 656-9373 for more information or questions

PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

Pesticides in leaking containers or disposed of improperly may cause environmental damage by contaminating water supplies or harming people and wildlife. Some pesticides that have been used in the past are now in need of proper disposal. This program gives everyone an opportunity to discard old, unusable, or cancelled pesticides. No fees are charged for participation in this program, and all accepted materials will be turned over to a hazardous waste contractor for disposal.

PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The Georgia Department of Agriculture, through funding provided by the Georgia General Assembly, is charged with organizing and administering this program.

SERVICE AREA

Individuals wishing to participate in the program must fill out the enclosed pre-registration form and return it to Steve Cole, Georgia Department of Agriculture FAX (404)657-8378. This information is necessary to plan for the collection, transportation, and disposal of the waste pesticides collected.

PROGRAM BENEFITS

This is an excellent opportunity to dispose of pesticides that you have been holding because you had neither an economical nor legal means to dispose of them. Canceled and suspended pesticides by definition cannot be used and must be disposed of, often as hazardous waste. Some reasons to participate in this program are:

1. No disposal fees for those who participate in the 2005 program.
2. The disposal contractor secures all permits and approvals.
3. Disposal contractor takes possession of the waste and thereby becomes the generator.
4. Participants are not directly involved with state and federal regulatory agencies.
5. All materials eligible for destructive incineration will be destroyed.
6. Minimization of ongoing liabilities from continued storage of these wastes on your property.

ELIGIBLE PESTICIDES

All canceled, suspended, unusable and unwanted materials classified as pesticides may be turned in for collection. Please refer to the brief list below to determine what types of materials will or will not be accepted at the event. Please list all pesticides to be turned in on the pre-registration form in order to estimate types and volumes to be collected. Any pesticides without a brand name, trade name, or active ingredient on the label may require analysis to determine the contents. Please label all unidentifiable pesticides as "unknown" on the pre-registration form.

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

Insecticides
Growth Regulators
Fungicides
Harvest Aid Chemicals
Nematicides
Bactericides
Herbicides
Miscellaneous pesticides
Probable pesticides

EXCLUDED MATERIALS

Compressed Gases
Solvents
Paints
Antifreeze
Motor Oil
Explosive Materials
**Fertilizers or Nutrients that are
neither hazardous or do not
contain pesticide admixtures**

PRE-REGISTRATION HELPS PLAN FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

- **PLEASE LIST ALL PESTICIDES YOU PLAN TO BRING TO COLLECTION SITE ON THE PRE-REGISTRATION FORM.**
- **ITEMS NOT REGISTERED WILL BE REFUSED AT THE COLLECTION SITE.**
- **EMPTY CONTAINERS OR RINSATES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**
- **NO COMPRESSED GASES CAN BE ACCEPTED. (METHYL BROMIDE, CHLORPICRIN, VIKANE, ETC.).**

PROGRAM COLLECTION

Participants will deliver their waste pesticides to the collection site where the disposal contractor will unload them. There are no forms to sign and you do not have to exit your vehicle. The contractor will accept sole responsibility for the waste and will provide handling, packaging, and disposal of the waste pesticides at the collection site.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN PRE-REGISTRATION FORMS TO THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE BY NOVEMBER 15, 2005.

Please Send or Fax Forms To:

Mr. Steve Cole
Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
19 MLK Jr. Dr.
Atlanta, GA 30334
FAX (404) 657-8378
Phone (404) 656-9373
E-mail: scole@agr.state.ga.us

TRANSPORT TIPS

No safety precautions and protective measures can be suggested that totally eliminate risks. However, here are some suggestions that may assist you in minimizing exposure as you work with waste pesticides.

IF YOU HAVE A SPILL:

CALL 1-800-241-4113 FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

FOR TRANSPORTING WASTE MATERIALS:

1. Inspect all pesticides to see that they are securely packaged. Only transport containers that are securely closed.
2. Line the storage area of the transport vehicle with plastic sheeting to contain any spillage that might occur and therefore simplify cleanup and decontamination.
3. Assure all labels are securely attached. This is important for disposal of these materials.
4. Arrange containers in your vehicle so that they are braced to prevent shifting which may result in container damage and/or leakage.
5. All containers should be kept dry during transport. Loads in open vehicles such as pick-up trucks should be covered in the event of rainfall.
6. Do not transport pesticide waste in a manner that will allow fumes from those wastes to enter the passenger compartment of the transportation vehicle.

DRIVE CAREFULLY. You are responsible for any spillage, damage, subsequent cleanup and restoration that might occur while you are transporting the wastes, whether the accident is your fault or other's. The State and its contractor are not responsible for any spillage that occurs before the contractor at the collection site accepts the waste.

HANDLING WASTE MATERIAL

1. Inspect containers. If, upon inspection, you have reason to suspect that the container will tear or rupture when moved, do not attempt to move or load the container for transport. Come to the collection site without it and we will provide assistance.
2. Wear the protective clothing and protective equipment (goggles, gloves, respirator, etc.) described on product labels when handling pesticides.
3. At a minimum, wear a long sleeved shirt buttoned at the wrist, a pair of chemical-resistant gloves, preferably a chemically resistant apron, rubber boots, goggles and a hat.
4. Have spill control materials available. For example, a 10-pound bag of commercially available safety absorbent, a shovel and a container for spilled material collected with the absorbent and contaminated soil may be useful in control and cleanup of a spill involving a small amount of material. Bring any spilled materials with you to the collection site for disposal.

GEORGIA CLEAN DAY 2005

WASTE PESTICIDE DISPOSAL PROGRAM PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name			Telephone Number () -			
<i>Mailing address</i>			City		Zip Code	County
NAME OF PRODUCT OR ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PRODUCT TYPE Check One	<i>OVERALL CONDITION OF CONTAINERS If poor or damaged please describe in comments section</i>	SIZE OF CONTAINER	HOW MANY CONTAINERS OF THIS PRODUCT?	ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT	COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					

Please send or fax to:

Mr. Steve Cole
Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
19 MLK Jr. Dr.
Atlanta, GA 30334
FAX (404) 657-8378

MAP
1070 Highway 11
Monroe, GA 30656
(signs will be posted near farm entrance)

